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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XIV

RAJASTHAN

PART I-A (i)

GENERAL REPORT

C. S. GUPTA

OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Superintendent of Census Operations Rajasthan

PREFACE

THIS GENERAL REPORT contains an account of how the census was taken in Rajasthan in 1961 and my own observations on the basis of the large mass of data collected during the census operations. The report is being presented in two parts. In this part of the report, the growth and movement of population, the rural population, the urban population and matters relating to migration have been discussed. Subjects relating to age, sex and marital status, literacy and education, language and religion, working population and non-working population have been covered in the second part which is being issued separately.

A large number of tables, on which basis some of the tables inset in this report have been built up, have already been published under different titles. A report on housing conditions obtaining in the State on the eve of the Census 1961 has also been published separately. The reader is advised to consult the original tables as well as their subsidiaries to fully appreciate the observations contained in this report. It may also be rewarding to go through the various survey reports—the Village Survey Reports to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where; the Craft Survey Report to find out what the people engaged in some of the important crafts in the State produce and how they produce, and, the Fairs and Festivals Survey Report to know some of the cultural background of the people of Rajasthan. A reference to the Census Atlases will be specially helpful. While the first part of the Atlas presents some introductory maps devoted to some basic administrative-demographic features for the State as a whole and district and tehsil maps alongwith basic information at that level the second part offers some one hundred and sixty one cartographic portraits of Rajasthan on its socio-cultural and demographic life. To the students of anthropology and sociology a reference to 'Glimpses of Rural Rajasthan' and 'Ethnographic Atlas'; bye-products of the Census 1961 is also recommended.

In the preparation of the present report, a product of four years of incessant toil, a number of my colleagues have given me their best and deserve my profoundest thanks. I am particularly grateful to Dr. U. B. Mathur, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations on whom the duty of drafting of this report devolved exclusively; other members of the staff who helped me are mentioned overleaf.

I take this opportunity to thank heartily my other colleagues in the regional tabulation offices Sarva Shri Pratap Singh, Shyam Karan Singh, Inder Singh Mehta, Hari Mohan Mathur and the late Bhanwarlal Bhatnagar, all of the Rajasthan Administrative Service, who helped me greatly in the primary tabulation of the Census data.

My thanks are also due to the entire State administration for its whole hearted cooperation in the conduct of the Census.

To Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India, who kindly provided the synopsis for this report, I owe a special gratitude.

Rambagh Palace Annexe,
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15th August 1962.

C. S. GUPTA
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PART I-A(i)

REPORT

1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

for

Rajasthan State

The Rajasthan 1961 Census Publications, which will have volume No. XIV in All India Census series, will be published in the following parts:—

Part I A(i)	General Report (The Present Volume)
Part I A (ii)	General Report
Part I B	Subsidiary Tables.
Part II A	General Population Tables (A Series) and Primary Census Abstract
Part II B (i)	Economic Tables (B Series, Tables I—IV)
Part II B (ii)	Economic Tables (B Series, Tables V—IX)
Part II C (i)	Cultural Tables (C Series)
Part II C (ii)	Migration Tables (D Series)
Part III	Household Economic Tables (B Series, Tables X—XVII)
Part IV A	Report on Housing and Establishments
Part IV B	Housing & Establishment Tables
Part V A	Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part V B	Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
Part VI A to F	Survey of Selected Villages
Part VII A	Survey of Selected Crafts
Part VII B	Notes on Selected Fairs and Festivals
Part VIII A	*Census Administration Report (Enumeration)
Part VIII B	*Census Administration Report (Tabulation)
Part IX A & B	Census Atlas

A separate District Census Handbook prepared by this office will be issued by the Government of Rajasthan, for each of the 26 districts.

*Not for sale

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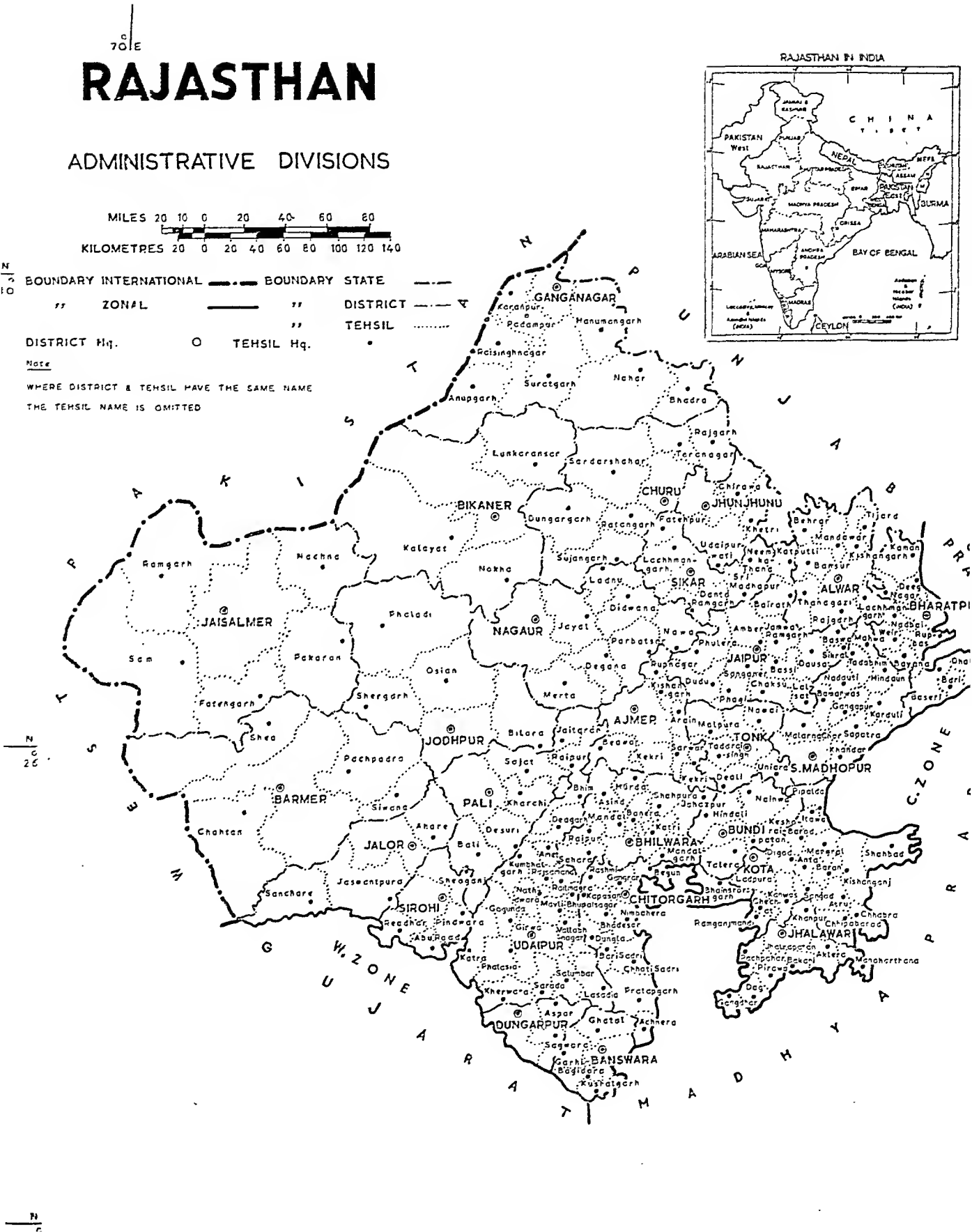

RAJASTHAN
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60 80
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY STATE
" ZONAL
" DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
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TEHSIL Hq.
Note
WHERE DISTRICT & TEHSIL HAVE THE SAME NAME
THE TEHSIL NAME IS OMITTED
RAJASTHAN IN INDIA
CHINA
TIBET
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CEYLON
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BIKANER
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TONK
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UDAIPUR
JHALAWAR
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
PUNJAB
PAKISTAN
WEST
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
W. ZONE
C. ZONE

HOW THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN

Census Procedure—The Census of 1961, was held from 10th February to 5th March, 1961. An army of trained enumerators was employed for collecting information on a Census Slip in respect of each individual after making house to house visits. The enumeration period for this purpose extended from 10th February to 28th February, 1961. The actual Census date fixed by the Government of India, was the sunrise of the 1st March, 1961, with referenee to which all the information collected during the enumeration period was verified and amended by the enumerators during the revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1961. Births which had not been noted during the first round were recorded, deaths that had occurred between the visit of the enumerator and the reference date were cancelled and new births which had occurred after the visit of the enumerator up to the reference date were included.

In all the 26 districts of Rajasthan State, the Collector of the district acted as the District Census Officer and under his over-all supervision arrangement for enumeration of the population was made. Every Sub-Divisional Officer was designated as Sub-Divisional Census Officer and every Tehsildar of a tehsil as the Charge Officer. Each Charge was divided into well-defined blocks and Enumerators were appointed for each block. Over five blocks a supervisor was appointed incharge of his Circle. In some Charges a Deputy Charge Officer was appointed to lighten the burden of the Charge Officer. Special Charges were eonstituted to cover population residing in Defenee areas, Railway colonies, large industrial and labour eolonies and important institutions *viz.* hospitals, hostels ete. and Special Charge Offieers were appointed for this purpose under whom enumerators and supervisors worked.

All the areas of Rajasthan were eovered during the prescribed period of enumeration. There were no non-synehronous areas in Rajasthan for whieh special arrangement was required to be made at this Census. The period of 24 days for enumeration, including revisional round, was devised primarily to reduee the burden of enumerators who were drawn from different sourees and to enhanee the aeeuracy of Census.

Pretests—Three types of Census sehedules, *viz.* houselist, household sehedule and Census Slip were to be used at this Census. These were put to pre-test for the first time in order to judge the reaetion of the population and to bring out any defects that may be in the draft schedules. The first pre-test was held under the supervision of the State Director of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, and a second pre-test was taken by the State Superintendent of Census Operations through the agency of staff which was to be actually used at the time of Census taking. These pre-tests resulted in substantial modifieation of the proposed Census schedules.

The Census schedules—consisting of houselists, household schedules and the census slips—were translated into Hindi, which is the regional language, and they were got printed at the Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh, as facilities for printing of sueh forms in large numbers were not available within the State due to the non-existence of a Rotary Press. In all 500,000 houselists, 5,750,000 household schedules and 25,000,000 census slips were printed.

Organisation of Census Operations—The preparations for the Census were made during the year 1959-60 in the following six stages:—

1. *Delimitation of Blocks*—Not only several changes have been effected in the State boundaries during the recent times but many territorial ehanges have also taken place in the internal boundaries to form the districts, tehsils etc. The map-making in the State has not, unfortunately, kept paee with the speed of territorial ehanges made in the administrative units and so up-to-date maps were not available. The Census Offiee in the State had, therefore, to take considerable time in sorting out the territorial ehanges and to ineorporate them in the maps of distriets and tehsils. In the first instance, a list of plaees to be treated as towns for this Census was finalised in eonsultation with the State Government and an urban area was demareated from the rest of the rural area. A tehsil was taken as the unit for Census administration in the rural areas and every revenue village or mauza eomprised within a tehsil was assigned a defined loeation eode number.

A block was constituted of roughly 150 households or 750 persons in rural area. Small villages were grouped together to form a block or one whole village was eonstituted into a bloek. In the case of large villages, however, more than one block was formed on the basis of this criteria. There was no diffieulty in fixing the boundaries of bloeks with referenee to villages in rural areas.

In urban area, a block was eonstituted for a population of approximately 120 households or 600 persons but demarcation of bloeks within eaeh ward of a town

was a real problem for up-to-date maps of the residential areas were not available. In large towns having 50,000 or more population, detailed maps were prepared showing blocks having definite geographical boundaries with the assistance of the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India. In other towns the delimitation of blocks was left to the resources of the local Charge Officers. It can, however, be stated that no area of Rajasthan State remained without the formation of blocks.

2. *Census Hierarchy*—After delimitation of blocks and circles for each charge it became necessary to make appointment of enumerators, supervisors and charge officers. One enumerator was appointed for each block. In the case of certain blocks where estimated population was found to be incorrect after the house-numbering house-listing operation, additional enumerators were appointed but in no case boundary of such blocks was interfered with. A supervisor was appointed to look after the work of 5 enumerators. The District Census Officers (Collectors) were provided with a Deputy District Census Officer in each district to assist them in Census work. In large cities, having one lakh and more population, the Additional District Magistrate or the City Magistrate was appointed as the Additional District Census Officer for the City to co-ordinate the work of several Charge Officers because a Charge normally consisted of a population of 50,000 in urban area but in rural area the tehsil formed a Charge in respect of all its population. The work of urban areas was directly controlled by the District Census Officer through the Additional District Census Officer but the Sub-Divisional Officers were responsible for census work and to supervise the Charge Officers in rural areas. In this manner, a carefully planned census hierarchy was established to cover every village in rural area and every part of a town in urban area. In all 26 District Census Officers, 5 Additional District Census Officers for Cities, 26 Deputy District Census Officers for Districts, 82 Sub-Divisional Census Officers and 437 Charge Officers (226 for urban and 211 for rural areas) were appointed apart from 5,483 supervisors and 28,961 enumerators. Non-official persons were not engaged for enumeration. Every central and state government department contributed some staff to build up the army of Census workers.

3. *Numbering and Listing of Houses*—In the beginning it was necessary to number the houses and to locate the households residing therein before undertaking actual enumeration of population. Houses had no numbers in villages and proper numbering does not exist in urban areas. During the period October-November, 1960, all the buildings were numbered and within each building census house(s) and household(s) were determined and numbered and finally an elaborate house list was prepared for all the areas in Rajasthan. It was a unique feature of this Census to prepare a house list on a uniform basis in all the States in India. The enumerators worked in the blocks to complete this work and covered in all 3,172,851 census houses and 3,771,112 households containing a population of 20,155,602 persons.

4. *Training*—The Census operations were undertaken both for house-numbering house-listing and enumeration by drawing staff from various Central and State Government departments, municipalities and other rural local bodies. They did not, however, have sufficient back-ground knowledge of Census concepts and procedure. It became necessary to arrange for repeated training of such staff employed on field-work and supervisory action. The State Superintendent of Census Operations went round all the districts to hold training classes and practical demonstrations for the benefit of District Census Officers, Additional District Census Officers of cities, Deputy District Census Officers of the districts, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers and Deputy Charge Officers. At his suggestion some supervisors and enumerators were also called to attend such classes and demonstrations. To facilitate training of staff printed manuals containing instructions on house-numbering/house-listing and enumeration were distributeed both in English and Hindi prior to training. Subsequently, the district officers were required to train the subordinate staff consisting of supervisors and enumerators by holding at least two training classes for house-numbering and house-listing and six classes for enumeration and it was made compulsory for the field staff to attend such classes. The Heads of the Departments were requested to release staff taken for Census to attend training classes as and when required. To supervise training, the State Superintendent of Census Operations also provided five regional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations, three Census Inspectors of tehsildar's rank who were utilised to give the requisite fillip to training in those pockets of districts where effort by local officers was found to be below par. A training sample census was also arranged in January, 1961, when enumerators were required to fill up prescribed number of census slips and household schedules and the same were subjected to close scrutiny by local officers and mistakes noticed by them were explained to the field workers in subsequent training classes.

5. *Census Count*—To provide proper coverage of population, the enumerator undertook enumeration of population for 19 days from 10th February to 28th February 1961. He also enumerated all households which were floating and houseless during the night of 28th February, 1961 after locating their whereabouts during his round of the block previous to this date. All information so collected was incorporated in the census slips and the household schedules. The enumerators covered all the blocks in the State during this period without meeting any appreciable difficulty.

6. *Revisional Round and Reporting of Population Figures*—As enumeration was extended over a period of 19 days it was necessary to make census statistics valid with reference to a particular date and time The Government of India fixed sun-rise on 1st March,

1961 as the "Census Moment" with reference to which all the information collected for 19 days during the enumeration period was to be reviewed and corrected during the revisional round of each block from 1st to 5th March, 1961. Soon after the completion of revisional round each enumerator communicated information regarding population found within the block to his supervisor. The supervisor totalled up information for all the blocks comprised in his circle and passed it on to the Charge Officer. Similarly, the Charge Officer compiled information for all the circles in a Charge and relayed population figures as expeditiously as possible by all available means to the District Census Officer. Such provisional totals of population were prepared for the entire district in the office of the District Census Officer who was required to report the final figures by telegram to the State Superintendent of Census Operations and the Registrar-General, India, by the 12th March, 1961 at the latest. This information poured into the State Census Office in Jaipur from 8th March to 12th March, 1961, and the provisional total of population for the State was finally released on 13th March, 1961.

Census Calendar—The preparatory work and census operations were conducted according to the following Census Calendar in the State as approved by the Registrar-General, India:—

Sl. No.	Nature of Census Work	Last date for completion
1	2	3
1.	List of territorial changes in boundaries	31st January, 1960
2.	Preparation of maps	31st January, 1960
3.	Classification of urban areas	31st January, 1960
4.	Tehsilwise list of villages	31st January, 1960
5.	Assignment of Location Code Numbers	31st January, 1960
6.	Assessment of staff available in district	29th February, 1960
7.	Delimitation of Census Divisions	29th February, 1960
8.	List of local names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	29th February, 1960
9.	Preparation of Calendar of local important events	29th February, 1960
10.	Selection and appointment of Census Officers	31st March, 1960
11.	Training of District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers and Charge Officers by the Superintendent of Census Operations for House-numbering/ House-listing and Enumeration Operations	April to June, 1960
12.	Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by the District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers and Charge Officers for House-numbering/House-listing and Enumeration Operations	May to July, 1960
13.	Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by the District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers for House-numbering/House-listing and Enumeration Operations	September to October, 1960.
14.	Rapid Survey of buildings and households in towns and provisional House-numbering	1st October to 31st October, 1960.
15.	House-numbering and House-listing Operation	1st November to 30th November, 1960.
16.	Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by the District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers and Charge Officers for Enumeration Operation	1st December, 1960 to 31st January, 1961.
17.	Training Sample Census	15th January, 1961.
18.	Enumeration of Population	10th February to 28th February, 1961
19.	Revisional Round	1st March to 5th March 1961.
20.	Provisional Total of population for Districts to be reported to the Registrar General and Superintendent of Census Operations	12th March, 1960.
21.	Publication of Provisional Totals of Population for Rajasthan State	14th March, 1961.

House-listing—It has already been stated previously that a uniform houselist form was introduced in all the states in India at this Census. At the previous Census the concept of 'House' and 'Household' existed to which the concept of a 'Building' was added. The entire structure standing on the ground was treated as a building and within each building one or more census house was located which had a separate main entrance opening into a commonly usable street, compound, gallery or staircase etc. Thereafter, in each census house one or more households were located. A household was defined as a group of persons who ordinarily lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen unless prevented by any exigency. For the first time, the use of every census house was entered in the houselist. In the case of census houses containing factories and workshops, full particulars regarding nature of work done, number of workers employed and the type of fuel used were also collected. The Census machinery also recorded information regarding the material used in the construction of main walls and roof of a census house and also incorporated the number of rooms occupied by every household and whether the household occupied its own census house or lived in a rented one. With this houselist, survey of housing conditions in the country was begun. Further care was

taken to denote households belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe by writing against them as "S.C." or "S.T." in the last column of the houselist.

Household Schedule—A separate household schedule was introduced at this Census and issued in the form of pads. It contained two parts. In Part I information regarding households occupied either in cultivation or household industry or both was shown with the number of workers belonging to the household or on hire. Part II replaced the National Register of Citizens introduced at the 1951 Census. This part contained the summary for each household prepared on the basis of census slips filled up for each member. The information contained in this part could be utilised as a frame for undertaking further sample surveys.

Census Slip—A Census slip was filled up for each individual of a household irrespective of age. The census slips were issued in the form of pads to the enumerators. Each slip contained 13 questions, some of which have more than one part. A concerted attempt was made to study migration of persons with respect to their place of birth by introducing re-designed question No. 4. This information could not, however, completely study migration within the district as well as from one district to another.

No attempt was made to collect information in respect of numerous castes and sub-castes obtaining in the country but study was merely confined to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as recognised by the President under the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Further, an attempt was made to collect better information regarding economic activities on the basis of work in which an individual was engaged by introducing questions 8 to 11 in revised form. A separate question was designed for persons employed in household industry. Non-workers were specifically defined and a separate question was reserved for them. To facilitate the work of enumerator a system of using abbreviations was introduced with geometrical designs to record answers to questions in the census slip. Elaborate instructions were issued in the Manual on Enumeration how to fill answers to each question and to avoid pit-falls. Specimen of the various census forms have been provided in the Annexures at the end of this note along with instructions.

Storage of Census Schedules—The houselists, household schedules and census slips have been properly stored in the record section of the State Census Office located in a hired building in the Rambagh Palace, Jaipur. Maps prepared for the districts, tehsils and towns have also been properly preserved there. It was not possible to prepare block maps for rural areas. The maps of cities showing blocks having geographical boundaries prepared by the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India are, however, available there.

Unique features of Census—The unique features of the Census of 1961 are briefly mentioned below as they will be of some interest :—

1. *Block Maps*—It was possible to prepare maps of enumeration blocks in towns having 50,000 or more population through the agency of the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India although this could not be done for all the blocks in the State. These maps proved of great assistance in the delimitation of blocks and to pin-point the buildings, census houses and the households found in each block in thickly populated urban areas.

2. *Uniform Houselists and Housing Tables*—For the first time at this Census an elaborate houselist was introduced on uniform pattern and housing tables (E Series) were prepared which will be published in a separate volume. Some of the housing tables were prepared on the basis of a 20 per cent sample of households. Housing data was never collected in such a manner at the previous censuses.

3. *Household Schedules and Household Economic Tables*—The household schedule was introduced for the first time and data on household was processed as was never done before. Household economic tables were prepared on a 20 per cent sample of households. They will find place in a separate volume.

4. *Industrial and occupational classification as distinct from Livelihoods*—The adoption of Indian Standard Industrial and Occupational classification is an innovation at this census. The workers and non-workers have been classified by age-groups which is again a special feature. The economic tables (B series) prepared at this census will provide useful information regarding employment position in various sectors of the economy.

5. *Special Migration Tables*—The Migration Tables (D series) will provide a wealth of information not previously available.

6. *Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*—For the first time special tables have been prepared for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not only to provide information regarding their population, age, marital status, education but also of industrial classification of the workers.

7. *Age Tables*—In 1961 all the age tables have been prepared on full count. This system of age classification in such tables (C Series) will considerably facilitate demographic study.

8. *Classification of population by educational qualification*—In the tables (B Series) population has been particularly classified on the

basis of educational qualification grouped in well-defined categories.

9. *Classification of Non-workers*—The classification of non-workers into well defined categories is again a special feature of this census.

10. *District Census Handbooks*—This handbook series has been prepared for each district of the State in a much more elaborate form than was possible at the census of 1951. It will provide (a) general account and (b) statistics regarding each district and its component administrative sub-units.

Several ancillary enquiries connected with the census have also been undertaken, *e.g.*, survey of selected villages and handicrafts, ethnographic notes on important Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and detailed notes on important fairs and festivals.

ANNEXURES

I Houselist and Instructions for filling it up.

II Household Schedule and Instructions for filling it up.

III Individual Slip and Instructions for filling it up.

Name of District.....(Code No.)
Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town..... (Code No.)
Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla (Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

ANNEX
CENSUS OF
HOUSE

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house	Purpose for which census house used, *e.g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator——————

URE I
INDIA 1961
LIST

Description of census house		Sub-number of each census household with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in census household	Does the household live in own or rented house ? (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit			Remarks
Material of wall	Material of roof					Males	Females	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Column 1—Line Number.

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

Column 2—Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house-numbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas *e.g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the Municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established Municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are Municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the Municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number those buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no Municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of the census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3—Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House.

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (*see* instructions for column 11 below).

Column 4—Purpose for which census house used, *e.g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place *e.g.*, bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation

or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Columns 5 to 8—"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory".

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop *i.e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing in undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—Name of establishment or proprietor.

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken.

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel *e.g.*, kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Column 9 & 10—Description of Census House.

Column 9—Material of wall.

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made *i.e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structure each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—Material of roof.

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete etc., should be written. In the case of a multistoreyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11—Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number (Column 3).

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(A), 2(B) and 2(C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4(IA), 4(IB), 4(IC) and 4 (2A) and 4(2B).

Column 12—Name of Head of Household.

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the persons on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc. write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—Number of rooms in Census Household.

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e.*, it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—Does the household live in own or rented house ?

If the household lives in own house write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Column 15 to 17—Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—Remarks.

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If a census house is vacant at the time of houselisting but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'Vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household.

In case the Census house is occupied by a household of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, write also in the remarks column the words "S.C". or "S.T." as the case may be.

Each person engaged in house-numbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of house-listing and house-numbering. This abstract will be in the form shown below.

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District.....

Name and number of Tehsil, etc.....

Name and number of Village/Ward/ Enumerator's Block, etc.....

Total number of sheets used.....

Census Household Numbers From.....to.....

Total number of Census Households.....

Number of establishments, workshops or factories	Total number of rooms in all households	Number of persons residing in households :		
		Males	Females	Total

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

ANNEXURE II

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Is this an institution ?

LOCATION CODE : _____

Full Name of Head of Household _____ S.C. / S.T.

A. Cultivation	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household (i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)	.....	.....
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money kind or share		

B. Household Industry	Nature of Industry		Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas			
(a)			
(b)			

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry	Members of family working :				Hired workers
Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season	Head	Other Males	Other females	Total	
1. Household Cultivation only					
2. Household Industry only					
3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry					

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

NOTE : Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 3 March, 1961.

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex		Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of worker
	Male	Female				
	M	F				
TOTAL PERSONS						

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

At the top of the Schedule you will find the Location Code. You will have to write the Location Code of the household here. Your supervisor will give you the Code numbers representing your district, tehsil/thana/town, village/ward/block. You should take care to write these three numbers connected together by oblique strokes in between on every household schedule.

When you are visiting each household for enumeration you should write the code number of the household also on the Household Schedule. For purposes of the census a Census House has been defined as a structure or a part of structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-*cum*-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance. A *household* means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census and a separate household schedule should be prepared. You should write the household number from the extracts of the Houselist given to you by your supervisor. If, in any case, you find a census house or a household satisfying the definitions given above has not been numbered you should bring it to the notice of your supervisor and have a separate number given to the house or household and enumerate the household.

At the right hand corner of the Location Code you will find a question "Is this an Institution ?" with a rectangle below it. If you are enumerating any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc., you should write the nature of the institution within the rectangle like jail, hospital etc.

Below the Location Code you will find a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus the Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not, however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

Institutions like boarding houses, messes and ebummeries should also be regarded as census households but of 'unrelated persons living together'. In such a Household the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent is regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head of the household. If in an Institution separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate household schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognised Head of the household should be written.

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the weekdays in town and spends the week-ends at home, he should be recorded as Head of Household and entered for enumeration at his home. If he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period then the person who is incharge in his absence should be recorded as the Head of the household.

You will find a parallelogram at the right hand side against the Full name of the Head of the household marked "S.C./S.T.". If the Head of the Household is a member of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State or in your District you should write the name of the particular Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which the Head of the Household belongs within the parallelogram. If the Head of the Household does not belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe you should put 'X' within the parallelogram.

You should then fill up the part of the household schedule relating to Cultivation and Housebold Industry. Sub-part 'A' relates to Cultivation; sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows). Three categories of land are given in items 1(i), 1(ii) and 2. Items 1(i) and 1(ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines have been provided for this purpose in 1(i) and 1(ii) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (a) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land'. Category 1(i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, *e.g.*, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category 1(ii) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include land (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer; (iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :

(*a*) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);

(*b*) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in

some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

(*c*) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period;

(*d*) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and

(*e*) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(*iv*) the following :—

(*a*) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(*b*) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(*c*) land taken for a share of the produce,

(*d*) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(*e*) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category 1(ii).

Categories 1(i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consists of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should *not* be entered for this household.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry(s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub part 'C' relates to Workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write I under the column 'Head', and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during last working season or should be in wholetime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the head of the household is working write I in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write I under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry

and write the number in the appropriate column. In a Household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Sehedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of Households, engaged in Household Industry only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a Household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

ANNEXURE III

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL CENSUS 1961

Location Code _____

1(a) Name _____

1(b) Relationship to Head _____ 2 Age last birthday [ ]

3 Marital Status _____ 4 (a) Birth-place _____

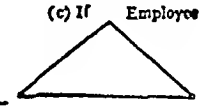
4 (b) Born R/U ( ) 4(c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere [ ]

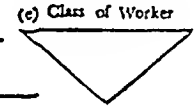
5(a) Nationality _____ 5(b) Religion _____

5(c) S.C./S.T. _____ 6 Literacy & Education _____

7(a) Mother tongue _____ 7(b) Any other language(s) _____

8 Working as Cultivator _____ 9 Working as Agricultural labourer _____

10 Working at Household Industry
- (a) Nature of Work _____
- (b) Nature of Household Industry _____
- (c) If Employee 

11 Doing Work Other than 8, 9 or 10
- (a) Nature of Work _____
- (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service _____
- (c) Class of Worker 
- (d) Name of Establishment _____

12 Activity if Not Working

13

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

In each household you should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by other members of the household in the most convenient order and see that none of the persons in the household are left out. Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children, for they are liable to be left out of count. Count near relatives first, such as wife, son, daughter-in-law, daughter, son-in-law, grand-children, then distant relations and then domestic servants or other employees living in the household, boarders, visitors, etc.

LOCATION CODE — Write the Location code of the household in each slip. For instructions please see Annexure II.

Q. 1 (a) NAME — Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out describe her as 'so and-so's mother, wife or daughter'. If a woman does not take the name of a person's husband and that husband's particulars have to be recorded write 'so and-so's husband'.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given a name write 'Baby' and write 'father's or mother's name.'

Q. 1. (b) RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD — In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The person who should be treated as the 'Head of the Household' has been fully explained in Annexure II. All relationships in this question should be recorded in respect of that person. In the case of relations write the relationship in full. Do not use words like nephew, niece or uncle, but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (uncle). 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders or employees write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be.

If on the check or revisional round between the 1st and 3rd March the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as Head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the dead Head of household will, of course, be cancelled.

In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household. Other members should be recorded as 'unrelated' in this question.

Q. 2 AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS LAST BIRTHDAY — Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write 'O'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose.

Q. 3. MARITAL-STATUS	For never married ..	write	NM
	Married ..	write	M
	Widowed ..	write	W
	Separated or Divorced	write	S

For a per on who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, wrie 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Q. 4 (a) BIRTHPLACE	1. If born in village or town in which enumerated	write	PL
	2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated	write	D
	3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration	write name of district.	
	4. If born in another State in India	write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State.	
	5. If born in a country outside India *e.g.*, Pakistan or any other country	write name of country.	
	6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport *e.g.*, buses etc., should be entered as such.		
Q. 4(b) WHETHER BORN IN VILLAGE OR TOWN	1. If born in village..	write	R
	2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth ..	write	U
Q. 4(c) DURATION OF RESIDENCE	1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated ..	wri t	X

2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration	write	the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. *(Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business).*
If the duration of residence is less than one year	.. write	O
If the duration of residence is one year or over	.. write	the actual number of completed years of residence.

Q. 5(a) NATIONALITY	1. For Indian nationals	write	I
	2. For other nationals	write the nationality in full	
Q. 5(b) RELIGION	For Hindu	.. write	H
	Muslim	.. write	M
	Christian	.. write	C
	Jain	.. write	J
	Buddhist	.. write	B
	Sikh	.. write	S

For others write the answers actually returned.

Q. 5(c) SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES — The answer to this question will be recorded only if a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. If the person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State or in your district write the name of the caste or tribe to which he belongs. For all others, write 'X' in this column. A list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in your State or in your district is given to you separately.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his caste or tribe by a synonym or a generic name of a caste or tribe as given in your list, write the name as returned and the name of the relevant caste or tribe as per printed list, within brackets.

Do not write the names of Scheduled Castes in general terms as 'Harijan', 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' tell him that this description will not earn the person any benefits under the Constitution permissible to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This may persuade him to give out the correct name.

Scheduled Castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 5(h). Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

Q. 6. LITERACY & EDUCATION	I. Illiterate or Literate		
	For a person		
	1. Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language	write	O
	2. Who can both read and write	write	L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript *i.e.*, if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumeration Manual with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. Standard of Education.

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of L.

Q. 7(a) MOTHER TONGUE — Write the Mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

Q. 7 (b) ANY OTHER LANGUAGE(S) — After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s), returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

Qs. 8 to 11 WORKING — These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according

as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q.8 and Q.10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this questions. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or apolitical worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11.

Q. 8. WORKING AS CULTIVATOR — For a person working as cultivator write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X.

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruitgrowing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other Medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruitgrowing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other Medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right of lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Q. 9 WORKING AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER — Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, *i.e.*, a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Q. 10(a) & 10 (b) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY — If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10 (a) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10(b). Otherwise put X in both questions 10 (a) and 10(b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10 (a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(b).

Q. 10 (c) IF EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY — This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E.E. For all others put X.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10 (a) to 10 (c) should be filled up for persons at Household Industry.

Q. 10—WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

	(a) Nature of work	(b) Nature of Household Industry	(c) If Employee
1.	Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X
2.	Dyeing and printing yarn	Handloom weaving	X
3.	Threshing and cleaning grain.	Flour making *chakki*	X
4.	Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	E.E.
5.	Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6.	Labourer employed for making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	E.E.
7.	Throwing and Turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X
8.	Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
9.	Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	X
10.	Labourer working hosiery machine	Hosiery	E.E.
11.	Keeping accounts	Hosiery	X
12.	Polishing and Scrapping metal	Electroplating	X
13.	Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheelwright	E.E.
14.	Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
15.	Bee Keeping	Production of honey	X
16.	Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

Q. 11 DOING INDUSTRY WORK OTHER THAN 8, 9 OR 10 — If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation etc, as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11 (a) NATURE OF WORK — In the case of persons not working or who work *only* as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

Deseribe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernaeular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not sueceed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11 (b) INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, TRADE, PROFESSION OR SERVICE — In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11 (a), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Question 11 (a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the ehief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom an X is put in Question 11 (a). put an X in this question also.

Important points to remember in questions 11(a) and 11(b).

1. Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves :

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

5. Labourers—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done *e.g.*, railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, brick-layer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. Machine Operators—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

7. Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling write, 'Dealer' (if principal) or, 'Shop Assistant' or 'Salesman' (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (*e.g.* ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. Transport Workers—Describe fully the nature of the transport, *e.g.* air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. Services—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Managers, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable *e.g.* Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves :—

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. Domestic Services—In the case of any private servant *e.g.* a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (*i.e.* they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. Commerce—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

For a person who is:

Q. 11 (c) CLASS OF WORKER

1. an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11(a) .. .. write MR

2. an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11 (a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind.. write EE

3. a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of cooperatives. .. .. write SW

4. a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind .. .. write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Qs. 11 (a) and 11 (b) put 'X' in this question also.

Explanation:—

(i) An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11 (a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11 (a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc. and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A Single Worker for the purpose of Q. 11 (c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producer's co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A Family Worker is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11 (d) NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT — Described in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an X is put in Qs. 11 (a), 11(b) and 1(c) put an X in this question also.

Q. 12 ACTIVITY, IF NOT WORKING. — This question will apply to a person NOT Working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT Working:

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time, in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business. .. write ST

2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business. write HW

3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age .. .. write D

4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work .. .. write R

5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence .. .. write B

6. For a convict in jail (an undertrial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a panel, mental or charitable institution .. write I

7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time .. .. .. write NE

8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment .. write UN

Explanation:—If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

Q. 13 Sex — Write 'M' for Males; and 'F' for Females.

For eunuchs and hermaphrodites write 'M'.

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CHAPTER I

DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND GROWTH OF POPULATION

SYNOPSIS

(Rank of State in area, density & population—Concentration of population—Average size of districts—Average population of districts—Correlation of area and population—Distribution of population in villages and towns—Ranking of districts by population and area—Changes in population 1901-1961—Average population and area—Density of population—Growth of population 1951-61—Rural and Urban components of increase—Areas of high rural/urban increase—Increase due to immigration—Increase due to natural growth—Pattern of areas of high increase—Relationship of population increase with density—Section of population responsible for natural increase.)

RAJASTHAN occupies one-ninth of the country's area and contains one-twentysecond part of its total population. It ranks second in area and eleventh in population. On the basis of 1951 population also Rajasthan had the eleventh rank. The Punjab precedes Rajasthan in rank while Orissa follows it on the basis of population of 1961 as well as 1951. West Bengal has recorded an increase of a very high order (32·8%) and consequently it has improved its rank from sixth in 1951 to fifth in 1961, thereby superseding Madras in population growth. As regards rank in area Madhya Pradesh precedes Rajasthan and stands first in India while Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh follow Rajasthan as third and fourth in rank respectively. On account of its large area Rajasthan has the lowest density of population per sq. mile amongst the States of India occupying the twentieth position during both the Censuses of 1961 and 1951. In density of population Madhya Pradesh precedes Rajasthan. The table below will be of interest in this connection:

Rank of the State among other States of India

Rank in Population 1961	Name of State	Percent of India's population in 1961	Percent of India's area	Rank in Area	Rank in Population in 1951	Density 1961	Density 1951	Rank in Density 1961	Rank in Density 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Uttar Pradesh	16·79	9·27	4	1	648	555	8	8
2	Bihar	10·58	5·45	8	2	694	579	6	7
3	Maharashtra	9·00	9·63	3	3	334	271	12	12
4	Andhra Pradesh	8·19	8·63	5	4	339	293	11	11
5	West Bengal	7·95	2·78	14	6	1,021	769	5	5
6	Madras	7·67	4·08	11	5	672	601	7	6
7	Madhya Pradesh	7·37	13·76	1	7	192	154	19	19
8	Mysore	5·37	6·01	6	8	319	263	13	13
9	Gujarat	4·70	5·78	7	9	290	229	16	15
10	Punjab	4·62	3·85	12	10	429	341	10	10
11	RAJASTHAN	4·59	10·74	2	11	153	121	20	20
12	Orissa	4·00	4·90	9	12	292	243	15	14
13	Kerala	3·85	1·22	16	13	1,127	903	4	4
14	Assam	2·70	3·85	13	14	251	187	18	17
15	*Jammu & Kashmir	0·81	4·37	10	15	66	61	23	23

*Surveyor General's area has been taken into account for calculating the percentage of India's area and the density as the State Survey figures are not available.

2. When compared with some of the foreign countries which are closer in area Rajasthan is found to be larger than Hungary, Norway, United Kingdom, Austria or Italy. The population of Rajasthan is in closest proximity to that of Argentina. The population of the State is almost half of that of France, two-fifth of the United Kingdom and nearly double of Australia. This gives an idea of the dimension of the State in relation to some of the foreign countries. It would be interesting to see how our census statistics compare with some of the foreign countries. Population, sex ratio, annual rate of increase and density of population of some of the countries are tabulated below :

Population, sex ratio, rate of increase and density

1961 Continent/Country	Latest Census Date	Population (in thousands)			Annual rate of increase (1953-60)	Sex Ratio	Density per sq. kilometre of area in 1961
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	1-3-61	20,156	10,564	9,592	2·6@	908	59
India	1-3-61	439,235	226,293	212,942	2·0@	941	138
Africa							
*Nigeria	-7-52 to -6-53	30,418	14,870	15,548	1·9	1,046	38
Egypt	20-9-60	26,059	—	—	2·4	—	26
Kenya	2-8-48	5,406	2,680	2,726	2·3	1,017	12
North America							
Canada	1-6-61	18,238	—	—	2·6	—	2
Cuba	28-1-53	5,829	2,985	2,844	2·1	953	59
Mexico	8-6-60	34,923	17,415	17,508	3·1	1,005	18
U.S.A.	1-4-60	179,323	88,331	90,992	1·7	1,030	19
South America							
Argentina	30-9-60	20,009	10,035	9,974	1·2	994	7
*Venezuela	26-2-61	7,361*	3,729*	3,632*	4·3	974	8
Asia							
Burma	1-2-53	2,941	1,499	1,441	1·0	961	30
Cambodia	-4-59	4,845	2,420	2,425	—	1,002	29
Ceylon	20-3-53	8,098	4,269	3,829	2·7	897	151
*China (Main Land)	30-6-53	582,603‡	297,554	276,652	2·3	930	68
China (Taiwan)	16-9-56	9,368	4,772	4,596	3·6	963	295
*Japan	1-10-60	93,407*	45,871*	47,536*	1·0	1,036	252
*Pakistan	1-2-61	93,832†	49,309†	44,412†	1·9	901	98
*Thailand	25-4-60	25,520	12,729	12,791	4·3	1,005	51
Europe							
France	10-5-54	42,843	20,551	22,292	0·9	1,085	83
F.D.R.G.	25-9-56	50,964	23,899	27,065	1·2	1,132	215
Greece	19-3-61	8,387	—	—	0·9	—	64
Hungary	1-1-60	9,977	4,816	5,161	0·6	1,072	107
*Poland	6-12-60	29,731*	14,374*	15,357*	1·8	1,068	95
Rumania	21-2-56	17,489	8,503	8,986	1·3	1,057	77
*U.K.	23-4-61	52,676*	25,478*	27,198*	0·5	1,068	215
*Yugosalavia	31-3-61	18,539*	9,029*	9,510*	1·1	1,053	72
Occania							
Australia	30-6-61	10,508	5,312	5,196	2·2	978	1
New Zealand	18-4-61	2,415	1,213	1,202	2·1	990	9

Source :—Demographic Year Book, 1961.

NOTES :—*Provisional figures.

@Annual rate of increase relates to 1951-61.

‡Population registered, plus estimate of 8,397 thousand for persons living in outlying areas where local registration offices were not established. Sex-breakup of estimates is not available.

†Excludes the foreigners numbering 111 thousands for both sexes,

3. The annual rate of increase in Rajasthan (2·6), which is higher than the average rate of increase for India (2·0), is equal to that in Canada. The rate of increase is somewhat greater than that of Egypt (2·4), Kenya (2·3), Australia (2·2), Cuba and New Zealand (2·1), while it is less than Mexico (3·1), Venezuela and Thailand (4·3). The density of population per square kilometre in Rajasthan is 59 which is about two-fifth of the density of population in the country (138). The density of population is equal to Cuba, a little more than Thailand, almost double that of Burma and Cambodia, and three times that of U.S.A. It is, however, less than almost all the European countries. The sex-ratio in Rajasthan (908) is less than the average for India (941). Compared with some of the countries outside India, it is less than Cuba, Argentina, Venezuela, China, Burma, Australia and New Zealand while it is greater than that of Ceylon and Pakistan.

Concentration of population

4. The concentration of population varies from place to place depending upon various factors. Thus, we find variations amongst the various states of India and even the districts within each state have wide variations in this respect.

Most populous and least populous districts in various States

State	Most populous district		Least populous district		Average population of district
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3,009,900	Adilabad	1,009,292	1,799,172
Assam	Kamrup	2,062,572	Mizo Hills	266,063	1,079,343
Bihar	Darbhanga	4,413,027	Dhanbad	1,158,610	2,732,683
Gujarat	Surat	2,451,624	Dangs	71,567	1,213,726
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	654,368	Ladakh	88,651	395,664
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,639,862	1,878,191
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	200,467	752,847
Madras	Salem	3,804,108	Nilgiri	409,308	2,591,304
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297
Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409
Orissa	Cuttack	3,060,320	Baudh Khondmals	514,427	1,349,911
Punjab	Ferozepur	1,619,116	Lahaul Spiti	20,453	1,068,780
RAJASTHAN	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674
West Bengal	24-Parganas	6,280,915	Darjeeling	624,640	2,182,892

5. 24-Parganas of West Bengal is the most populous district in the country having a population of about 6,281 thousand persons while Lahaul and Spiti of the Punjab is the least populous district having only a little over 20 thousand souls. In Rajasthan, Jaipur is the most populous district having a population of over 1,901 thousand. It ranks 13th amongst the most populous districts of the various States of the country. On the other hand, Jaisalmer district is the least populous with a population of a little over 140 thousand persons. There is thus a very wide variation between the most populous and the least populous districts of the State.

6. The highest average population of district is found in Bihar while the lowest average is in Jammu and Kashmir. The average population of a district in Rajasthan is a little over 775 thousand persons. It will thus be observed that the most populous district (Jaipur) of the State is over 2½ times of the average district. The least populous district (Jaisalmer) is less than even 1/5th of the average.

7. The range of variation between the most populous and the least populous districts as compared to the average district of each of the States is illustrated below :

Range of variation

State	Percent of the average district	
	Least populous	Most populous
Andhra Pradesh	56	167
Assam	25	191
Bihar	42	161
Gujarat	6	201
Jammu & Kashmir	22	165
Kerala	87	139
Madhya Pradesh	27	269
Madras	16	147
Maharashtra	42	273
Mysore	26	202
Orissa	38	227
Punjab	2	151
RAJASTHAN	18	245
Uttar Pradesh	9	199
West Bengal	29	289

8. Taking the average population of a district in a State to be 100, the variation is the highest in West Bengal (29-289) and lowest in Kerala (87-139). Rajasthan also has a wide range of variation (18-245) following the State of Madhya Pradesh (27-269) and Maharashtra (42-273).

Average size of districts

9. One of the major factors affecting the density of population is the area of the place concerned. The areas of the various States as well as the districts in each of them, however, vary considerably. The table below shows the largest and the smallest districts in respect of area alongwith the average size of districts in the various States of India :

Largest and smallest districts in various States

State	Largest districts		Smallest districts		Average area of district in Sq. miles
	Name	Area	Name	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9,209	Hyderabad	2,997	5,303
Assam	Mizo Hills	8,143	Nowgong	2,200	4,296
Bihar	Ranchi	7,035	Dhanbad	1,109	3,937
Gujarat	Kutch	16,567	Dangs	689	4,180
Jammu & Kashmir	*Ladakh	37,754	Kathua	1,024	5,963
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,570	Alleppey	708	1,667
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	15,128	Datia	786	3,931
Madras	Salem	7,051	Madras Corp.	49	3,858
Maharashtra	Chanda	10,088	Greater Bombay	169	4,549
Mysore	Bijapur	6,567	Coorg	1,590	3,887
Orissa	Koraput	9,919	Balasore	2,507	4,629
Punjab	Kangra	6,293	Simla	222	2,490
RAJASTHAN	Jaisalmer	14,995	Dungarpur	1,460	5,073
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	4,263	Rampur	917	2,109
West Bengal	24-Parganas	5,638	Calcutta	40	2,137

*Surveyor General's figures as State Survey figures are not available.

10. The largest district in the Indian Union is Ladakh of Jammu & Kashmir having an area of 37,754 sq. miles while the district Kutch (16,567) of Gujarat State comes next. Jaisalmer (14,995) the biggest district of Rajasthan occupies the 4th position in area among the largest districts of the various States. Calcutta of West Bengal is the smallest district among the various States of India with an area of only 40 sq. miles. In Rajasthan, Dungarpur is the smallest district with an area of 1,460 sq. miles.

11. It may be observed that the maximum average area of a district (5,963) is in Jammu & Kashmir State while the minimum average (1,667) is in Kerala. The area of an average district in Rajasthan is 5,073 sq. miles which stands 3rd in comparison with other States. The range of variation in area between largest and smallest districts as compared to average districts is depicted in the following table :

Range of variation

State	Percentage of average districts	
	Smallest	Largest
Andhra Pradesh	57	174
Assam	51	190
Bihar	28	179
Gujarat	16	396
Jammu & Kashmir ..	17	633
Kerala	42	154
Madhya Pradesh	20	385
Madras	1	183
Maharashtra	4	222
Mysore	41	169
Orissa	54	214
Punjab	9	253
RAJASTHAN	29	296
Uttar Pradesh	43	202
West Bengal	2	264

12. Jammu & Kashmir State has the highest range of variation in area (17-633) while Gujarat stands next (16-396). The lowest variation in area is observed in Andhra Pradesh (57-174). In Rajasthan the variation in area is (29-296) which ranks 4th amongst the States of India. It will thus be observed that Rajasthan falls in the range of wide variation. A peculiar feature of Rajasthan is that its Jaisalmer district which is the largest in area is the least populated amongst the various districts of the State. This is because it is composed of the dreary and desolate arid region known as the Thar—the great Indian desert.

Average population of districts

13. We have earlier discussed about the average population of districts in the various States of India. We now proceed to examine the number of districts in the States which are above or below the average population of district along with the population comprised in them :

Number of districts having above or below the average district population in various States

State	Number of districts in the State which are above the average population of district for the State	Population comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 2	Number of districts in the State which are below the average population of district for the State	Population comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 4	Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average population of district for the State	Population comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	10	22,225,178	10	13,758,269	11	20,075,312
Assam	7	10,557,603	4	1,315,169	2	2,500,431
Bihar	9	31,414,419	8	15,041,191	6	17,334,716
Gujarat	7	12,571,241	10	8,062,109	4	4,569,741
Jammu & Kashmir	4	2,416,370	5	1,144,606	1	326,061
Kerala	2	4,558,417	7	12,345,298	8	14,286,526
Madhya Pradesh	16	17,701,448	27	14,670,960	17	12,321,601
Madras	8	25,933,389	5	7,753,564	4	10,396,452
Maharashtra	10	20,484,032	16	19,069,686	13	19,064,184
Mysore	9	15,391,052	10	8,195,720	6	7,269,550
Orissa	6	11,221,169	7	6,327,677	4	5,626,923
Punjab	10	14,105,092	9	6,201,720	8	8,878,552
RAJASTHAN	13	13,724,250	13	6,431,352	9	6,964,404
Uttar Pradesh	24	46,101,676	30	27,644,725	24	32,670,154
West Bengal	6	21,154,333	10	13,771,946	3	6,559,905

NOTE :—The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integers.

14. It will be observed from the above table that the number of districts above or below the average population of district for Rajasthan is equally divided. The districts with population above and below the average account for two-third and one-third of the total population of the State respectively. Only nine out of twenty-six districts fall within ±20% range of the average population. As in Rajasthan, most of the States in India also have a wide variation in the population of their districts. Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Assam and Gujarat States have most uneven distribution of population in their districts. In Kerala, however, eight out of the nine districts fall within the ±20% range of the average. This indicates even distribution of population in various districts of this State. The following table indicates the percentage distribution of population in districts having population above and below the average population of district in each State of the country :

Percentage of population in districts having above or below the average district population in various States

State	Percent population in districts having population		Percentage of population in districts within 20% (±) of the average district population
	Above the average district population	Below the average district population	
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	62	38	56
Assam	89	11	21
Bihar	68	32	37
Gujarat	61	39	22
Jammu & Kashmir	68	32	9
Kerala	27	73	85
Madhya Pradesh	55	45	38
Madras	77	23	31
Maharashtra	52	48	48
Mysore	65	35	31
Orissa	64	36	32
Punjab	69	31	44
RAJASTHAN	68	32	35
Uttar Pradesh	63	37	44
West Bengal	61	39	19

15. It will be clear that in Kerala 85% of the population is contained in the districts which are within the 20% range of average district population and only 27% of the population resides in two districts which are above the average (including one beyond the range of 20%). The rest 73% population is found in seven districts which are below the average. In Jammu & Kashmir only 9% of the population contained in a single district is confined to the 20% range. The percentages of population within the 20% range in West Bengal, Assam and Gujarat are 19, 21 and 22 respectively. In Rajasthan 35% of the population is contained in nine districts *viz.* Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Kota, Sikar, Pali, Jhunjhunu, Chitorgarh, Churu and Barmer falling within the 20% range of average district population. 68% of the population resides in the districts which are above the average while only 32% is in the districts which are below the average. This confirms the observation already made that there is wide variation in the population of various districts in this State like most of the other States of India. It may be stated that the population of the State is largely concentrated in eastern Rajasthan notably in the districts of Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar, Jhunjhunu and Ajmer. The desert region of the State on the west of the Aravallis is, however, very sparsely populated.

Correlation of area and population

16. It may be noted that other things being equal, the area of a district also determines the size of its population. The following table shows the number of districts and their total areas which are above or below the average area of district for each State, together with their respective populations:

Number of districts having above or below the average district area in various States

State	Number of districts in the State which are above the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 2	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 5	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 8	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	10	67,100	47·82	10	38,953	52·18	9	50,135	42·70
Assam	4	24,592	21·66	7	22,665	78·34	4	16,278	56·25
Bihar	9	46,877	51·21	8	20,059	48·79	5	19,444	36·84
Gujarat	4	30,362	25·94	13	40,694	74·06	10	39,917	67·28
Jammu & Kashmir	1	37,754	2·49	8	15,911	97·51	—	—	—
Kerala	5	11,024	58·26	4	3,979	41·74	2	3,807	21·99
Madhya Pradesh	15	91,977	47·74	28	77,065	52·26	18	68,642	39·25
Madras	8	41,584	74·54	5	8,570	25·46	4	15,509	33·31
Maharashtra	12	70,965	47·84	14	47,315	52·16	12	52,910	39·83
Mysore	10	49,526	59·08	9	24,320	40·92	9	34,088	51·36
Orissa	4	26,466	33·56	9	33,706	66·44	8	34,353	64·47
Punjab	7	28,007	40·44	12	19,298	59·56	5	11,862	31·14
RAJASTHAN	9	78,659	40·28	17	53,231	59·72	5	23,078	25·04
Uttar Pradesh	19	51,360	47·14	29	47,069	52·86	28	54,580	61·17
West Bengal	6	21,033	51·79	10	13,161	48·21	5	10,667	22·27

NOTE :—The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integers.

17. It will be seen that nearly 75% of the population of Madras State is concentrated in the eight districts whose area is above the average. The rest of the population is spread over the other five districts which are below the average. In West Bengal about 52% of its population is confined to six districts, which are above the average in area, while the remaining ten districts whose area is below the average account for 48% of its population. In Jammu & Kashmir, however, there is only one district (Ladakh) above the average size, containing only a small fraction *i.e.* 2·5% of the population, while 97·5% population is spread over the remaining eight districts which are below the average. In Rajasthan a little over 40% of the population is contained in nine districts which are above the average size in area. Three districts out of these lie in the arid and semi-arid regions of the State. The remaining population (about 60%) is scattered in seventeen districts which are below the average size in area.

18. Taking into consideration the districts which are within 20% range of variation from the average area of a district in each of the States, it is found that 10 out of the 17 districts of Gujarat State, comprising an area of about 40,000 sq. miles and covering 67% of population fall in this range. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh 28 districts having a total area of about 55,000 sq. miles and having a population of about 61% are found in this range. These States may be said to possess a fairly short-ranged size distribution of districts which are an asset to the developmental activities of any State, having easy transport, communication and educational facilities. In Rajasthan, however, conditions are different as there are only five districts out of the twenty six within the ± 20% range where 25% of the population of the State is confined to an area of 23,000 sq. miles. Thus, it may be observed that there is a wide range of variation in the size of the districts which is a factor not conducive for the planning and developmental activities in the State.

Distribution of population in villages and towns

19. In Rajasthan 84% of the population lives in villages while only 16% resides in towns. An analysis of the distribution of population in villages and towns by selected population sizes in Rajasthan as well as the other States of India will enable us to make a comparative study of the concentration of population in villages and towns as shown in the table below :

Persons per 10,000 of population in villages and towns of selected population sizes, 1961

State	Total	(a) Village with				(b) Towns and town groups of Class III to VI	(c) Towns and town groups of Class II	Cities and town groups of Class I
		Less than 200	200-999	1,000-4,999	5,000 & over			
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	145	1,646	5,561	904	852	148	744
Assam	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	549	49	171
Bihar	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	371	108	363
Gujarat	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	473	1,155	301	1,120
Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	549	—	1,117
Kerala	10,000	N	9	926	7,554	744	174	593
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	754	117	558
Madras	10,000	24	855	5,147	1,306	1,134	431	1,103
Maharashtra	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	795	194	1,833
Mysore	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	1,031	281	921
Orissa	10,000	1,141	5,600	2,576	51	419	130	83
Punjab	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	979	437	598
RAJASTHAN	10,000	554	4,134	3,386	298	892	120	616
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	435	151	700
West Bengal	10,000	311	2,870	3,831	542	628	435	1,383

N=Negligible

20. 75% of the population in Rajasthan is confined to the villages in the population size-groups 200-999 and 1,000-4,999. Barely 6% and 3% of population is found in villages of population size of less than 200 and over 5,000 respectively. As much as 6% out of the 16% population residing in towns lives in the six cities with population 1 lakh and above, a little over 1% in the four class II towns having 50,000-99,999 population, while the rest 9% lives in the remaining 135 towns. In most of the other States also, a similar distribution pattern of population in villages is observed and a majority of population lives in the villages of population size-groups 200-999 and 1,000-4,999 as in Rajasthan. In Kerala, however, more than 75% population lives in villages of the size group over 5,000 and there is not a single village with less than 200 persons. Madras follows Kerala with about 13% of its population in the large villages of size-group over 5,000. Orissa leads with about 11% of its population in the smaller villages of size-group less than 200.

21. In Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Madras most of the population living in towns is concentrated in the big cities of these States. There is a good proportion of population located in the towns of classes III to VI in the States of Gujarat, Madras and Mysore. The table below indicates the distribution of villages and towns separately in the different population size-groups:

Percent of villages and towns among all villages and towns (including cities of selected population sizes):

State	% Villages with population				% Towns of			
	Total	Less than 200	200-999	1,000-4,999	5,000 and over	Total	Class III to VI	Class II	Class I
Andhra Pradesh	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5
Assam	100	41	50	9	N	100	95	2	3
Bihar	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	6	7
Gujarat	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3
Jammu & Kashmir	100	35	55	10	N	100	95	—	5
Kerala	100	N	1	29	70	100	90	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	100	37	56	7	N	100	94	2	4
Madras	100	5	32	59	4	100	88	8	4
Maharashtra	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5
Mysore	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3
Orissa	100	46	48	6	N	100	93	5	2
Punjab	100	23	53	23	1	100	90	7	3
RAJASTHAN	100	32	56	12	N	100	93	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	100	29	56	15	N	100	86	7	7
West Bengal	100	27	53	19	1	100	77	16	7

N=Negligible

22. It will be observed that in most of the States more than 50% of the villages are in the population size-group 200-999. In Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa 30 to 50% villages are in this group while in Kerala the number is only 1%. However, in Kerala there are 70% villages in the size-group of population over 5,000 while in other States the percentage is either negligible or ranges from 1 to 4%. In Rajasthan there are 56% villages in the population size-group 200-999 and 32% in the size-group of less than 200. There are only 12% villages in the population size-group 1,000-4,999 while the number of villages with population over 5,000 is negligible.

23. The largest number (77-95%) of towns in the States of India are in the classes III to VI of towns while the number of class II towns or class I cities are less than 10% except in West Bengal where the number of class II towns is 16%. In Rajasthan 93% of the towns are in classes III to VI while in class II and class I there are 3% and 4% towns only.

Ranking of districts by population and area

24. Rajasthan is divided into 26 districts. The ranking of districts according to population and area alongwith their percentage share of area and population in 1961 is shown in the following table :

Ranking of districts in terms of population and area, 1961 and 1951

Rank in population 1961	Name of District	Percent of State's population in 1961	Percent of State's area in 1961	Rank in area 1961	Rank in population in 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jaipur	9·44	4·10	9	1
2	Udaipur	7·26	5·17	7	2
3	Bharatpur	5·70	2·36	18	3
4	Alwar	5·41	2·51	16	4
5	Ganganagar	5·15	6·05	5	13
6	Ajmer	4·84	2·44	17	5
7	Sawai Madhopur	4·68	3·09	13	6
8	Nagaur	4·64	5·17	6	7
9	Jodhpur	4·39	6·59	4	10
10	Bhilwara	4·30	3·06	14	8
11	Kota	4·21	3·64	10	11
12	Sikar	4·07	2·27	19	9
13	Pali	4·00	3·58	11	12
14	Jhunjhunu	3·57	1·74	22	14
15	Chitorgarh	3·52	2·92	15	15
16	Churu	3·27	4·94	8	16
17	Barmer	3·22	8·25	2	17
18	Jalor	2·71	3·09	12	18
19	Tonk	2·47	2·11	20	19
20	Jhalawar	2·43	1·79	21	20
21	Banswara	2·36	1·48	25	21
22	Bikaner	2·21	8·00	3	22
23	Dungarpur	2·02	1·11	26	23
24	Sirohi	1·75	1·52	24	24
25	Bundi	1·68	1·65	23	25
26	Jaisalmer	0·70	11·37	1	26

25. District Jaipur ranks first in population with 9·4% of the State's total population in 1961 while it ranks ninth in area sharing 4·1% of the area of the State in 1961. Its rank in 1951 was also first in terms of population. Udaipur district with 7·3% population follows next having 5·2% of the State's area and ranking 7th in 1961. Its rank in population was also second in 1951. Bharatpur and Alwar districts rank third and fourth in population according to 1961 as well as 1951 Censuses, although they rank as low as 18th and 16th respectively in area. Ganganagar district ranks fifth among the districts of Rajasthan in terms of population as well as area. It ranked thirteenth (13th) according to population in 1951 and has made great strides during 1951-1961 by jumping to the fifth position superseding seven districts including Ajmer which occupied the 5th position in 1951.

26. According to area, the districts lying in the desert region rank high with Jaisalmer topping the list followed by Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur districts. Jaisalmer, which is the biggest district in area covering 11·4% of the total area of the State, ranks last as regards population which is even less than 1% of the State's population. The districts which are larger in area *viz.* Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Ganganagar and Nagaur, it may be noted, are geographically contiguous. Districts ranking high in population and geographically contiguous are Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Ajmer and Sawai Madhopur.

27. It will be observed from the above table that there have not been many changes during 1951-61 in ranking of districts in population. The most conspicuous change, as already stated, has been in Ganganagar district, which can be attributed to the fact that large number of persons have been attracted to this area due to the phenomenal increase in irrigational facilities. There have been some other changes in ranking since 1951 in the districts of Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Sikar. Jodhpur has come up in population from tenth position (1951) to nineth (1961) while Bhilwara and Sikar have gone down from eighth to tenth and nineth to twelveth positions respectively. It will be worthwhile to mention here that districts standing at positions 14th to 26th have not undergone any change in their population rank during 1951-61 indicating more or less a uniform rise in population in these districts.

Changes in population 1901-61

28. The following table has been constructed to show the percentage changes in population of various districts from decade to decade and their ranking according to 1961 population:

Percentage changes in population of various districts from decade to decade

Rank in Population	State/District	Percent change 1901-1961	Percent change in decades					
			1961-51	1951-41	1941-31	1931-21	1921-11	1911-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RAJASTHAN	+ 95·80	+ 26·20	+ 15·20	+ 18·01	+ 14·14	— 6·29	+ 6·70
1	Jaipur	+ 57·01	+ 24·75	+ 28·31	+ 13·86	+ 11·51	— 17·98	— 5·80
2	Udaipur	+158·47	+ 22·67	+ 17·56	+ 19·26	+ 14·44	+ 6·19	+ 23·66
3	Bharatpur	+ 28·24	+ 26·72	+ 5·35	+ 16·27	+ 2·13	— 11·64	— 8·45
4	Alwar	+ 27·78	+ 26·45	+ 1·96	+ 9·76	+ 6·86	— 11·39	— 4·64
5	Ganganagar	+623·24	+ 64·64	+ 18·01	+ 54·58	+102·49	— 17·22	+ 43·66
6	Ajmer	+ 85·02	+ 19·09	+ 20·24	+ 14·94	+ 13·16	— 3·72	+ 3·18
7	Sawai Madhopur	+ 53·41	+ 23·32	+ 12·11	+ 13·01	+ 10·05	— 10·08	— 0·78
8	Nagaur	+ 78·35	+ 22·40	+ 16·37	+ 15·47	+ 16·61	— 12·81	+ 6·66
9	Jodhpur	+108·49	+ 31·67	+ 20·37	+ 25·86	+ 15·97	— 12·05	+ 2·47
10	Bhilwara	+145·53	+ 18·84	+ 15·25	+ 19·26	+ 14·44	+ 6·20	+ 23·67
11	Kota	+ 83·55	+ 26·61	+ 5·37	+ 13·17	+ 7·51	— 2·78	+ 16·31
12	Sikar	+ 75·79	+ 21·29	+ 10·04	+ 17·93	+ 12·66	— 1·46	+ 0·60
13	Pali	+104·57	+ 21·91	+ 18·95	+ 17·44	+ 17·29	— 11·67	+ 15·94
14	Jhunjhunu	+110·69	+ 22·24	+ 19·90	+ 21·08	+ 14·83	— 4·32	+ 8·05
15	Chitorgarh	+144·37	+ 21·57	+ 12·84	+ 18·45	+ 14·39	+ 6·64	+ 23·30
16	Churu	+153·28	+ 25·85	+ 14·98	+ 24·56	+ 22·26	— 0·09	+ 15·05

Percentage changes in population of various districts from decade to decade—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	Barmer	+107·53	+ 36·14	+ 20·98	+ 27·98	+ 9·53	— 6·04	— 4·34
18	Jalor	+101·60	+ 29·16	+ 14·99	+ 14·08	+ 15·77	— 7·15	+ 10·69
19	Tonk	+ 90·85	+ 22·32	+ 23·39	+ 10·94	+ 16·48	— 7·67	+ 5·99
20	Jhalawar	+ 93·90	+ 21·40	+ 8·13	+ 13·47	+ 10·19	— 0·60	+ 18·85
21	Banswara	+187·42	+ 33·29	+ 18·89	+ 15·05	+ 18·74	+ 17·10	+ 13·38
22	Bikaner	+133·39	+ 29·56	+ 8·77	+ 34·29	+ 18·24	— 3·93	+ 8·57
23	Dungarpur	+306·53	+ 32·02	+ 12·38	+ 20·54	+ 20·22	+ 18·90	+ 59·03
24	Sirohi	+116·18	+ 21·57	+ 22·92	+ 8·84	+ 14·74	— 0·48	+ 16·40
25	Bundi	+ 97·40	+ 20·49	+ 12·49	+ 15·07	+ 15·85	— 14·48	+ 27·74
26	Jaisalmer	+ 86·60	+ 28·62	+ 13·06	+ 23·27	+ 13·60	— 20·62	+ 15·43

29. Ganganagar district has recorded an extraordinary increase of 62·3% in population during the last sixty years. This can be attributed firstly to the opening of the Gang Canal during 1921-31 and recently due to the Rajasthan Canal and Bhakra Irrigation Projects during *1951-61* which have caused large scale immigration of agriculturists from neighbouring areas particularly from the Punjab. Other districts which have shown an abnormal increase in population during the last sixty years are Dungarpur, Banswara and Udaipur, the predominantly tribal districts of Rajasthan. The partly tribal districts of Chitorgarh and Bhilwara have also recorded an appreciable increase in population. It may be noted that the tribal population in Rajasthan is increasing at a faster rate than the general population. Some of the districts in desert area *viz.* Churu, Bikaner, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Barmer, Pali and Jalor have also registered an increase of more than 100% in population. The districts which have shown a higher percentage increase than the State average are indicated in the following table:

30. As already stated Ganganagar district has registered a spectacular increase during the last sixty years. The increase in population has mostly been during the period 1921-61. During the decades 1921-31 and 1951-61 the increase in population has been extraordinary. The reasons for this increase are attributed mainly to the rapid increase in irrigational facilities, and consequential immigration of population in this area. Other districts where the increase in population has been abnormal are Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Churu. During the period 1921-61 the population increase is abnormal in districts Jodhpur, Barmer, Bikaner and Churu. In the recent years during the period 1951-61, the increase is abnormal in districts of Barmer, Jodhpur, Dungarpur and Banswara.

31. The districts which have registered a lower percentage increase of population than the State average are shown below :

Districts which have had a higher percent increase of population than the average for the State 1901-61

Name of District	Percent increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
RAJASTHAN (Average)	95·80	95·83	26·20
1. Ganganagar ..	623·24	508·13	64·64
2. Dungarpur.. ..	306·53	115·00	32·02
3. Banswara	187·42	116·49	33·29
4. Udaipur	158·47	96·82	22·67
5. Churu	153·28	120·36	25·85
6. Bhilwara	145·53	86·94	18·84
7. Chitorgarh ..	144·37	85·86	21·57
8. Bikaner	133·39	123·77	29·56
9. Sirohi	116·18	86·62	21·57
10. Jhunjhunu ..	110·69	103·79	22·24
11. Jodhpur	108·49	131·33	31·67
12. Barmer	107·53	130·88	36·14
13. Pali	104·57	99·76	21·91
14. Jalor	101·60	96·16	29·16
15. Bundi	97·40	80·69	20·49

Districts which have had a lower percent increase than the average for the State 1901-61

Name of District	Percent increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN (Average)	95·80	95·83	26·20
1. Jhalawar	93·90	64·13	21·40
2. Tonk	90·85	95·02	22·32
3. Jaisalmer	86·60	103·64	28·62
4. Ajmer	85·02	86·24	19·09
5. Kota	83·55	62·32	26·61
6. Nagaur	78·35	91·80	22·40
7. Sikar	75·79	77·32	21·29
8. Jaipur	57·01	103·22	24·75
9. Sawai Madhopur ..	53·41	71·93	23·32
10. Bharatpur ..	28·24	58·53	26·72
11. Alwar	27·78	51·23	26·45

32. Districts Alwar and Bharatpur have shown a very low increase (about 28%) in population during the last sixty years which is of the order of increase registered during a single decade *1951-61*. The percent increase in these districts during the period 1921-51 is also quite low and has only enabled these districts to make up what they had lost during the period 1901-21 on account of plague and influenza epidemics. There has, however, been more than 100% increase in population of Jaipur and Jaisalmer districts during the period 1921-61.

33. It has already been observed that the increase in population during 1901-61 is below 50 percent in the two districts Alwar and Bharatpur situated on the north eastern border of the State. The increase ranges from 51 to 100 per cent in the contiguous region comprising districts of Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Nagaur, Ajmer, Tonk, Bundi and Jhalawar in the central, eastern and south-eastern parts of the State. Jaisalmer, the biggest district of Rajasthan also falls in the range 51-100 per cent. The range 101-150 covers the districts of Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Barmer, Pali, Jalor and Sirohi of western and north-western Rajasthan and Bhilwara and Chitorgarh districts of southern Rajasthan. The districts where the increase in population ranges between 151-200 are Churu in the northern region and Banswara and Udaipur in the southern Rajasthan. Dungarpur, the solitary district on the southern border touching Gujarat State had an increase as high as over 300%. Ganganagar the northern-most district of the State touching the Punjab has registered an extra-ordinary increase of more than 600 per cent.

Average population and area

34. The following table shows the districts arranged as their populations are above or below the average population of a district in Rajasthan :

Districts arranged as their populations are above or below the average population of a district in Rajasthan
(Average population of a district 775,215)

Above Average		Below Average	
District	Population	District	Population
1. Jaipur	1,901,756	1. Jhunjhunu	719,650
2. Udaipur	1,464,276	2. Chitorgarh	710,132
3. Bharatpur	1,149,883	3. Churu	659,011
4. Alwar	1,090,026	4. Barmer	649,794
5. Ganganagar	1,037,423	5. Jalor	547,072
6. Ajmer	976,547	6. Tonk	497,729
7. Sawai Madhopur	943,574	7. Jhalawar	490,609
8. Nagaur	934,948	8. Banswara	475,245
9. Jodhpur	885,663	9. Bikaner	444,515
10. Bhilwara	865,797	10. Dungarpur	406,944
11. Kota	848,389	11. Sirohi	352,303
12. Sikar	820,286	12. Bundi	338,010
13. Pali	805,682	13. Jaisalmer	140,338

35. It will be observed from the above table that exactly half the number of districts is above the average while the other half is below the average population of a district. District Jaisalmer which is the biggest in area is the least populated having about 140 thousand persons.

36. Districts can be classified as those falling in the ranges of population below 250 thousand, 251-500 thousand, 501-750 thousand, 751-1,000 thousand and above 1,000 thousand of population in each district. The districts in the range 251-500 are scattered over different parts of Rajasthan—Tonk, Bundi and Jhalawar in the south-east, Banswara and Dungarpur in the south, Sirohi in south-west, and Bikaner in the north-west. In the range 501-750 there are five districts, Churu and Jhunjhunu in the north-east, Barmer and Jalor in the south-west, and Chitorgarh in the south-east. There are as many as eight districts in the range 751-1,000, six of them *viz.* Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Ajmer and Bhilwara are located contiguously in the central region of the State while the remaining two districts Sawai Madhopur and Kota are on the eastern side. Five districts exceed a million in population, of which three *viz.* Alwar, Bharatpur, and Jaipur lie contiguously in the north-eastern parts of the State, while Ganganagar on the extreme north and Udaipur in the southern part of the State. In the following table districts have been shown as their areas are above or below the average area of a district in Rajasthan State :

Districts arranged as their areas are above or below the average area of a district in Rajasthan

(Average area of a district : 5,072·74 sq. miles or 13,138·25 sq. kms.)

Above Average			Below Average		
District	Area		District	Area	
	Sq. miles	Sq. Kms.		Sq. miles	Sq. Kms.
1. Jaisalmer	14,994·7	38,836·3	1. Kota	4,806·9	12,449·9
2. Barmer	10,878·2	28,174·5	2. Pali	4,717·1	12,217·3
3. Bikaner	10,554·5	27,336·2	3. Jalor	4,078·5	10,563·3
4. Jodhpur	8,693·0	22,514·8	4. Sawai Madhopur	4,071·4	10,544·9
5. Ganganagar	7,982·4	20,674·4	5. Bhilwara	4,037·9	10,458·2
6. Nagaur	6,821·5	17,667·7	6. Chitorgarh	3,853·0	9,979·3
7. Udaipur	6,819·3	17,661·9	7. Alwar	3,309·8	8,572·4
8. Churu	6,509·7	16,860·1	8. Ajmer	3,224·1	8,350·4
9. Jaipur	5,405·2	13,999·5	9. Bharatpur	3,119·3	8,078·9
			10. Sikar	2,991·8	7,748·8
			11. Tonk	2,785·7	7,214·9
			12. Jhalawar	2,360·5	6,113·7
			13. Jhunjhunu	2,288·8	5,928·0
			14. Bundi	2,170·3	5,621·1
			15. Sirohi	1,999·8	5,179·5
			16. Banswara	1,956·4	5,067·1
			17. Dungarpur	1,460·0	3,781·4

37. It will be observed that nine districts are above the average area of a district out of whieh as many as eight are contiguous and all exeept Jaipur lie on the western side of the Aravallis. Udaipur district whieh is also above average, however, lie in the hilly traets of southern Rajasthan. There are seventeen districts below average in area mostly loeated on the southern and eastern side of the State. These distriets are in the range of area 1,000-5,000 sq. miles. It is note-worthy in this conneetion that generally speaking the districts in the desert region are of bigger size while those in the plains, plateau and hilly regions of the State are smaller in area than the average. It can be observed in the map of Rajasthan that the five districts which are even below 2,500 sq. miles in area are seattered in the different regions—Jhunjhunu on the north-east border, Dungarpur and Banswara in the extreme south, Bundi and Jhalawar in the south-east, and Sirohi in the south-west.

38. The following table shows the number of tehsils and their total populations whieh are above or below the average population of a tehsil for each district :

Number of tehsils and their total population which are above or below the average population of tehsils for their respective districts

(Figures in brackets indicate percenlages)

District	Total number of tehsils	Number of tehsils in the district which are above the average population of tehsil for the district	Total population comprised in tehsils mentioned in column 3	Number of tehsils in the district which are below the average population of tehsil	Total population comprised in tehsils mentioned in column 5	Number of tehsils which are within 20% (±) of the average population of tehsil for the district	Total population comprised in tehsils mentioned in column 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganganagar	9	3	531,302 (51·21)	6	506,121 (48·79)	3	318,297 (30·68)
Bikaner	4	1	251,781 (56·64)	3	192,734 (43·36)	1	90,769 (20·42)

Number of tehsils and their total population which are above or below the average population of tehsils for their respective districts—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Churu	7	4	444,933 (67·52)	3	214,078 (32·48)	3	286,630 (43·49)
Jhunjhunu	4	1	212,310 (29·50)	3	507,340 (70·50)	4	719,650 (100·00)
Alwar	9	4	673,445 (61·78)	5	416,581 (38·22)	3	363,685 (33·36)
Bharatpur	12	3	463,459 (40·30)	9	686,424 (59·70)	4	339,563 (29·53)
Sawai Madhopur	11	5	560,364 (59·39)	6	383,210 (40·61)	4	341,914 (36·24)
Jaipur	15	3	763,119 (40·13)	12	1,138,637 (59·87)	6	739,497 (38·88)
Sikar	6	2	357,123 (43·54)	4	463,163 (56·46)	2	254,882 (31·07)
Ajmer	7	3	814,756 (83·43)	4	161,791 (16·57)	1	161,535 (16·54)
Tonk	6	1	132,873 (26·70)	5	364,856 (73·30)	3	238,828 (47·98)
Jaisalmer	6	2	83,726 (59·66)	4	56,612 (40·34)	1	20,209 (14·40)
Jodhpur..	5	1	359,174 (40·55)	4	526,489 (59·45)	1	161,217 (18·20)
Nagaur	8	4	565,687 (60·50)	4	369,261 (39·50)	4	463,730 (49·60)
Pali	7	3	439,151 (54·51)	4	366,531 (45·49)	4	449,835 (55·83)
Barmer	5	1	297,777 (45·83)	4	352,017 (54·17)	1	122,048 (18·78)
Jalor	4	1	190,342 (34·79)	3	356,730 (65·21)	2	251,141 (45·91)
Sirohi	5	3	226,518 (64·30)	2	125,785 (35·70)	5	352,303 (100·00)
Bhilwara	11	5	503,154 (58·11)	6	362,643 (41·89)	4	324,400 (37·47)
Udaipur	18	7	805,241 (54·99)	11	659,035 (45·01)	9	707,238 (48·30)
Chitorgarh	13	5	336,933 (47·45)	8	373,199 (52·55)	8	430,249 (60·59)
Dungarpur	3	1	197,841 (48·62)	2	209,103 (51·38)	1	130,675 (32·11)
Banswara	5	1	108,572 (22·85)	4	366,673 (77·15)	5	475,245 (100·00)
Bundi	5	2	157,353 (46·55)	3	180,657 (53·45)	3	202,860 (60·02)
Kota	17	5	409,976 (48·32)	12	438,413 (51·68)	6	306,060 (36·08)
Jhalawar	9	3	221,365 (45·12)	6	269,244 (54·88)	3	147,608 (30·09)

39. The heaviest concentration of population is noticed in Ajmer district, where in 3 out of 7 of its tehsils more than 83% of the district population is confined. Barmer, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Jalor, Bharatpur, Tonk, Udaipur, Kota, and Dungarpur are some of the other districts where heavier concentration of population is found in a smaller number of tehsils. In Bikaner district about 57% of the population is found residing in a single tehsil. In districts Dungarpur, Barmer, Jodhpur, Jalor, Jhunjhunu and Tonk a considerable portion ranging from 25 to 50% of the district population is confined to a single tehsil. In districts Jaipur, Bharatpur, Kota, Udaipur and Jaisalmer 40 to 60% of their population is concentrated in a few tehsils. It may be noted that in Jaipur, which is the biggest district in population in the State, 69% of the population is scattered over 12 tehsils having populations below the average tehsil population of this district. Jhunjhunu, Sirohi and Banswara districts have an equitable distribution of population in their tehsils all of which fall within $\pm$ 20% range of the average population of a tehsil in their respective districts.

Density of population

40. The general density of the State is 153 persons per square mile which shows wide variation from district to district ranging from as low as 9 in Jaisalmer to 369 in Bharatpur district. In the table which follows, the number of tehsils in each district has been shown distributed according to their densities in terms of the general density of the State:

Distribution of general density (persons per sq. mile) in the tehsils of the State arranged by districts

(General density for the State=153 persons per square mile)

District	Density of persons per sq. mile	Number of tehsils with density									
		Percent above the State average					Percent below the State average				
		100	76-100	51-75	26-50	0-25	0-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Ganganagar	130	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..
2. Bikaner	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
3. Churu	101	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	..
4. Jhunjhunu	314	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar	329	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bharatpur	369	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	232	4	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
8. Jaipur	352	9	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
9. Sikar	274	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	303	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
11. Tonk	179	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
13. Jodhpur	102	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
14. Nagaur	137	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
15. Pali	171	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
16. Barmer	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..
17. Jalor	134	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	176	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	214	1	..	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
20. Udaipur	215	3	2	6	4	1	..	1	1	..	..
21. Chitorgarh	184	..	3	3	2	2	2	..	1	..	..
22. Dungarpur	279	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	243	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bundi	156	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
25. Kota	176	..	3	..	2	9	1	1	1	..	..
26. Jhalawar	208	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		39	20	25	35	37	21	11	13	10	..

41. A glance over the table presented above, will show that the three districts *viz.* Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Barmer in the desert region have their densities below 100, in fact the maximum density in this range is only 60. In the range 101 to 200 lie the semi-arid districts such as Churu, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Jalor, Nagaur, Pali and Sirohi. The districts Tonk, Bundi, Kota and Chitorgarh of the south-east Rajasthan also fall in this range. Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Jhalawar mostly located in the hilly and plateau regions are in the range 201 to 300. The five districts *viz.* Ajmer, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur in the plains have their densities over 300 persons per sq. mile. It has already been stated that the highest density (369) is found in Bharatpur district.

42. It will also be observed from the table above that as many as 156 tehsils have densities above while only 55 are below the State average. Of the tehsils which have densities above the State average 39 are above 100%, 20 above 76-100%, 25 above 51-75%, 35 above 26-50%, and 37 upto 25% above that of the State average. Amongst the tehsils having their densities below the State average 21 are below 0-25%, 11 below 26-50%, 13 below 51-75% and 10 below 76-100% of the State average.

It may, however, be noted that 39 tehsils which have densities above 100% of the State average are distributed over eleven districts *viz.* Bharatpur (9), Jaipur (9), Alwar (5), Sawai Madhopur (4), Udaipur (3), Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Ajmer (2 each) and Sikar, Bhilwara and Banswara (1 each). The minimum number of tehsils (10) is in the lowest range having densities 76 to 100% below the State average, distributed in four districts *viz.* Jaisalmer (6), Bikaner (2), Ganganagar (1) and Barmer (1). Seven out of these ten tehsils are entirely rural in character.

43. It would be worthwhile to study the densities of tehsils according to their characteristics *viz.*

(i) entirely rural,

(ii) non-industrial containing atleast one such town, &

(iii) industrial containing atleast one industrial town.

44. We now proceed to study the tehsils whose densities are higher than the average for the State, according to their character. The following table shows the distribution of these tehsils according to the three characteristics *viz.* (a) Entirely rural, (b) Non-industrial each containing at least one non-industrial town and (c) Industrial tehsils each containing at least one industrial town.

Character of tehsils whose densities are higher than the average for the State, 1961

Name of District	Number of tehsils whose densities are above that of the State as a whole														
	Above 100%			76%-100%			51%-75%			26%-50%			Up to 25%		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Ganganagar	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. Jhunjhunu	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bharatpur	2	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
8. Jaipur	4	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Sikar	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
11. Tonk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
15. Pali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
16. Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
19. Bhilwara	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
20. Udaipur	..	3	..	1	1	..	5	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..
21. Chitorgarh	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
24. Bundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
25. Kota	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	2	..
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	..	1	..	..

45. Out of the 156 tehsils whose densities are above the State average, 67 are entirely rural, 76 are non-industrial, each having atleast one non-industrial town, and 13 are industrial tehsils each containing at least one industrial town. Among the 39 tehsils whose densities are more than 100% above the State average, eleven tehsils are entirely rural, twenty are non-industrial each containing at least one non-industrial town and eight are industrial tehsils each having at least one industrial town. Thus, it will be observed that 8 out of the 13 industrial tehsils are in the range above 100%, none in the range above 76-100%, only one in range above 51-75%, 2 each in the ranges 26-50% and up to 25% above the State average. The 13 industrial tehsils are distributed over nine districts of Rajasthan *viz.* Jaipur (4), Ajmer (2) and one each in Ganganagar, Sikar, Nagaur, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts.

The district-wise number and names of entirely rural tehsils together with their area, population and density are detailed in the following tables:

Character of tehsils whose densities are higher than the average for the State, 1961

(A) Entirely Rural

State/District	Tehsils with density above 100% that of the State				Tehsils with density 76%—100% above that of the State			
	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	11	1,013,063	2,754·8	368	6	518,725	1,766.7	294
Alwar	3	323,038	792·1	408	2	156,363	520·4	300
Bharatpur	2	153,732	392·8	391	..	..	..	..
Sawai Madhopur	1	77,792	184·5	422	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	4	372,428	1,111·9	335	1	95,075	336.3	283
Sikar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhilwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	..	1	94,370	311·0	303
Chitorgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	1	78,428	267·4	293
Banswara	1	86,073	273·5	315	1	94,489	331·6	285
Kota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tehsils with density 51%—75% above that of the State				Tehsils with density 26%—50% above that of the State				Tehsils with density 25% above that of the State			
No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	724,031	2,983·6	243	23	1,514,429	7,322·0	207	16	876,170	5,098·7	172
..	..	..	..	1	70,832	346·9	204	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	74,637	385·3	194	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	194,119	929·9	209	..	..	..	..
1	126,710	529·0	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	128,818	532·0	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32,526	210·3	155
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	61,547	377·0	163
..	..	..	..	1	79,273	393·3	202	2	191,652	1,069·9	179
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	72,006	420·4	171
1	46,236	199·8	231	6	459,944	2,217·4	207	..	..	..	..
5	283,434	1,149·8	247	3	243,092	1,169·0	208	1	72,194	470·7	153
3	138,833	573·0	242	1	57,461	279·1	206	1	41,473	270·4	153
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	94,207	503·7	187
..	..	..	..	2	81,375	369·6	220	7	268,266	1,524·9	176
..	..	..	..	5	253,696	1,231·5	206	1	42,299	251·4	168

Area, population and density of entirely rural tehsils having densities higher than State average

Name of District	Names of tehsils with density above 100% that of State	Names of tehsils with density 76% to 100% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density 51% to 75% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density 26% to 50% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density up to 25% above that of State	Population 1961	Area (sq. miles)	Density in 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ganganagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jhunjhunu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar	Behror	..	..	..	..	133,652	281·8	385
	Mandawar	..	..	..	..	86,811	221·5	311
	Kishangarh	..	..	..	..	102,575	288·8	274
		Tijara	..	..	..	78,671	263·8	216
		Bansur	..	..	..	77,692	256·6	244
				Thanagazi	..	70,832	346·9	165
6. Bharatpur	Nagar	..	..	..	..	74,337	180·8	303
	Rupbas	..	..	..	..	79,395	212·0	295
				Baseri	..	74,637	385·3	164
7. Sawai Madhopur	Mahwa	..	..	..	..	77,792	184·5	344
				Nadauti	..	51,738	252·1	177
				Bamanwas	..	60,932	285·5	171
				Malarna Chor	..	81,449	392·3	137
8. Jaipur	Bairath	..	..	..	..	126,512	393·3	257
	Sanganer	..	..	..	..	85,793	271·4	262
	Bassi	..	..	..	..	84,648	252·7	285
	Sikrai	..	..	..	..	75,475	194·5	335
		Lalsot	..	..	..	95,075	336·3	252
			Jamwa Ramgarh	..	..	126,710	529·0	204
9. Sikar	..	..	Danta Ramgarh	..	..	128,818	532·0	198
10. Ajmer	..	..	..	..	Rupnagar	32,526	210·3	133
11. Tonk	..	..	..	..	Todaraisingh	61,547	377·0	130
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pali	..	..	..	Raipur	..	79,273	393·3	163
					Jaitaran	88,094	531·3	130
					Kharchi	103,558	538·6	172
16. Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	Reodhar	72,006	420·4	136
19. Bhilwara	..	..	Raipur	..	..	46,236	199·8	200
				Asind	..	97,594	437·9	187
				Hurda	..	46,477	238.1	168
				Jahazpur	..	86,597	423·4	174
				Mandal	..	100,306	467·5	173
				Banera	..	59,642	292·1	173
				Kotri	..	69,328	358·4	170
20. Udaipur	..	Mavli	..	..	..	94,370	311·0	255
			Bhim	..	..	66,504	269·0	203
			Amet	..	..	48,458	198·9	203
			Kumbhalgarh	..	..	71,633	298·7	200
			Railmagra	..	..	55,587	215·7	227
			Bhupalsagar	..	..	41,252	167·5	201

Area, population and density of entirely rural tehsils having densities higher than State average—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Gogunda	..	67,180	337·9	159
				Sarada	..	84,621	410·6	166
				Kherwara	..	91,291	420·5	164
					Lasadia	72,194	470·7	118
21. Chitorgarh	..	..	Rashmi	..	..	41,845	173·4	202
			Bhadesar	..	..	51,091	209·1	205
			Dungla	..	..	45,897	190·5	202
				Gangrar	..	57,461	279·1	169
					Achnera	41,473	270·4	117
22. Dungarpur	..	Aspur	..	..	..	78,428	267·4	237
23. Banswara	Garhi	..	..	..	..	86,073	273·5	246
		Bagidora	..	..	..	94,489	331·6	211
					Ghatol	94,207	503·7	141
24. Bundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kota	..	..	..	Mangrol	..	39,616	173·4	188
				Sangod	..	41,759	196·2	176
					Itawa	26,183	148·4	143
					Barod	28,395	160·6	151
					Digod	32,848	191·9	133
					Anta	39,425	206·5	153
					Chechat	25,801	165·1	127
					Atru	57,776	330·9	140
					Chhipabarod	57,838	321·5	142
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	Khanpur	..	68,945	345·7	162
				Bakani	..	46,315	217·6	170
				Aklera	..	50,801	238·9	172
				Manoharthana	..	50,492	243·4	174
				Gangdhar	..	37,143	185·9	175
					Dag	42,299	251·4	142

46. Almost all the entirely rural tehsils, which have densities higher than the State average, are located in the east of the Aravallis. They form a few small contiguous patches spread over districts Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur in the east, Kota and Jhalawar in the south-east, and Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara in the south. The block of tehsils comprised in the group of districts Alwar, Bharatpur etc. forms a part of the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains. Another contiguous patch located in the south-eastern part of the State covering some tehsils of Kota and Jhalawar districts is a part of the fertile region having black cotton soil producing jowar, wheat, cotton, linseed and groundnut crops. A sizeable group of tehsils is formed in the southern plateau and hilly parts of the State falling in Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts abounding in forests largely inhabited by fast growing and immobile tribal population. The seemingly isolated pockets formed by tehsils Danta Ramgarh, Rupnagar, Todaraisingh and Reodhar are in fact not so as they form part of the contiguous area in their respective regions. Eleven tehsils having densities above 100% of the State average are located in districts Alwar (3), Bharatpur (2), Sawai Madhopur (1) Jaipur (4) and Banswara (1). There are six tehsils with densities 76-100% above, eleven with 51-75% above, twenty-three with 26-50% above, and 16 upto 25% above that of the State average. A contiguous block of tehsils having densities higher than 75% above the State average is noticed comprising some tehsils of districts Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur. A similar contiguous block is formed by tehsils of districts Bhilwara, Chitorgarh and Udaipur possessing densities 26-75% above the State average. Two small groups are constituted, one composed of a few tehsils of district Kota, the other of a few tehsils of districts Udaipur, Chitorgarh and Banswara.

47. We may now proceed to study the density patterns of the non-industrial tehsils each containing atleast one non-industrial town as mentioned in the statements below :

Non-industrial tehsils each containing

State/District	Tehsils with density above 100% that of the State				Tehsils with density 76%—100% above that of the State			
	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	20	2,919,231	6,770,8	431	14	1,589,854	5,559·0	286
Ganganagar	1	99,513	316·2	315	1	89,402	324·4	276
Churu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jhunjhunu	2	372,875	1,107·2	337	2	346,775	1,181·6	293
Alwar	2	412,335	1,166·2	354	—	—	—	—
Bharatpur	7	761,022	1,718·2	443	1	87,409	310·4	282
Sawai Madhopur ..	3	293,168	706·0	415	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	2	566,134	521·8	1,085	—	—	—	—
Sikar	—	—	—	—	2	301,593	1,043·8	289
Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jalor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhilwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur	3	414,184	1,235·2	335	1	107,914	395·5	273
Chitorgarh	—	—	—	—	3	179,381	642·5	279
Dungarpur	—	—	—	—	1	197,841	688·4	287
Banswara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kota	—	—	—	—	3	279,539	972·4	287
Jhalawar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

atleast one non-industrial town

Tehsils with density 51%—75% above that of the State				Tehsils with density 26%—50% above that of the State				Tehsils with density 25% above that of the State			
No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	1,489,845	6,020·0	247	10	918,906	4,388·9	209	19	1,698,590	9,871·4	172
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	289,596	1,652·4	175
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	97,674	613·6	159
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	127,458	484·2	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	73,083	312·6	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	127,193	702·7	181
1	72,797	313·6	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	208,281	884·0	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	58,884	241·2	244	—	—	—	—	2	200,969	1,099·4	183
1	132,873	574·1	231	—	—	—	—	3	220,535	1,269·9	174
1	359,174	1,357·3	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	121,167	591·5	205	2	195,559	1,124·6	174
—	—	—	—	2	317,480	1,528·3	208	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	134,491	867·5	155
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	213,577	1,232·7	173
1	62,586	251·4	249	1	78,374	404·9	194	—	—	—	—
1	86,153	367·9	234	1	47,252	230·7	205	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	65,530	321·8	204	1	50,593	274·2	185
1	130,675	504·2	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	108,572	443·6	245	1	91,904	404·0	227	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	71,894	316·0	228	1	66,856	438·4	153
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	101,547	596·0	170
1	69,309	285·9	242	2	125,305	591·7	212	—	—	—	—

Area, population & density of non-industrial tehsils (each containing atleast one non-industrial town) having densities higher than State average

Name of District	Names of tehsils with density above 100% that of State	Names of tehsils with density 76% to 100% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density 51% to 75% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density 26% to 50% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density upto 25% above that of State	Population 1961	Area (Sq. miles)	Density in 1951	Names of Towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganganagar	Karanpur	—	—	—	—	99,513	316·2	217	Karanpur
		Padampur	—	—	—	89,402	324·4	181	Gajsinghpura
					Hanumangarh	203,131	1,142·2	91	Sangaria Hanumangarh
					Raisinghnagar	86,465	510·2	85	Raisinghnagar
Bikaner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churu	—	—	—	—	Churu	97,674	613·6	135	Churu Ratannagar
Jhunjhunu	Chirawa	—	—	—	—	160,565	514·8	245	Pilani Vidyavihar Surajgarh *Chirawa*
	Udaipurwati	—	—	—	—	212,310	592·4	289	Nawalgarh Udaipur Mukundgarh
		Jhunjhunu	—	—	—	175,157	614·8	246	Bagar Jhunjhunu Mandawa
		Khetri	—	—	—	171,618	566·8	247	Khetri
Alwar	Alwar	—	—	—	—	228,117	714·7	255	Alwar
	Lachhmangarh	—	—	—	—	184,218	451·5	306	Kherli
			Rajgarh	—	—	127,458	484·2	225	Rajgarh
Bharatpur	Kaman	—	—	—	—	115,842	283·5	296	Kaman
	Deeg	—	—	—	—	80,331	193·5	325	Deeg
	Nadbai	—	—	—	—	68,948	172·5	318	Nadbai
	Bharatpur	—	—	—	—	187,466	368·6	380	Bharatpur
	Weir	—	—	—	—	92,428	237·1	312	Weir
	Dholpur	—	—	—	—	160,151	312·7	419	Dholpur
	Rajakhera	—	—	—	—	55,856	150·3	302	Rajakhera
		Bayana	—	—	—	87,409	310·4	233	Bayana
			Bari	—	—	73,083	312·6	200	Bari
Sawai Madhopur	Todabhim	—	—	—	—	88,994	210·5	361	Todabhim
	Hindaun	—	—	—	—	110,495	247·1	368	Hindaun
	Gangapur	—	—	—	—	93,679	248·4	295	Gangapur
					Karauli	127,193	702·7	150	Karauli
Jaipur	Kotputli	—	—	—	—	114,074	318·6	296	Kotputli
	Jaipur	—	—	—	—	452,060	203·2	1,608	Jaipur
			Chaksu	—	—	72,797	313·6	190	Chaksu
Sikar	—	Sikar	—	—	—	175,529	585·1	250	Sikar
		Neem-ka-thana	—	—	—	126,064	458·7	217	Neem-ka-thana
			Fatehpur	—	—	99,112	413·4	210	Ramgarh
			Lachhmangarh	—	—	109,169	470·6	196	Lachhmangarh
Ajmer	—	—	Kishangarh	—	—	58,884	241·2	222	Kishangarh
					Sarwar	39,434	248·0	124	Sarwar
					Kekri	161,535	851·4	155	Kekri
Tonk	—	—	Tonk	—	—	132,873	574·1	197	Tonk
					Nawai	73,295	397·9	150	Nawai
					Deoli	82,759	491·0	140	Deoli
					Uniara	64,481	381·0	137	Uniara
Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur	—	—	Jodhpur	—	—	359,174	1,357·3	205	Jodhpur
Nagaur	—	—	—	Nawa	—	121,167	591·5	165	Kuchaman, Nawa
					Ladnu	80,363	485·2	133	Ladnu
					Didwana	115,196	639·4	144	Didwana

Area, population & density of non-industrial tehsils (each containing atleast one non-industrial town) having densities higher than State average—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pali	—	—	—	Desuri	—	129,000	607·9	180	Sadri
				Bali	—	188,480	920·4	168	Bali
Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jalor	—	—	—	—	Jalor	134,491	867·5	117	Jalor
Sirohi	—	—	—	—	Sheoganj	59,065	345·6	145	Sheoganj
					Sirohi	77,772	453·8	148	Sirohi
					Pindwara	76,740	433·3	144	Pindwara
Bhilwara	—	—	Sahara	—	—	62,586	251·4	205	Gangapur
				Shahpura	—	78,374	404·9	168	Shahpura
Udaipur	Rajsamand	—	—	—	—	73,292	235·0	266	Rajsamand
	Nathdwara	—	—	—	—	110,327	359·7	261	Nathdwara
	Girwa	—	—	—	—	230,565	640·5	292	Udaipur
		Vallabhnagar	—	—	—	107,914	395·5	233	Bhindar
			Salumbar	—	—	86,153	367·9	190	Salumbar
				Deogarh	—	47,252	230·7	162	Deogarh
Chitorgarh	—	Chitorgarh	—	—	—	74,667	266·8	224	Chitorgarh
		Kapasan	—	—	—	53,186	196·1	232	Kapasan
		Bari Sadri	—	—	—	51,528	179·6	248	Bari Sadri
				Nimbahera	—	65,530	321·8	166	Nimbahera
					Chhoti Sadri	50,593	274·2	152	Chhoti Sadri
Dungarpur	—	Dungarpur	—	—	—	197,841	688·4	210	Dungarpur
			Sagwara	—	—	130,675	504·2	199	Sagwara
Banswara	—	—	Banswara	—	—	108,572	443·6	185	Banswara
				Kushalgarh	—	91,904	404·0	164	Kushalgarh
Bundi	—	—	—	Bundi	—	71,894	316·0	194	Bundi
					Nainwa	66,856	438·4	127	Nainwa
Kota	—	Baran	—	—	—	68,806	244·0	252	Baran
		Ladpura	—	—	—	173,460	594·0	202	Kota
		Ramganjmandi	—	—	—	37,273	134·4	209	Ramganjmandi
					Pipalda	52,096	286·3	149	Indergarh
					Chhabra	49,451	309·7	132	Chhabra
Jhalawar	—	—	Jhalrapatan	—	—	69,309	285·9	189	Jhalawar
				Pachpahar	—	42,194	190·5	178	Bhawanimandi
				Pirawa	—	83,111	401·2	178	Sunel

48. There are 76 non-industrial tehsils, each having atleast one non-industrial town, whose densities are higher than average density of the State. It may be observed that such tehsils form several groups. Some tehsils of Ganganagar district form a small cluster in the extreme north, those of Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Nagaur districts in the north-east, those of Alwar, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts in the east, those of Jaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Ajmer and Bhilwara districts in the middle, those of Kota and Jhalawar districts in the south-east, those of Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur districts in the south, those of Pali, Jalor and Sirohi districts in the south-west and an isolated patch represents tehsil Jodhpur of Jodhpur district in the middle of western region. Twenty of these tehsils have densities above 100% that of the State average and are located in districts Ganganagar (1), Jhunjhunu (2), Alwar (2), Bharatpur (7), Sawai Madhopur (3), Jaipur (2), and Udaipur (3). There are fourteen tehsils with densities 76-100% above, thirteen with 51-75% above, ten with 26-50% above and nineteen up to 25% above that of the State average. Most of the tehsils having densities more than 50% above that of the State average are observed in two blocks of contiguous districts one comprising Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur and the other Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara. A few tehsils of districts Ajmer, Tonk and Bundi and a few tehsils of districts Pali, Jalor and Sirohi form contiguous blocks, whose densities are up to 50% above that of the State average. Most of these tehsils possess towns which are either agricultural marketing centres (Mandis) or non-industrial towns which are capitals of the former princely states and 'thikanas', at present having sub-divisional or tehsil headquarters. A majority of these towns are connected by railway lines. All these factors have together contributed to the development of these agriculturally prosperous tehsils in the past. In the recent years, however, further economic development has not been possible mainly because these areas do not afford much industrial potential thereby relegating them into comparative neglect of enterprise.

49. Having considered the entirely rural and non-industrial tehsils, we may now study the densities of those tehsils which contain atleast one industrial town, as shown in the statements given below :

Industrial tehsils each containing atleast one industrial town

State/District	Tehsils with density above 100% that of the State				Tehsils with density 76%—100% above that of the State			
	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	8	1,553,151	3,975·8	391	—	—	—	—
1 Ganganagar ..	1	204,528	538·6	380	—	—	—	—
2 Sawai Madhopur ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Jaipur	3	385,252	1,077·8	357	—	—	—	—
4 Sikar	1	181,594	532·0	341	—	—	—	—
5 Ajmer	2	653,221	1,457·5	448	—	—	—	—
6 Nagaur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Sirohi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bhilwara	1	128,556	369·9	348	—	—	—	—
9 Bundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tehsils with density 51%—75% above that of the State				Tehsils with density 26%—50% above that of the State				Tehsils with density 25% above that of the State			
No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	149,004	567·8	263	2	333,362	1,426·7	206	2	152,179	804·0	189
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	140,003	637·8	220	—	—	—	—
1	149,004	567·8	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	163,359	858·9	195	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	66,720	345·7	192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	85,459	457·3	187

Area, population & density of industrial tehsils (each containing atleast one industrial town) having densities higher than State average

Name of District	Names of tehsils with density above 100% that of State	Names of tehsils with density 76%-100% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density 51%-75% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density 26%-50% above that of State	Names of tehsils with density upto 25% above that of State	Population 1961	Area (Sq. miles)	Density in 1951	Names of Towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganganagar	Ganganagar	—	—	—	—	204,528	538·6	246	Ganganagar (I)
Sawai Madhopur	—	—	—	Sawai Madhopur	—	140,003	637·8	160	Sawai Madhopur (I)
Jaipur	Amber	—	—	—	—	162,055	479·2	270	Chomu (I) Amber (N.I.)
	Baswa	—	—	—	—	109,249	243·6	378	Bandikui (I)
	Dausa	—	—	—	—	113,948	355·0	270	Dausa (I)
			Phulera	—	—	149,004	567·8	212	Jobner (I) Sambhar (I) Phulera (N.I.)
Sikar	Sri Madhopur	—	—	—	—	181,594	532·0	274	Khandela (I) Sri Madhopur (N.I.)
Ajmer	Ajmer	—	—	—	—	448,782	892·4	423	Pushkar (N.I.) Ajmer (I) Nasirabad (N.I.)
	Beawar	—	—	—	—	204,439	565·1	308	Beawar (I) Bijainagar (N.I.)
Nagaur	—	—	—	Parbatsar	—	168,359	858·9	155	Makrana (I) Parbatsar (N.I.)
Sirohi	—	—	—	—	Abu Road	66,720	346·7	152	Mount Abu (N.I.) Abu Road (I)
Bhilwara	Bhilwara	—	—	—	—	128,556	369·9	289	Bhilwara (I)
Bundi	—	—	—	—	Keshoraipatan	85,459	457·3	157	Lakheri (I) Keshoraipatan (N.I.)

I=Industrial, N.I.=Non-Industrial.

50. There are thirteen tehsils each possessing atleast one industrial town having densities higher than that of the State average. It would be observed that a majority of these tehsils are located in the central plains while a few are scattered over the various fertile areas of the State. It may be noted that nine of the tehsils have their densities above 50% of the State average. They form a compact bunch comprising districts Jaipur (4), Sikar (1), Ajmer (2) and Bhilwara in the centre and an isolated patch in the extreme north representing tehsil Ganganagar of Ganganagar district. There are only four tehsils having densities upto 50% above that of the State average, one tehsil each in the districts Sirohi in the south-west, Bundi and Sawai Madhopur in the east and Nagaur in the central region. Some of the important industries located in these tehsils relate to repair and maintenance of railway locomotives, cotton textile mills and cotton ginning, wool cleaning, pressing and baling, cement works, mica industry, marble carving and stone dressing, oil crushing, sugarcane industry, manufacture of salt, soap-stone industry, manufacture of Khadi and handloom products and miscellaneous small scale and cottage industries. Most of the industrial towns located in these tehsils are key points either on Delhi-Bombay (Broad-gauge) or Delhi-Ahmedabad (Metre-gauge) railway routes such as Sawai Madhopur, Lakheri and Bandikui, Phulera, Ajmer and Abu Road. Ajmer, because of its central location on the main metre gauge railway line from Delhi to Ahmedabad, was specially selected for the location of railway loco and carriage workshops. This also led to the setting up of a few other industries in the city. Beawar, which is another industrial town in Ajmer district, collects large quantities of cotton and wool from the neighbouring areas. Three textile mills and a number of cotton ginning, wool pressing and cleaning units have, therefore, been set up in this town which is also the administrative headquarter of tehsil Beawar. There are railway loco-sheds for repairing and maintenance work at the railway stations of Abu Road, Ajmer, Phulera, Bandikui and Sawai Madhopur. Bundi and Sawai Madhopur districts owe their industrial importance to the cement factories which are located there because of the availability of limestone. One cement factory is located in Lakheri town of tehsil Keshoraipatan (Bundi district) and the other at Sawai Madhopur which is the largest unit in India. Ganganagar town is the district headquarter of the fertile canal area rich in agricultural crops like sugar-cane, cotton, oilseeds and food-grains. There is a sugar mill, a cotton textile mill and several cotton ginning units. In town Bhilwara there are two cotton textile mills for which raw material is available in the surrounding areas. Bhilwara district is an important mica-producing area and there are four mica units located in the town. One of the units which runs on power produces mica insulating bricks and is the only one of its kind in the country which uses mica cuttings for the manufacture of bricks. Other units are engaged in the cutting of mica. Makrana town in Parbatsar tehsil of district Nagaur is famous for its marble. Carving and crushing of marble which is available from the neighbouring quarries of the district is carried on in this town. In Abu Road town of Sirohi district are located the loco-running shed, cotton ginning and oil crushing units as well as stone crushing and lime industry. Amber, Dausa and Baswa tehsils of Jaipur district containing industrial towns Chomu, Dausa, and Bandikui are noted for handloom and Khadi textiles giving employment to a large number of weavers. At Dausa there is a soap-stone factory which gets its raw material from the soap-stone quarries of this tehsil. It has already been stated that there is also a loco-running shed in Bandikui town of Baswa tehsil. In Phulera tehsil of Jaipur district there are three towns *viz.* Phulera, Sambhar and Jobner. Sambhar town is noted for salt industry where salt is produced from the well known Sambhar lake. Five miles away the railway junction of Phulera has a loco-running shed. Jobner town is noted for cottage industries as handloom textiles, leather works etc. and the oldest agricultural college of the State is located there. Khandela town of Sri Madhopur tehsil of district Sikar has got some cottage and small scale industries such as 'Gota-Kinari', wooden toys and other wood work. Sri Madhopur town is also noted for 'Gota-Kinari' and cotton cloth dyeing and printing works.

51. Number of tehsils whose densities are lower than the average density for the State have been shown for each district in the following table, distributed according to the character of tehsils as they are (a) entirely rural, (b) non-industrial each containing at least one non-industrial town and (c) industrial, each containing atleast one industrial town.

Character of tehsils whose densities are lower than the average for the State, 1961

Name of District	Number of tehsils whose densities are below the average for the State														
	Below 0—25%			26%—50%			51%—75%			76—100%			Below 100%		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ganganagar	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bikaner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Churu	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jhunjhunu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bharatpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sawai Madhopur ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ajmer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonk	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaur	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pali	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barmer	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jalor	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhilwara	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chitorgarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dungarpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banswara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bundi	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kota	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jhalawar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

52. Most of the tehsils whose densities are below the average for the State lie in the desert areas to the west of the Aravallis except a few which are scattered over the central and south-eastern parts of the State. Out of the 55 such tehsils 30 are entirely rural, 22 are non-industrial each containing atleast one non-industrial town and only 3 are industrial each having atleast one industrial town. It will be observed that the non-industrial tehsils form a large compact block extending from north-east to south-west in the western sector of the State. The entirely rural tehsils are represented by several contiguous patches of tehsils spread over the different regions of the State; one such block of four tehsils of Jaisalmer district lying in the extreme west and another block of five tehsils of Chitorgarh, Bhilwara and Bundi districts in the south-east. The three industrial tehsils are scattered in different parts of the State *viz.*, Bikaner in the north, Pali and Pachpadra in the south-west. Among the 55 tehsils of this category 21 are below 0-25%, 11 in the range 26-50% below, 13 in the range 51-75% below, and 10 in the range 76-100% below that of the State average. Of the ten tehsils which are in the lowest range of density in the State, six are in Jaisalmer, two in Bikaner and one each in Barmer and Ganganagar districts. Two of the three industrial tehsils are in the range of density 51-75% below while only one is in the range 26-50% below that of the State average. In order to further study the densities of these tehsils according to their predominant characteristics separate tables have been made out as done in case of tehsils with higher densities than the State average. The number and names of tehsils which are entirely rural have been shown in the following tables alongwith their area, population and density :

Character of tehsils whose densities are below than the average for the State, 1961

(A) Entirely Rural

State/District	Tehsils with density below 25% that of the State				Tehsils with density 26%—50% below that of the State			
	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	11	729,904	5,224·7	140	8	660,233	7,456·5	89
Bikaner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sawai Madhopur	2	111,299	910·5	122	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	2	134,356	947·0	142	—	—	—	—
Ajmer	1	30,947	215·7	143	—	—	—	—
Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur	—	—	—	—	2	242,107	3,084·6	78
Nagaur	1	105,331	735·9	143	1	68,371	802·8	85
Barmer	—	—	—	—	1	76,097	789·6	96
Jalor	1	105,589	718·6	147	1	116,650	1,164·7	100
Bhilwara	1	90,101	594·5	152	—	—	—	—
Udaipur	—	—	—	—	1	60,177	554·2	109
Chitorgarh	1	54,963	389·7	141	—	—	—	—
Bundi	1	64,110	449·1	143	1	49,691	509·5	98
Kota	1	33,208	263·7	126	1	47,140	551·1	86

Tehsils with density 51%—75% below that of the State				Tehsils with density 76%—100% below that of the State				Below 100%			
No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	252,454	3,811·3	66	7	214,610	17,998·0	12	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	101,965	5,529·1	18	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	4	56,612	9,914·5	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	122,048	1,811·5	67	1	56,033	2,554·4	22	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	55,506	935·3	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	37,586	535·3	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	37,314	529·2	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Area, population & density of entirely rural tehsils having densities lower than the State average

Name of District	Names of tehsils whose densities are below the average of the State					Population 1961	Area in sq. miles	Density in 1951
	Below 0-25%	26% to 50%	51% to 75%	76% to 100%	Below 100%			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bikaner	—	—	—	Lunkaransar	—	53,967	2,460·3	16
				Kolayat	—	47,998	3,068·8	12
Sawai Madhopur	Sapotra	—	—	—	—	66,299	543·4	103
	Khandar	—	—	—	—	45,000	367·1	101
Jaipur	Dudu	—	—	—	—	69,705	516·8	106
	Phagi	—	—	—	—	64,651	430·2	115
Ajmer	Arain	—	—	—	—	30,947	215·7	113
Jaisalmer	—	—	—	Ramgarh	—	10,489	2,800·0	4
				Nachna	—	10,535	1,392·5	6
				Sam	—	15,379	4,100·0	3
				Fatehgarh	—	20,209	1,622·0	10
Jodhpur	—	Osian	—	—	—	129,461	1,611·1	59
		Shergarh	—	—	—	112,646	1,473·5	56
Nagaur	Degana	—	—	—	—	105,331	735·9	114
		Jayal	—	—	—	68,371	802·8	79
Barmer	—	Siwana	—	—	—	76,097	789·6	77
			Chohtan	—	—	122,048	1,811·5	48
				Sheo	—	56,033	2,554·4	18
Jalor	Ahore	—	—	—	—	105,589	718·6	120
		Sanchore	—	—	—	116,650	1,164·7	73
Bhilwara	Mandalgarh	—	—	—	—	90,101	594·5	126
Udaipur	—	Phalasia	—	—	—	60,177	554·2	80
			Kotra	—	—	55,506	935·3	47
Chitorgarh	Begun	—	—	—	—	54,963	389·7	120
			Bhainsrorgarh	—	—	37,586	535·3	52
Bundi	Hindoli	—	—	—	—	64,110	449·1	115
		Talera	—	—	—	49,691	509·5	79
Kota	Kanwas	—	—	—	—	33,208	263·7	96
		Kishanganj	—	—	—	47,140	551·1	65
			Shahbad	—	—	37,314	529·2	63

53. Eleven out of the thirty entirely rural tehsils having their densities upto 25% below the State average are mostly located in the central and south-eastern parts forming small patches, while five out of the eight tehsils having their densities 26-50% below the State average constitute small patches in the western desert region and the remaining three tehsils form one patch each in the south-west, south and south-east. The four tehsils whose densities are 51-75% below the State average are also scattered in different parts in south, south-west and south-east. The seven tehsils whose densities are 76-100% below the State average are in the form of three sizeable patches lying in the desert districts of Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

54. Number and names of non-industrial tehsils each containing atleast one non-industrial town are shown in the statements given below alongwith the area, population and density :

Non-industrial tehsils each containing atleast one non-industrial town

State/District	Tehsils with density below 25% that of the State				Tehsils with density 26%—50% below that of the State			
	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	10	1,170,255	8,541·4	137	2	211,139	2,525·8	84
Ganganagar	1	95,141	689·5	138	—	—	—	—
Bikaner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churu	3	338,827	2,546·2	133	1	57,014	704·9	81
Tonk	1	82,774	564·7	147	—	—	—	—
Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur	1	161,217	1,311·8	123	—	—	—	—
Nagaur	1	122,036	886·9	138	1	154,125	1,820·9	85
Pali	1	95,606	647·6	148	—	—	—	—
Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jalor	1	190,342	1,327·7	143	—	—	—	—
Chitorgarh	1	84,312	567·0	149	—	—	—	—

Tehsils with density 51%—75% below that of the State				Tehsils with density 76%—100% below that of the State				Below 100%			
No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density	No.	Population	Area	Density
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7	887,947	14,597·4	61	3	132,229	6,380·6	21	—	—	—	—
2	210,740	3,160·9	67	1	48,503	1,300·4	37	—	—	—	—
1	90,769	1,465·6	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	165,496	2,645·0	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	83,726	5,080·2	17	—	—	—	—
1	123,165	2,939·3	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	297,777	4,386·6	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Area & population of non-industrial tehsils (each containing atleast one non-industrial town) having densities lower than State average

Name of District	Names of tehsils whose densities are below the average for the State					Population	Area in sq. mile	Density in 1951	Names of Towns
	0—25%	26%—50%	51%—75%	76%—100%	Below 100%				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganganagar	Bhadra	—	—	—	—	95,141	689·5	96	Bhadra
			Suratgarh	—	—	87,097	1,478·2	30	Suratgarh
			Nohar	—	—	123,643	1,682·7	50	Nohar
				Anupgarh	—	48,503	1,300·4	21	Anupgarh
Bikaner	—	—	Nokha	—	—	90,769	1,465·6	48	Nokha Mandi
Churu	Rajgarh	—	—	—	—	115,467	850·3	103	Rajgarh
	Ratangarh	—	—	—	—	90,262	655·6	116	Ratangarh
	Sujangarh	—	—	—	—	133,098	1,040·3	100	Bidasar
									Chhapar
									Sujangarh
		Taranagar		—	—	57,014	704·9	64	Taranagar
			Sardarshahar	—	—	98,694	1,485·3	52	Sardarshahar
			Dungargarh	—	—	66,802	1,159·7	45	Dungargarh
Tonk	Malpura	—	—	—	—	82,774	564·7	114	Malpura
Jaisalmer	—	—	—	Jaisalmer	—	28,297	3,000·0	8	Jaisalmer
				Pokaran	—	55,429	2,080·2	18	Pokaran
Jodhpur	Bilara	—	—	—	—	161,217	1,311·8	97	Pipar
									Bilara
			Phalodi	—	—	123,165	2,939·3	31	Phalodi
Nagaur	Merta	—	—	—	—	122,036	886·9	97	Merta
		Nagaur	—	—	—	154,125	1,820·9	79	Nagaur
Pali	Sojat	—	—	—	—	95,606	647·6	121	Sojat City
									Sojat Road
Barmer	—	—	Barmer	—	—	297,777	4,386·6	49	Barmer
Jalor	Jaswantpura	—	—	—	—	190,342	1,327·7	114	Bhinmal
Chitorgarh	Pratapgarh	—	—	—	—	84,312	567·0	122	Pratapgarh

55. Non-industrial tehsils whose densities are upto 75% below the average density of the State form a contiguous big block lying in the western parts of the State comprising tehsils of districts Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Nagaur, Jodhpur and Pali; another block covering two tehsils of Barmer and Jalor districts, and two isolated patches represented by tehsils Malpura (Tonk district) and Pratapgarh (Chitorgarh district). Tehsils which are in the range of density 76-100% below the State average are depicted by two patches constituted by tehsils Barmer and Jaswantpura of Jalor district and Anupgarh tehsil of Ganganagar district. As in the case of non-industrial tehsils whose densities are higher than the State average, the non-industrial towns in these tehsils are mostly agriculturally prosperous towns serving as marketing centres (Mandis) of agricultural commodities. Most of these towns are also administrative headquarters of their respective tehsils and were leading towns in the days of the former princely states and 'thikanas'. Due to transport and communication difficulties of the desert region and non-availability of facilities for industrial development these towns have been relegated to comparative neglect of industrial enterprise.

56. There are barely three industrial tehsils each having atleast one industrial town as shown in the statements below :

parts of Rajasthan. The other tehsils, on the other hand, are almost desert, producing only Bajra and Moth and consequently having a low density of population. This district, however, offers a great commercial and industrial potential with the introduction of Rajasthan Canal and hydro-electric power providing further opportunities for developmental activities.

62. The density of population varies in the State from region to region depending upon the various factors as described above. Similarly within districts the same factors operate in determining the density of various tehsils. The following table illustrates this point and shows the various districts arranged in descending order of density of population alongwith the distribution of tehsils above and below the district average for each district and according to their characteristics as they are (a) entirely rural, (b) non-industrial or (c) industrial :

Names of tehsils by character and density range above or below the district average

(Districts arranged in descending order of denstiy)

District	Average density for distri	A Entirely rural		B Non-industrial each containing at least one non-industrial town		C Industrial each containing at least one industrial town	
		Above district average	Below district average	Above district average	Below district average	Above district average	Below district average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bharatpur	369	1. Nagar (411) 2. Rupbas (375)	1. Baseri (194)	1. Dholpur (512) 2. Bharatpur (509) 3. Deeg (415) 4. Kaman (409) 5. Nadbai (400) 6. Weir (390) 7. Rajakhera (372)	1. Bayana (282) 2. Bari (234)	—	—
2. Jaipur	352	1. Sikrai (388)	1. Bassi (335) 2. Bairath (322) 3. Sanganer (316) 4. Lalsot (283) 5. Jamwa Ramgarh (240) 6. Phagi (150) 7. Dudu (135)	1. Jaipur (2,225) 2. Kotputli (358)	1. Chaksu (232)	1. Baswa (448)	1. Amber (338) 2. Dausa (321) 3. Phulera (262)
3. Alwar	329	1. Behror (474) 2. Mandawar (392) 3. Kishangarh (355)	1. Bansur (303) 2. Tijara (298) 3. Thanagazi (204)	1. Lachhmangarh (408)	1. Alwar (319) 2. Rajgarh (263)	—	—

Names of tehsils by character and density range above or below the district average—contd.

(Districts arranged in descending order of density)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Jhunjhunu ..	314	—	—	1. Udaipur (358)	1. Chirawa (312) 2. Khetri (303) 3. Jhunjhunu (285)	—	—
5. Ajmer	303	—	1. Rupnagar (155) 2. Arain (143)	—	1. Kishangarh (244) 2. Kekri (190) 3. Sarwar (159)	1. Ajmer (503) 2. Beawar (362)	—
6. Dungarpur ..	279	1. Aspur (293)	—	1. Dungarpur (287)	1. Sagwara (259)	—	—
7. Sikar	274	—	1. Danta Ramgarh (242)	1. Sikar (300) 2. Neem-ka-Thana (275)	1. Fatehpur (240) 2. Lachhmangarh (232)	1. Sri Madhopur (341)	—
8. Banswara	243	1. Garhi (315) 2. Bagidora (285)	1. Ghatol (187)	1. Banswara (245)	1. Kushalgarh (227)	—	—
9. Sawai Madhopur ..	232	Mahwa (422)	1. Bamanwas (213) 2. Malarna chor (208) 3. Nadauti (205) 4. Khandar (123) 5. Sapotra (122)	1. Hindaun (447) 2. Todabhim (423) 3. Gangapur (377)	1. Karauli (181)	—	1. Sawai Madhopur (220)
10. Udaipur	215	1. Mavli (303) 2. Railmagra (258) 3. Bhim (247) 4. Bhupal sagar (246) 5. Amet (244) 6. Kumbhalgarh (240) 7. Kherwara (217)	1. Sarada (206) 2. Gogunda (199) 3. Lasadia (153) 4. Phalasia (109) 5. Kotra (59)	1. Rajsamand (312) 2. Nathdwara (307) 3. Vallabhnagar (273) 4. Girwa (360) 5. Salumbar (234)	1. Deogarh (205)	—	—
11. Bhilwara	214	1. Raipur (231) 2. Asind (223) 3. Mandal (215)	1. Jahazpur (205) 2. Banera (204) 3. Hurda (195) 4. Kotri (193) 5. Mandalgarh (152)	1. Sahara (249)	1. Shahpura (194)	1. Bhilwara (348)	—

Names of tehsils by character and density range above or below the district average—contd.

(Districts arranged in descending order of density)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Jhalawar	208	1. Bakani (213) 2. Aklera (213)	1. Manoharthana (207) 2. Gangdhar (200) 3. Khanpur (199) 4. Dag (168)	1. Jhalrapatan (242) 2. Pachpahar (221)	1. Pirawa (207)	—	—
13. Chitorgarh ..	184	1. Bhadesar (244) 2. Rashmi (241) 3. Dungla (241) 4. Gangrar (206)	1. Achnera (153) 2. Begun (141) 3. Bhainsrorgarh (70)	1. Barisadri (287) 2. Chitorgarh (280) 3. Kapasan (271) 4. Nimbahera (204) 5. Chhotisadri (185)	1. Pratapgarh (149)	—	—
14. Tonk	179	—	1. Todaraisingh (163)	1. Tonk (231) 2. Nawai (184)	1. Uniara (169) 2. Deoli (169) 3. Malpura (147)		
15. Sirohi	176	—	1. Reodhar (171)	1. Pindwara (177)	1. Sheoganj (171) 2. Sirohi (171)	1. Abu Road (192)	
16. Kota	176	1. Mangrol (228) 2. Sangod (213) 3. Anta (191) 4. Chhipabarod (180) 5. Barod (177) 6. Itawa (176)	1. Atru (175) 2. Digod (171) 3. Chechat (156) 4. Kanwas (126) 5. Kishanganj (86) 6. Shahbad (71)	1. Ladpura (292) 2. Baran (282) 3. Ramganj Mandi (277) 4. Pipalda (182)	1. Chhabra (160)	—	—
17. Pali	171	1. Raipur (202) 2. Kharchi (192)	1. Jaitaran (166)	1. Desuri (212) 2. Bali (205)	1. Sojat (148)	—	1. Pali (113)
18. Bundi	156	—	1. Hindoli (143) 2. Talera (98)	1. Bundi (228)	1. Nainwa (153)	1. Keshoraipatan (187)	—
19. Nagaur	137	1. Degana (143)	1. Jayal (85)	1. Nawa (205) 2. Didwana (180) 3. Ladnu (166) 4. Merta (138)	1. Nagaur (85)	1. Parbatsar (196)	—

Names of tehsils by character and density range above or below the district average—concld.

(Districts arranged in descending order of density)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Jalor	134	1. Ahore (147)	1. Sanchore (100)	1. Jalor (155) 2. Jaswantpura (143)	—	—	—
21. Ganganagar ..	130	—	—	1. Karanpur (315) 2. Padampur (276) 3. Hanumangarh (178) 4. Raisinghnagar (169) 5. Bhadra (138)	1. Nohar (73) 2. Suratgarh (59) 3. Anupgarh (37)	1. Ganganagar (380)	—
22. Jodhpur	102	—	1. Osian (80) 2. Shergarh (76)	1. Jodhpur (265) 2. Bilara (123)	1. Phalodi (42)	—	—
23. Churu	101	—	—	1. Churu (159) 2. Ratangarh (138) 3. Rajgarh (136) 4. Sujangarh (128)	1. Taranagar (81) 2. Sardarshahar (66) 3. Dungargarh (58)	—	—
24. Barmer	60	1. Siwana (96) 2. Chohtan (67)	1. Sheo (22)	1. Barmer (68)	—	1. Pachpadra (73)	—
25. Bikaner	42	—	1. Lunkaransar (22) 2. Kolayat (16)	1. Nokha (62)	—	1. Bikaner (71)	—
26. Jaisalmer	9	1. Fatehgarh (12)	1. Nachna (8) 2. Ramgarh (4) 3. Sam (4)	1. Pokaran (27) 2. Jaisalmer (9)	—	—	—

Growth of population 1951-61

63. The discussion on distribution and density of population made earlier was confined to the various districts of the State. It is now proposed to study the increase or decrease of population at the tehsil level during the decade 1951-61. Out of the 211 tehsils, only one tehsil recorded a decrease in population while the rest registered an increase ranging from 7.62 to as high as 98.43 per cent. The following table shows the number of tehsils registering increase or decrease of population by various ranges of percent variation:

Variation in population

Percent variation						No. of tehsils
Increase	upto 9·9	..	..	..	..	2
,,	10-19·9	..	..	..	..	58
,,	20-24·9	..	..	..	..	62
,,	25-29·9	..	..	..	..	43
,,	30-39·9	..	..	..	..	32
,,	40-49·9	..	..	..	..	7
,,	Over 50	..	..	..	..	6
Decrease	0-5	..	..	..	..	1

64. As many as 73 tehsils registered an increase higher than the State average (26.20%). 28 of these were in the per cent variation range of 25-29·9, 32 in 30-39·9, 7 in 40 to 49·9 and the ramaining 6 in above 50 per cent. Of the 137 tehsils which had an increase less than the State average, 15 were in the range 25 to 29·9, 62 in the range 20 to 24·9, 58 in 10 to 19·9 and the ramaining 2 in the range upto 9.9 per cent. The following table has been made out to show the per cent increase or decrease of population in the various tehsils of the state during inter censal period 1951-61:

Variation of population in various tehsils

(Figures in brackets indicate the per cent increase)

Name of District	Number of Tehsils	Increase							Decrease
		(a) upto 9·9%	(b) 10–19·9%	(c) 20-24·9%	(d) 25–29·9%	(e) 30–39·9%	(f) 40–49·9%	(g) Above 50%	0-5%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ganganagar (64·64)	9	—	—	—	—	—	1. Nohar (47·97) 2. Karanpur (44·99) 3. Bhadra (43·53)	1. Raisinghnagar (98·43) 2. Hanumangarh (94·56) 3. Suratgarh (94·43) 4. Anupgarh (75·27) 5. Ganganagar (54·28) 6. Padampur (52·49)	—
2. Barmer (36·14)	5	—	—	1. Siwana (24·53) 2. Sheo (24·39)	—	1. Pachpadra (39·74) 2. Barmer (38·94)	1. Chohtan (40·61)	—	—
3. Banswara .. (33·29)	5	—	—	—	1. Garhi (27·76)	1. Kushalgarh (39·07) 2. Bagidora (34·84) 3. Ghatol (32·93) 4. Banswara (32·15)	—	—	—
4. Dungarpur (32·02)	3	—	—	1. Aspur (23·95)	—	1. Dungarpur (36·85) 2. Sagwara (30·16)	—	—	—
5. Jodhpur .. (31·67)	5	—	—	—	1. Jodhpur (29·19) 2. Bilara (26·85)	1. Phalodi (37·12) 2. Osian (36·90) 3. Shergarh (35·46)	—	—	—
6. Bikaner .. (29·56)	4	—	—	—	1. Bikaner (28·35) 2. Nokha (28·20)	1. Lunkaransar (35·55) 2. Kolayat (32·21)	—	—	—

Variation of population in various tehsils—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Jaipur .. (24·75)	15	—	1. Dausa (19·02) 2. Baswa (18·67) 3. Jamwa-Ramgarh (17·63) 4. Bassi (17·45) 5. Sikrai (15·89) 6. Lalsot (12.09)	1. Phulera (23·91) 2. Chaksu (21·95) 3. Kotputli (21·08) 4. Sanganer (20·49)	1. Dudu (27·37) 2. Amber (25·09) 3. Bairath (25·08)	1. Jaipur (38·39) 2. Phagi (30·57)	—	—	—
14. Sawai Madhopur (23·32)	11	—	1. Malarna-Chor (19·88) 2. Sapotra (18·94) 3. Toda-bhim (17·17) 4. Nadauti (16·18)	1. Bamanwas (24·84) 2. Mahwa (22·42) 3. Hindaun (21·53) 4. Khandar (20·93) 5. Karauli (20·82)	1. Ganga-pur (27·68)	1. Sawai-Madhopur (37·43)	—	—	—
15. Udaipur (22·67)	18	—	1. Amet (19·89) 2. Kum-bhalgarh (19·88) 3. Mavli (18·92) 4. Vallabh-nagar (17·59) 5. Nath-dwara (17·43) 6. Rajsamand (17·11) 7. Railmagra (13·64)	1. Sarada (23·98) 2. Salum-bar (23·49) 3. Girwa (23·42) 4. Bhupal-sagar (22·77) 5. Bhim (21·89)	1. Lasadia (29·77) 2. Deogarh (26·47) 3. Kotra (25·77) 4. Gogunda (25·45)	1. Phalasia (36·19) 2. Kherwara (32·24)	—	—	—
16. Nagaur .. (22·40)	8	1. Jayal (7·92) 2. Nagaur (7·62)	—	1. Nawa (24·41) 2. Ladnu (24·54)	1. Parbatsar (26·08) 2. Degana (25·69) 3. Deedwana (25·15)	—	1. Merta (41·98)	—	—
17. Tonk .. (22.32)	6	—	1. Tonk (17.68)	1. Uniara (23·75) 2. Nawai (23·02) 3. Deoli (20·31)	1. Malpura (28·46) 2. Todarai-singh (25·35)	—	—	—	—
18. Jhunjhunu (22·24)	4	—	1. Jhunjhunu (15·80)	1. Udaipur wati (24·03) 2. Khetri (22·47)	1. Chirawa (27·26)	—	—	—	—
19. Pali .. (21·91)	7	—	1. Desuri (17·64) 2. Kharchi (11·79)	1. Raipur (23·49) 2. Sojat (22·46) 3. Bali (22·16)	1. Jaitaran (27·44)	1. Pali (31·01)	—	—	—

Variation of population in various tehsils—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Chitorgarh (21·57)	13	—	1. Bhadesar (19·39) 2. Rashmi (19·30) 3. Dungla (19·05) 4. Begun (17·64) 5. Kapasan (16·72) 6. Barisadri (15·57)	1. Chitorgarh (24·94) 2. Nimbahera (22·76) 3. Pratapgarh (21·94) 4. Gangrar (21·56) 5. Chhotisadri (21·33)	—	1. Bhainsrorgarh (34·14) 2. Achnera (31·36)	—	—	—
21. Sirohi (21·57)	5	—	1. Sheoganj (17·71) 2. Sirohi (15.48)	1. Pindwara (23:17)	1. Abu Road (26;56) 2. Reodhar (25:78)	—	—	—	—
22. Jhalawar .. (21·40)	9	—	1. Manoharthana (19·21) 2. Dag (18·33) 3. Pirawa (16·43) 4. Gangdhar (14·13)	1. Pachpahar (24·44) 2. Aklera (23·59) 3. Khanpur (22·91)	1. Jhalrapatan (28·24) 2. Bakani (25·38)	—	—	—	—
23. Sikar .. (21·29)	6	—	1. Sikar (19·76) 2. Lachhmangarh (18·49) 3. Fatehpur (13·93)	1. Sri Madhopur (24·35) 2. Dantaramgarh (22·45)	1. Neem-ka-Thana (26·83)	—	—	—	—
24. Bundi .. (20·49)	5	—	1. Keshoraipatan (19·07) 2. Bundi (17·00)	1. Hindoli (24·52) 2. Talera (23·91) 3. Nainwa (20·00)	—	—	—	—	—
25. Ajmer .. (19·09)	7	—	1. Ajmer (18·86) 2. Beawar (17·40) 3. Rupnagar (16·45) 4. Kishangarh (10·18)	1. Kekri (22·59)	1. Sarwar (28·36) 2. Arain (26·87)	—	—	—	—
26. Bhilwara .. (18·84)	11	—	1. Asind (19·20) 2. Banera (18·36) 3. Jahazpur (17·62) 4. Raipur (16·52) 5. Hurda (16·21) 6. Shahpura (15·19) 7. Kotri (14·00)	1. Mandal (24·23) 2. Sahara (21·26) 3. Mandalgarh (20·43) 4. Bhilwara (20·22)	—	—	—	—	—

65. A glance at the map of Rajasthan will further help in the proper appreciation of the table above. It will be seen that only two tehsils namely Nagaur and Jayal belonging to Nagaur district form a contiguous block, where the increase of population between 1951-61 was under 10%.

66. Tehsils which increased in population by 10-19·9% form several blocks. One big block of 26 tehsils consists of Rupnagar, Kishangarh, Ajmer and Beawar tehsils of Ajmer district, Hurda, Asind, Raipur, Banera, Shahpura, Kotri and Jahazpur of Bhilwara district, Kharchi and Desuri tehsils of Pali district, Kumbhalgarh, Amet, Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Railmagra, Mavli and Vallabhnagar of Udaipur district, Bari Sadri, Dungla, Bhadesar, Kapasan, Rashmi and Begun of Chitorgarh district. Another contiguous block is formed by tehsils Rajgarh of Alwar district, Jamwa Ramgarh, Bassi, Dausa, Baswa, Sikrai and Lalsot of Jaipur district and Nadauti, Todabhim, Malarna Chor and Sapotra of district Sawai Madhopur. Tehsils Churu and Ratangarh of district Churu, Jhunjhunu of district Jhunjhunu, Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh and Sikar of district Sikar also form a block of tehsils registering an increase of 10-19·9%. There are some other small blocks also composed of tehsils Bundi and Keshoraipatan of Bundi district and Barod of Kota district, another consisting of tehsils Pirawa, Dag and Gangdhar of Jhalawar district and tehsils Bari and Baseri of Bharatpur district and tehsils Sirohi and Sheoganj of district Sirohi. A few isolated pockets consisting of tehsils Sam in Jaisalmer district, Manoharthana in Jhalawar district, Baran and Shahbad in Kota district and Tonk in Tonk district are also noticeable.

67. The largest number of tehsils having an increase in population lie in the range 20-24·9%. A contiguous block of such tehsils is formed by Kekri tehsil of Ajmer district, Deoli and Uniara tehsils of Tonk district, Khandar tehsil of Sawai Madhopur district, Mandalgarh tehsil of Bhilwara district, Hindoli, Nainwa and Talera tehsils of Bundi district, Pipalda, Itawa, Mangrol, Anta, Sangod, Atru and Chhabra tehsils of Kota district, Aklera, Khanpur and Pachpahar tehsils of Jhalawar district. The second contiguous block is formed by tehsils Mandal, Sahara and Bhilwara of Bhilwara district, Bhupalsagar tehsil of Udaipur district, Gangrar, Chitorgarh, Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri and Pratapgarh of Chitorgarh district. Tehsils Girwa, Sarada and Salumbar of district Udaipur together with tehsil Aspur of Dungarpur district form a third block in this area. Another block is composed of tehsils Weir and Bayana of Bharatpur district, together with tehsils Mahwa, Hindaun and Karauli of Sawai Madhopur district. Tehsil Kotputli of Jaipur district alongwith Behror, Bansur and Thanagazi tehsils of Alwar district form another contiguous block. Another sizeable block is constituted by tehsils Khetri and Udaipurwati of Jhunjhunu district, tehsils Sri Madhopur and Danta Ramgarh of Sikar district, tehsil Nawa of Nagaur district, and tehsils Phulera and Sanganer of Jaipur district. A small pocket of such tehsils is formed by Siwana tehsil of Barmer district, Ahore of Jalor district, Bali of Pali district and tehsil Pindwara of Sirohi district. Tehsils Sojat and Raipur of Pali district and Bhim of Udaipur district form yet another small pocket. There are some isolated pockets also in this range (20-24·9%) *viz.*, tehsil Sheo of Barmer district, tehsil Ladnu of Nagaur district, tehsils Dholpur and Rajakhera of Bharatpur district, tehsil Bamanwas of Sawai Madhopur, Chaksu of Jaipur district, Nawai of Tonk district, and tehsil Chechat of Kota district.

68. There were 43 tehsils registering an increase of population in the range 25-29·9%. A contiguous block of such tehsils is formed by tehsils Bikaner and Nokha of Bikaner district and Taranagar, Sardarshahar, Dungargarh and Sujangarh of Churu district. Another such block is formed by tehsils Didwana, Parbatsar and Degana of Nagaur district, tehsil Jaitaran of district Pali, and tehsils Bilara and Jodhpur of Jodhpur district. Three tehsils of Jaisalmer and Fatehgarh also form a block. Another block is formed by tehsils Jaswantpura of Jalor district, Reodhar and Abu Road of Sirohi, and, Kotra and Gogunda of Udaipur district. A block is also formed by tehsil Dudu of Jaipur district, together with tehsils Arain and Sarwar of Ajmer district and tehsils Malpura and Todaraisingh of Tonk district. Some small blocks are also formed by tehsils Neem-ka-Thana of Sikar alongwith tehsils Bairath and Amber of Jaipur district; tehsils Mandawar, Kishangarh and Alwar of Alwar district, and tehsils Deeg, Nadbai and Rupbas of Bharatpur district, and tehsils Jhalrapatan and Bakani of Jhalawar district. There are some scattered isolated pockets also such as tehsils Chirawa in Jhunjhunu district, Gangapur in Sawai Madhopur district, Digod and Chhipabarod in Kota district, Lasadia and Deogarh in Udaipur district and Garhi in Banswara district.

69. The tehsils registering an increase of 30-39·9% form atleast four contiguous patches. One block consists of tehsils Magra of Bikaner district, Phalodi, Osian and Shergarh of Jodhpur district, Pachpadra and Barmer of Barmer district and Jalor and Sanchore tehsils of Jalor district. The second block consists of Phalasia and Kherwara tehsils of Udaipur district, Dungarpur and Sagwara tehsils of Dungarpur district, Bagidora, Kushalgarh, Banswara and Ghatol of Banswara district and Achnera tehsil of Chitorgarh district. The third block is formed by Lachhmangarh tehsil of Alwar district and Nagar, Kaman and Bharatpur tehsils of Bharatpur district. Tehsils Kanwas and Ramganjmandi of Kota district also form a small contiguous patch. Some isolated pockets in this range are Rajgarh tehsil of Churu, Lunkaransar of Bikaner district, Pali tehsil of Pali district, Bhainsrorgarh tehsil of Chitorgarh district, Kishanganj of Kota district, Sawai Madhopur of Sawai Madhopur district, Phagi and Jaipur of Jaipur district and Tijara tehsil of Alwar district.

70. Only 7 tehsils had registered an increase of 40-49·9 per cent; out of these only two tehsils Nohar and Bhadra of Ganganagar district form a contiguous area. The rest of the tehsils are scattered *viz.*, Karanpur in Ganganagar district, Pokaran in Jaisalmer district, Chohtan in Barmer district, Merta in Nagaur and Ladpura in Kota district. The six tehsils Anupgarh, Raisinghnagar, Padampur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Suratgarh which recorded a rise of over 50% are all located in Ganganagar district and form a contiguous block.

Rural and Urban components of increase

71. With a view to further study the growth of population during the decade 1951-61 in the various tehsils of Rajasthan registering increases above the State average, the following table has been constructed to show the rural and urban components of increases separately in these tehsils. It may be noted that this table has been prepared by taking the extent of urban areas of 1951 as being the same as of 1961.

Rural and urban components of increase in various tehsils

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Per cent increase of tehsil population 1951-61	Percent increase of rural population of tehsil 1951-61	Percent increase of urban population of tehsil 1951-61
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ganganagar	1. Karanpur	44·99	46·00	37·76
	2. Ganganagar	54·28	46·34	75·24
	3. Padampur	52·49	52·13	59·22
	4. Hanumangarh	94·56	89·04	142·82
	5. Raisinghnagar	98·43	100·07	86·10
	6. Suratgarh	94·43	105·96	27·10
	7. Nohar	47·97	51·14	26·68
	8. Bhadra	43·53	42·90	49·08
	9. Anupgarh	75·27	77·29	42·31
2. Bikaner	1. Bikaner	28·35	32·85	26·65
	2. Lunkaransar	35·55	35·55	—
	3. Nokha	28·20	25·33	69·85
	4. Kolayat	32·21	32·21	—
3. Churu	1. Sardarshahar	28·63	33·08	20·26
	2. Sujangarh	28·57	35·51	17·67
	3. Dungargarh	29·10	28·08	32·36
	4. Rajgarh	31·85	34·11	20·94
	5. Taranagar	27·17	33·96	3·64
4. Jhunjhunu	1. Chirawa	27·26	28·80	22·24
5. Alwar	1. Kishangarh	29·57	29·57	—
	2. Tijara	38·23	38·23	—
	3. Lachhmangarh	33·53	34·99	(—)17·79
6. Bharatpur	1. Kaman	37·98	39·13	28·87
	2. Nagar	35·57	35·57	—
	3. Deeg	27.75	26·09	33·98
	4. Bharatpur	33·89	34·08	33·37
	5. Rupbas	27·13	27·13	—
7. Sawai Madhopur	1. Gangapur	27·68	19·89	60·47
	2. Sawai Madhopur	37·43	31·61	83·52
8. Jaipur	1. Jaipur	38·39	36·80	38·58
	2. Dudu	27·37	27·37	—
	3. Phagi	30·57	30·57	—

74. There are, however, thirteen tehsils which show high increases on account of comparatively high increase in urban population. These tehsils have been classified according to the various ranges of population increase in the following table. It may be noted that of these thirteen tehsils ten have registered an increase of over 50% in the urban population while only one was in the range 40-49·9% and two in the range 30-39·9%.

Tehsils showing increases due to high increase in urban population

District/Tehsil	Per cent increase of tehsil	Per cent increase in urban population			
		25—29·9	30—39·9	40—49·9	Above 50
1	2	3	4	5	6
GANGANAGAR					
1. Ganganagar	54·28	—	—	—	75·24
2. Padampur	52·49	—	—	—	59·22
3. Hanumangarh	94·56	—	—	—	142·82
4. Bhadra	43·52	—	—	49·08	—
BIKANER					
1. Nokha	28·20	—	—	—	69·35
BHARATPUR					
1. Deeg	27·75	—	33·98	—	—
SAWAI MADHOPUR					
1. Gangapur	27·68	—	—	—	60·47
2. Sawai Madhopur	37·43	—	—	—	83·52
SIKAR					
1. Neem-ka-thana	26·83	—	—	—	64·35
NAGAUR					
1. Merta	41·98	—	—	—	84·22
PALI					
1. Pali	31·01	—	38·19	—	—
SIROHI					
1. Abu Road	26·56	—	—	—	51·94
KOTA					
1. Ladpura	44·47	—	—	—	84·84

75. Having considered those tehsils which showed high increase due to comparatively high increase in rural or urban population, as the case may be, those tehsils which recorded growth in rural population within 5 points of urban population during 1951-61 are analysed in the following table:

Tehsils having comparable increases in rural/urban populations

District	Tehsil	Percent increase of tehsil	Percent increase of	
			Rural Population	Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5
1. Churu	Dungargarh	29·10	28·08	32·36
2. Bharatpur	Bharatpur	33·89	34·08	33·37
3. Jaipur	Jaipur	38·39	36·80	38·58
4. Ajmer	Sarwar	28·36	28·33	28·52
5. Tonk	Malpura	28·46	27·87	32·61
6. Jalor	Jalor	32·77	32·31	37·23
7. Dungarpur	Sagwara	30·16	30·19	29·70
8. Kota	Ramganjmandi	32·50	32·36	33·14

76. There are only eight such tehsils in the State in which the growth of rural population has been comparable (*i.e.* within 5 points) with that of urban population during 1951-61. These tehsils are located in eight different districts as will be observed from the above table. Of these tehsils, Jaipur tehsil has registered the highest growth (38·4%) with its rural and urban components showing increases of 36·8% and 36·6% respectively. The rest of the seven tehsils have shown increases ranging from 28 to 34% while their rural and urban components range from 28 to 34% and 29 to 37% respectively.

Increase due to immigration

77. There are several factors responsible for the growth of population. One of them may be attributed to migration of population from outside. In tehsils which show increases of 25% and above there may be some immigration from outside. In order to assess the extent of rural immigration, the 76 tehsils which have registered such an increase have been classified in the following table by the proportion of immigrants who have lived in their rural areas for not more than ten years:

Proportion of immigrants in tehsils showing increases

District/Tehsil	Percent increase 1951-61 (Rural)	Percent of migrants to rural population of tehsil who have been born			Per cent of rural immigrants to rural population
		(a) within the same district	(b) Outside the district but within the same State	(c) Outside the State	
1	2	3	4	5	6
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT					
1. Suratgarh	105·96	11·19	4·98	11·83	28·00
2. Raisinghnagar	100·07	11·70	3·96	20·69	36·35
3. Hanumangarh	89·04	7·15	3·92	16·54	27·61
4. Anupgarh	77·29	9·50	4·89	22·16	36·55
5. Padampur	52·13	9·88	1·76	17·48	29·12
6. Nohar	51·14	7·52	4·46	4·25	16·23
7. Ganganagar	46·34	7·56	1·50	16·97	26·03
8. Karanpur	46·00	7·78	2·15	22·86	32·79
9. Bhadra	42·90	5·29	3·11	4·27	12·67
BIKANER DISTRICT					
1. Lunkaransar	35·55	7·37	4·82	0·63	12·82
2. Bikaner	32·85	9·44	2·77	0·99	13·20
3. Nokha	32·21	8·96	2·60	0·13	11·69
4. Kolayat	25·33	8·41	2·88	0·79	12·08
CHURU DISTRICT					
1. Sujangarh	35·51	6·03	3·97	0·12	10·12
2. Rajgarh	34·11	2·90	2·41	2·47	7·78
3. Taranagar	33·96	7·06	2·25	0·55	9·86
4. Sardarshahar	33·08	7·78	2·02	0·18	9·98
5. Dungargarh	28·08	8·46	3·83	0·17	12·46
JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT					
1. Chirawa	28·80	6·41	0·80	1·11	8·32
ALWAR DISTRICT					
1. Tijara	38·23	3·13	0·47	6·43	10·03
2. Lachhmangarh	34·99	4·34	2·37	1·18	7·89
3. Kishangarh	29·57	4·35	0·52	3·98	8·85
BHARATPUR DISTRICT					
1. Kaman	39·13	4·37	0·92	5·31	10·60
2. Nagar	35·57	5·14	3·19	3·62	11·95
3. Bharatpur	34·08	5·51	0·59	4·79	10·89
4. Rupbas	27·13	7·93	0·58	3·78	12·29
5. Deeg	26·09	3·71	0·58	4·73	9·02

Proportion of immigrants in tehsils showing increases—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT					
1. Sawai Madhopur	31·61	8·20	3·58	1·17	12·95
JAIPUR DISTRICT					
1. Jaipur	36·80	9·29	0·98	1·07	11·34
2. Phagi	30·57	8·28	3·20	0·30	11·78
3. Dudu	27·37	5·52	2·16	0·11	7·79
AJMER DISTRICT					
1. Sarwar	28·33	8·49	2·54	0·24	11·27
2. Arain	26·87	8·69	4·07	0·30	13·06
TONK DISTRICT					
1. Malpura	27·87	6·95	4·62	0·26	11·83
2. Todaraisingh	25·35	8·17	3·18	0·17	11·52
JAISALMER DISTRICT					
1. Pokaran	51·24	5·03	3·67	0·12	8·82
2. Fatehgarh	28·86	5·39	3·41	0·35	9·15
3. Nachna	25·66	4·77	5·74	0·67	11·18
JODHPUR DISTRICT					
1. Phalodi	44·03	9·14	1·93	0·15	11·22
2. Jodhpur	38·14	7·62	1·56	0·31	9·49
3. Osian	36·90	7·85	0·67	0·09	8·61
4. Shergarh	35·46	8·17	1·40	0·14	9·71
5. Bilara	29·31	7·32	2·20	0·11	9·63
NAGAUR DISTRICT					
1. Merta	41·98	6·54	2·60	0·14	9·28
2. Didwana	25·15	23·20	1·79	0·04	25·03
3. Degana	25·69	4·85	1·33	0·15	6·33
PALI DISTRICT					
1. Pali	28·49	9·91	4·00	0·24	14·15
2. Jaitaran	27·44	7·83	4·17	0·42	12·42
BARMER DISTRICT					
1. Pachpadra	41·99	6·65	2·82	0·12	9·59
2. Chohtan	40·61	6·02	0·38	0·33	6·73
3. Barmer	39·62	6·69	1·10	0·21	8·00
JALOR DISTRICT					
1. Sanchore	36·97	9·87	1·80	0·20	11·87
2. Jalor	32·31	5·08	2·60	0·08	7·76
3. Jaswantpura	26·03	8·03	1·33	0·41	9·77
SIROHI DISTRICT					
1. Reodhar	25·78	9·16	2·52	0·91	12·59
UDAIPUR DISTRICT					
1. Phalasia	36·19	10·28	0·17	0·32	10·77
2. Kherwara	32·24	7·93	0·91	0·50	9·34
3. Lasadia	29·77	10·01	1·57	0·29	11·87
4. Deogarh	28·63	7·40	2·58	0·26	10·24
5. Kotra	25·77	8·23	1·79	2·36	12·38
6. Gogunda	25·45	8·46	0·37	0·07	8·90
CHITORGARH DISTRICT					
1. Bhainsrorgarh	34·14	6·65	11·75	5·33	23·73
2. Achnera	31·36	6·28	2·03	4·22	12·53
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT					
1. Dungarpur	37·35	9·42	1·03	0·97	11·42
2. Sagwara	30·19	9·20	0·77	0·40	10·37

Proportion of immigrants in tehsils showing increases—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6
BANSWARA DISTRICT					
1. Kushalgarh	39·83	9·53	0·70	1·69	11·92
2. Bagidora	34·84	4·95	0·24	1·16	6·35
3. Banswara	33·64	7·67	0·31	0·43	8·41
4. Ghatol	32·93	8·71	0·60	0·10	9·41
5. Garhi	27·76	8·45	0·91	0·21	9·57
KOTA DISTRICT					
1. Kishanganj	32·41	11·06	2·43	2·14	15·63
2. Ramganjmandi	32·36	7·77	7·98	3·07	18·82
3. Kanwas	31·20	9·93	5·17	0·99	16·09
4. Digod	28·41	11·98	5·34	1·27	18·59
5. Chhipabarod	26·77	7·52	2·31	1·98	11·81
JHALAWAR DISTRICT					
1. Jhalrapatan	30·50	13·02	3·53	2·09	18·64

78. The column No. 6 of the table above would show that the high proportion of rural immigrants to rural population was found in most of the tehsils of district Ganganagar. Seven out of the nine tehsils of this district had returned such proportion varying from 26% in Ganganagar tehsil to nearly 37% in Anupgarh tehsil which had the highest percentage of rural immigrants in the various tehsils of the State. It may be noted that in tehsils Karanpur, Anupgarh and Raisinghnagar, the percentage of rural immigrants from outside the State during 1951–61 was over 20% of rural population. The other two tehsils having high proportion of rural immigrants were Didwana (25·03%) in Nagaur district and Bhainsrorgarh (23·73%) in Chitorgarh district. While in Didwana most of the immigrants have come from areas within the same district, in Bhainsrorgarh they have mostly come from the other districts of the State. The rest of the tehsils had less than 20% rural immigrants of their rural population. Six of the nine tehsils *viz.*, Suratgarh, Raisinghnagar, Hanumangarh, Anupgarh, Padampur and Nohar of Ganganagar district and tehsil Pokaran of Jaisalmer district have shown increase of more than 50% in their rural areas. Tehsils where the migrants contributed atleast one-third of the rural increase during 1951-61 are shown in the table below:

Contribution of migrants to rural increase

District/Tehsil	Total % of rural increase	% share of increase due to migration during 1951-61
1	2	3
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT		
Suratgarh	105·96	57·68
Raisinghnagar	100·07	72·72
Hanumangarh	89·04	52·20
Anupgarh	77·29	64·80
Padampur	52·13	44·29

Contribution of migrants to rural increase—contd.

1	2	3
Nohar	51·14	24·53
Ganganagar	46·34	38·10
Karanpur	46·00	47·87
Bhadra	42·90	18·10
BIKANER DISTRICT		
Lunkaransar	35·55	17·38
Bikaner	32·85	17·54
Nokha	25·33	14·65
Kolayat	32·21	15·97
CHURU DISTRICT		
Sujangarh	35·51	13·72
Taranagar	33·96	13·22
Sardarshahar	33·08	13·29
Dungargarh	28·08	15·96
JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT		
Chirawa	28·80	9·04
ALWAR DISTRICT		
Tijara	38·23	13·86
Kishangarh	29·57	11·48
BHARATPUR DISTRICT		
Kaman	39·13	14·76
Nagar	35·57	16·20
Bharatpur	34·08	14·61
Rupbas	27·13	15·63
Deeg	26·09	11·37
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT		
Sawai Madhopur	31·61	17·04
JAIPUR DISTRICT		
Jaipur	36·80	15·51
Phagi	30·57	15·38
Dudu	27·37	9·92
AJMER DISTRICT		
Sarwar	28·33	14·47
Arain	26·87	16·57
TONK DISTRICT		
Malpura	27·87	14·87
Todaraisingh	25·35	14·44

Contribution of migrants to rural increase—Concld.

1	2	3
JAISALMER DISTRICT		
Fatehgarh	28·86	11·79
Nachna	25·66	14·05
JODHPUR DISTRICT		
Phalodi	44·03	16·15
Jodhpur	38·14	13·11
Shergarh	35·46	13·16
Bilara	29·31	12·45
NAGAUR DISTRICT		
Didwana	25·15	31·79
PALI DISTRICT		
Pali	28·49	18·17
Jaitaran	27·44	15·83
JALOR DISTRICT		
Sanchore	36·97	18·20
Jalor	32·31	10·27
Jaswantpura	26·03	11·55
SIROHI DISTRICT		
Reodhar	25·78	15·83
UDAIPUR DISTRICT		
Phalasia	36·19	14·66
Kherwara	32·24	12·36
Lasadia	29·77	15·41
Deogarh	28·63	13·17
Kotra	25·77	15·57
Gogunda	25·45	11·17
CHITORGARH DISTRICT		
Bhainsrorgarh	34·14	31·84
Achnera	31·36	16·47
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT		
Dungarpur	37·35	15·69
Sagwara	30·19	13·50
BANSWARA DISTRICT		
Kushalgarh	39·83	16·67
Ghatol	32·93	12·51
Garhi	27·76	12·22
KOTA DISTRICT		
Kishanganj	32·41	20·70
Ramganjmandi	32·36	24·91
Kanwas	31·20	21·11
Digod	28·41	23·88
Chhipabarod	26·77	14·97
JHALAWAR DISTRICT		
Jhalrapatan	30·50	24·33

79. There were 65 tehsils where rural immigration was responsible for atleast one-third of the increase in population. It will be observed from the table above that all the tehsils of districts Ganganagar and Bikaner have shown high increase due to migration from outside. In Ganganagar district, except tehsils Bhadra and Nohar where increase due to migration was 18% and 25% respectively, the increase due to immigration ranged from 38% in Ganganagar to as high as 73% in Raisinghnagar tehsil. In other tehsils the per cent share of increase due to migration ranged from about 10% in Dudu tehsil of Jaipur district to about 32% in Bhainsrorgarh and Didwana tehsils of Chitorgarh and Nagaur districts. It may be noted that all the increase registered in Didwana tehsil was on account of immigration.

Increase due to natural growth

80. Out of 76 tehsils having high increase, only eleven had shown high rates of increase due to natural growth and where increase due to immigration was not very appreciable. The percentage share of increase due to natural growth in these tehsils is indicated in the table below :

Increase due to natural growth

District/Tehsil	Total % of rural increase	% share of natural growth
1	2	3
CHURU DISTRICT		
Rajgarh	34·11	23·68
ALWAR DISTRICT		
Lachhmangarh	34·99	24·33
JAISALMER DISTRICT		
Pokaran	51·24	37·89
JODHPUR DISTRICT		
Osian	36·90	25·12
NAGAUR DISTRICT		
Merta	38·18	25·35
Degana	25·69	17·73
BARMER DISTRICT		
Pachpadra	41·99	28·38
Chohtan	40·61	31·14
Barmer	39·62	28·45
BANSWARA DISTRICT		
Bagidora	34·84	26·28
Banswara	33·64	22·41

81. The highest per cent share of natural increase (37·89) was observed in Pokaran tehsil of Jaisalmer district followed by the neighbouring tehsils of Barmer district *viz.*, Chohtan (31·14), Barmer (28·45) and Pachpadra (28·38). The share of natural increase

in other tehsils ranged from about 18% in Degana tehsil of Nagaur district to 26% in Bagidora tehsil of Banswara district.

Pattern of areas of high increase

82. The tehsils having increase above the State average (26·20) form some interesting patterns. It will be seen that a large contiguous block of tehsils is formed by all the tehsils of districts Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jodhpur, 5 tehsils of Churu district, one tehsil of each of Jhunjhunu and Nagaur districts, two each of Pali, Jalor and Jaisalmer districts and three tehsils of Barmer district. Another contiguous block of tehsils is formed by 3 tehsils of Udaipur, 2 of Dungarpur, one of Chitorgarh and all the 5 tehsils of Banswara district. A few contiguous patches are also formed by one tehsil of Chitorgarh district together with four tehsils of district Kota and a tehsil of Jhalawar district, two tehsils of Jaipur alongwith two of Ajmer and one of district Tonk, a tehsil of Alwar district alongwith 5 tehsils of Bharatpur district and by 2 tehsils of Alwar district. There are a few isolated pockets also comprising tehsils Abu Road of Sirohi, Deogarh of Udaipur, Chhipabarod and Kishanganj of Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur of Sawai Madhopur district, Jaipur of Jaipur district and Neem-ka-Thana of Sikar district. The biggest block of 34 tehsils showing increases above the average of the State is composed of a group of 19 contiguous tehsils of high rural increase with appreciable immigration, 6 tehsils without or with negligible immigration, 7 tehsils of urban increase suggestive of immigration and two tehsils of comparable rural and urban increases. In the second contiguous block of eleven tehsils, a group of 8 tehsils below the category of high rural increase with appreciable immigration, 2 tehsils without or with negligible immigration and one with comparable rural and urban increase. The third block, composed of 6 tehsils, have four tehsils with appreciable immigration, one with high urban increase suggestive of immigration and one of comparable rural and urban increases. The fourth block of 5 tehsils is composed of 3 tehsils with appreciable immigration and the rest of comparable rural and urban increases. The fifth block consisting of 6 tehsils has 3 tehsils with appreciable immigration and one each of the remaining three categories. The small block of two tehsils of Alwar district has both the tehsils with appreciable immigration.

83. As already stated, certain tehsils stand out isolated and not in conglomeration with contiguous high increase areas. Among these most of the tehsils are having high increase due to high urban increases *viz.*, Abu Road of Sirohi district, Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur of Sawai Madhopur district and Neem-ka-Thana of Sikar district. There are three tehsils having high rural increase with appreciable immigration *viz.*, Deogarh of Udaipur district and Chhipabarod and Kishanganj of Kota district. Tehsil Jaipur of Jaipur district is a tehsil having comparable rural and urban increases. It may be noted that tehsil Abu Road is situated on the border touching Gujarat State and as such the urban population living in the towns of Mt. Abu and Abu Road also has some affinities with the neighbouring State of Gujarat. As Mt. Abu is a famous hill station as well as a place of pilgrimage and Abu Road is on the route to Mt. Abu and other places of pilgrimage, people have migrated to these towns to undertake the trade and transport services and to cater to the needs of tourists. The urban immigration in Sawai Madhopur tehsil in on account of the large cement factory—the biggest single unit in the country located at Sawai Madhopur which is also the district headquarter. Gangapur is an important railway town and a commercial centre attracting large number of persons from outside for business and other services. Neem-ka-Thana town is a trading centre in Sikar district which borders the Punjab State. There are some mines in this tehsil and, therefore, people are attracted to this area for trade and business purposes. Deogarh tehsil of Udaipur district is a thin strip of land situated on the border of Bhilwara and Pali districts. It appears that substantial proportion of rural increase of this tehsil is on account of migration caused by matrimonial alliances in neighbouring tehsils. There has also been opening of new roads in this tehsil during the last ten years under the development schemes. Kishanganj and Chhipabarod tehsils of Kota district owe their high increase in population mainly on account of reclamation of land in view of the prospective increase in irrigational facilities with the opening of the Chambal Barrage.

84. It may be recalled that there were 73 tehsils which had an increase higher than the State average while 137 tehsils had registered a lower rate of growth. Only one tehsil namely Ramgarh of Jaisalmer district had recorded a decrease in population from 1951. This tehsil is a part of the great Thar desert, a scarcity area without any means of livelihood, causing frequent migrations of the population outside the tehsil. This had resulted in a decrease of population to the extent of nearly 5% during the decade 1951-61. There are only two tehsils *viz.*, Nagaur and Jayal of Nagaur district showing increase below 10%. The reason for this low rate of growth can be attributed to the semi-arid conditions prevailing in these tehsils resulting in contraction of cultivable area due to the absence of irrigational facilities. There are 58 tehsils in the next higher growth range (10-19·9%), 62 in the range (20-24·9%) and 15 in the range (25-26·2%) *i.e.* below the State average. We have already indicated the various blocks formed by tehsils in these ranges.

Relationship of population increase with density

85. We may now proceed to study the high increase tehsils with a view to find out whether they are identical with the high density tehsils already discussed earlier in this Chapter. The following table has been prepared to show the distribution of tehsils as they are of high increase with high or low densities and low increase with high or low densities :

Tehsils of high or low increase & high or low density

District	Tehsils with high increase		Tehsils with low increase	
	High Density	Low Density	High Density	Low Density
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ganganagar	1. Raisinghnagar 2. Karanpur 3. Padampur 4. Ganganagar 5. Hanumangarh	1. Anupgarh 2. Suratgarh 3. Nohar 4. Bhadra	—	—
2. Bikaner	—	1. Kolayat 2. Bikaner 3. Lunkaransar 4. Nokha	—	—
3. Churu	—	1. Dungargarh 2. Sardarshahar 3. Taranagar 4. Rajgarh 5. Sujangarh	1. Churu	1. Ratangarh
4. Jhunjhunu	1. Chirawa	—	1. Jhunjhunu 2. Udaipurwati 3. Khetri	—
5. Alwar	1. Kishangarh 2. Tijara 3. Lachhmangarh	—	1. Behror 2. Mandawar 3. Alwar 4. Rajgarh 5. Thanagazi 6. Bansur	—
6. Bharatpur	1. Nagar 2. Kaman 3. Deeg 4. Bharatpur 5. Rupbas	—	1. Nadbai 2. Weir 3. Bayana 4. Baseri 5. Bari 6. Dholpur 7. Rajakhera	—
7. Sawai Madhopur	1. Sawai Madhopur 2. Gangapur	—	1. Malarnachor 2. Bamanwas 3. Nadauti 4. Todabhim 5. Mahwa 6. Hindaun 7. Karauli	1. Khandar 2. Sapotra
8. Jaipur	1. Jaipur	1. Dudu 2. Phagi	1. Phulera 2. Amber 3. Sanganer 4. Bairath 5. Kotputli 6. Jamwa Ramgarh 7. Dausa 8. Lalsot 9. Bassi 10. Chaksu 11. Baswa 12. Sikrai	—

Tehsils of high or low increase & high or low density—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
9. Sikar	1. Neem-ka-Thana	—	1. Fatehpur 2. Lachhmangarh 3. Sikar 4. Danta Ramgarh 5. Sri Madhopur	—
10. Ajmer	1. Sarwar	1. Arain	1. Rupnagar 2. Kishangarh 3. Ajmer 4. Beawar 5. Kekri	—
11. Tonk	—	1. Malpura	1. Todaraisingh 2. Deoli 3. Uniara 4. Nawai 5. Tonk	—
12. Jaisalmer	—	1. Pokaran 2. Fatehgarh	—	1. Nachna 2. Sam 3. Jaisalmer
13. Jodhpur	1. Jodhpur	1. Phalodi 2. Shergarh 3. Osian 4. Bilara	—	—
14. Nagaur	—	1. Merta	1. Ladnu 2. Deedwana 3. Nawa 4. Parbatsar	1. Nagaur 2. Jayal 3. Degana
15. Pali	1. Jaitaran	1. Pali	1. Raipur 2. Kharchi 3. Desuri 4. Bali	1. Sojat
16. Barmer	—	1. Chohtan 2. Barmer 3. Pachpadra	—	1. Sheo 2. Siwana
17. Jalor	1. Jalor	1. Sanchore	—	1. Jaswantpura 2. Ahore
18. Sirohi	1. Abu Road	—	1. Reodhar 2. Sirohi 3. Sheoganj 4. Pindwara	—
19. Bhilwara	—	—	1. Asind 2. Raipur 3. Sahara 4. Bhilwara 5. Kotri 6. Jahazpur 7. Shahpura 8. Banera 9. Hurda 10. Mandal	1. Mandalgarh

Tehsils of high or low increase & high or low density—concld.

1	2	3	4	5
20. Udaipur	1. Deogarh 2. Kherwara 3. Lasadia	1. Phalasia	1. Bhim 2. Amet 3. Kumbhalgarh 4. Rajsamand 5. Gogunda 6. Nathdwara 7. Railmagra 8. Girwa 9. Mavli 10. Bhupalsagar 11. Vallabhnagar 12. Sarada 13. Sahumber	1. Kotra
21. Chitorgarh	1. Achnera	1. Bhainsrorgarh	1. Gangrar 2. Rashmi 3. Kapasan 4. Chitorgarh 5. Nimbahera 6. Bhadesar 7. Dungla 8. Bari Sadri 9. Chhoti Sadri	1. Begun 2. Pratapgarh
22. Dungarpur	1. Dungarpur 2. Sagwara	—	1. Aspur	—
23. Banswara	1. Garhi 2. Ghatol 3. Banswara 4. Bagidora 5. Kushalgarh	—	—	—
24. Bundi	—	—	1. Bundi 2. Keshoraipatan 3. Nainwa	1. Hindoli 2. Talera
25. Kota	1. Ladpura 2. Digod 3. Ramganjmandi 4. Chhipabarod	1. Kanwas 2. Kishanganj	1. Pipalda 2. Itawa 3. Barod 4. Mangrol 5. Anta 6. Baran 7. Sangod 8. Atru 9. Chechat 10. Chhabra	1. Shahbad
26. Jhalawar	1. Jhalrapatan	—	1. Pachpahar 2. Pirawa 3. Dag 4. Gangdhar 5. Bakani 6. Aklera 7. Manoharthana 8. Khanpur	—

86. A better appreciation of the table would be possible by a reference to the map of Rajasthan showing the Administrative divisions given elsewhere in this book. It will be seen that the tehsils with high increase are mostly located in the north and north-west while the high density tehsils are in the east and the south-east of the State. There are however 39 tehsils which have high increases as well as high densities. A group of such tehsils comprising Raisinghnagar, Karanpur, Padampur, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh is located in Ganganagar district. A second such group is formed by Kishangarh, Tijara, and Lachhmangarh tehsils of Alwar district, and Nagar, Kaman, Deeg, Bharatpur and Rupbas tehsils of Bharatpur district. Another group is formed by tehsils Ladpura, Digod and Ramganj Mandi of Kota district and tehsil Jhalrapatan of Jhalawar district. A group is also formed by Kherwara and Lasadia tehsils of Udaipur district along with Dungarpur and Sagwara tehsils of Dungarpur district, all the tehsils of district Banswara and tehsil Achnera of Chitorgarh district. Other such tehsils lying isolated in the various parts of the State are tehsil Chirawa of Jhunjhunu district, tehsil Neem-ka-Thana of Sikar district, tehsil Jaipur of Jaipur district, tehsils Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur of Sawai Madhopur district, tehsil Sarwar of Ajmer district, tehsil Jaitaran of Pali district, tehsil Jodhpur of Jodhpur district, tehsil Jalor of Jalor district, tehsil Abu Road of Sirohi district, tehsil Deogarh of Udaipur district and tehsil Chhipabarod of Kota district. The above mentioned tehsils show an identical trend of high increase with higher densities. The same factors which operated in favour of high density also appear to have caused higher increase of population in these areas.

87. It will also be seen that out of 33 tehsils registering high increase with low densities 25 tehsils form a big contiguous block having Anupgarh, Suratgarh, Nohar and Bhadra of Ganganagar district, all the tehsils of Bikaner district, tehsils Sujangarh, Dungargarh, Sardarshahar, Taranagar, and Rajgarh of Churu district, all the tehsils of Jodhpur district except tehsil Jodhpur, tehsils Merta and Pali of districts Nagaur and Pali respectively, tehsils Fatehgarh and Pokaran of Jaisalmer district, tehsils Pachpadra, Barmer and Chohtan of district Barmer, and tehsil Sanchore of Jalor district. Another small block is formed by tehsils Dudu and Phagi of Jaipur district alongwith tehsils Arain of Ajmer district and Malpura of Tonk district. There are four isolated pockets in tehsils Phalasia of Udaipur district, Bhainsrorgarh of Chitorgarh district, and Kanwas and Kishanganj of Kota district. It may be noted that most of these tehsils have been under developmental activities such as new reclamation of land, provision of irrigation facilities, immigration from neighbouring areas, opening of new roads and above all the healthy climatic condition with freedom from debilitating diseases like malaria etc.

88. A large number (117) of tehsils having low increase with high density of population are spread over the central, eastern and south-eastern parts of the State. The reasons for low increase of population in these tehsils are the saturation point reached in respect of the cultivated area, lack of new irrigational facilities, tardiness of development work, poverty of the masses and probable out-migration of the population to find fresh avenues of employment.

89. There are a few tehsils numbering 21 which show low increase with low density of population on account of low cultivation, unhealthy climate, difficult means of communication and probably a large scale out-migration of the local population to other areas from some of these tehsils. A group of such tehsils is formed by Nachna, Jaisalmer, Ramgarh and Sam of Jaisalmer and Sheo tehsil of Barmer district. These tehsils form the core of the Thar desert where even drinking water is scarce. Another group consisting of Nagaur, Jayal and Degana tehsils of Nagaur district lies in an area of scanty rainfall where water level is also very low and cultivation is difficult. This is also true for the Ratangarh tehsil of district Churu. The tehsil Siwana of Barmer district, tehsils Ahore and Jaswantpura of Jalor district also do not get sufficient rainfall being on the western side of the Aravallis resulting in low cultivation. This is also the case with tehsil Sojat of Pali district. Tehsils Kotra of Udaipur district, Pratapgarh of Chitorgarh district, Sapotra and Khandar of Sawai Madhopur district and Shahbad of Kota district are hilly tribal areas abounding in dense forests. Tehsils Begun of Chitorgarh district, Mandalgarh of Bhilwara district together with tehsils Hindoli and Talera of Bundi district form a group lying in a plateau where soil is not conducive to cultivation.

90. If we consider this matter at the district level, it will be observed that while Ganganagar district has registered an increase in the highest range, districts Ajmer and Bhilwara fall in the lowest range. Districts Jodhpur, Barmer, Dungarpur and Banswara are in the range of increase between 30-39·9% while districts Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Churu, Alwar, Bharatpur and Kota fall in the range 25 to 29·9%. A large number of districts *viz.* Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Sirohi, Udaipur and Chitorgarh belong to the range 20-24·9%. The increases in the various districts are classified in the following table according as their densities are higher or lower than the State average in the table given below;

Districts of high or low increase & high or low density

Higher increase with		Lower increase with	
High Density	Low Density	High Density	Low Density
1	2	3	4
1. Alwar	1. Ganganagar	1. Jhunjhunu	1. Churu
2. Bharatpur	2. Bikaner	2. Sawai Madhopur	2. Nagaur
3. Dungarpur	3. Jaisalmer	3. Jaipur	
4. Banswara	4. Jodhpur	4. Sikar	
5. Kota	5. Barmer	5. Ajmer	
	6. Jalor	6. Tonk	
		7. Pali	
		8. Sirohi	
		9. Bhilwara	
		10. Udaipur	
		11. Chitorgarh	
		12. Bundi	
		13. Jhalawar	

91. Broadly speaking, the districts lying to the east of the Aravallis possess higher density of population than those on its western side. Districts registering high increase are, however, located on the west, east, south and south-eastern parts *viz.*, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota, Dungarpur and Banswara showing high increases with high density of population. It may be noted Alwar, Bharatpur and Kota are agriculturally prosperous districts and are commercially developed. Dungarpur and Banswara are mostly inhabited by fast growing and immobile tribal population. Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer and Jalor, on the other hand, are districts where there has been high increase although the density of population is low. Large scale extension in irrigational facilities and introduction of new irrigation projects in the region is one of the important reasons responsible for the high increase in population during the 1951-61 decade. In Ganganagar district there has been large scale expansion of irrigational facilities and introduction of many new irrigation schemes. There has been large scale immigration and high natural increase. In Bikaner district the introduction of Rajasthan Canal Project appears to have given impetus to migration into the district and stability to the local population. Certain industrial and mining potential which was lying neglected for long has been taken up in the plan projects resulting in immigration. The increase in districts Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer and Jalor is attributed largely to the natural increase of population determined by healthy dry climate, extension of cultivated area and improvement of roads and communication facilities and partially to the immigration of population from outside. As many as half the number of districts in the State have registered low increase with high density of population. In most of these districts the cultivation has reached its saturation point, there is general tardiness of development work in as much as no new projects are forthcoming resulting sometimes in out-migration of local population. Churu and Nagaur are the districts with low increase as well as low density of population. There are semi-arid conditions in these districts which have low potential for agricultural development in the absence of irrigational facilities. The inadequate means of livelihood available in the districts force the local population to seek avenues of employment elsewhere.

Section of population responsible for natural increase

92. We had earlier discussed about the factors responsible for increase in population and had also isolated the share of natural increase in the general growth of population. The part of population responsible for such growth is largely confined to the age-group 15-59. In this age-group, the participating females are the married women belonging to the age-group 15-49. The children in the age-group 0-14 are fairly indicative of the recent additions to the population, while the percentage of infants 0-4 to total married women in the age-group 15-49 gives an idea of the fertility of women. We may, therefore, proceed to study about these matters. The following table shows the percentages in age-groups 0-14 and 15-59 and of the married women 15-49 to the total population and children in the age-group 0-4 to the married women in the age-group 15-49, in the various districts of the State for the year 1961:

Proportion of population in certain age-groups in various districts

State/District	Percentage of persons, males and females to total population						Percentage of married women 15—49 to total population	Percentage of children 0—4 to total married women 15—49
	Age group 0—14			Age group 15—59				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	42·63	22·32	20·31	52·15	27·42	24·73	19·90	40·95
1. Ganganagar	45·12	23·63	21·49	49·97	27·81	22·16	17·82	50·34
2. Bikaner	44·48	23·36	21·12	50·09	26·31	23·78	18·91	44·80
3. Churu	44·63	23·30	21·33	49·38	25·34	24·04	19·47	43·25
4. Jhunjhunu	44·73	23·60	21·13	49·05	24·69	24·36	19·96	42·39
5. Alwar	43·74	22·81	20·93	50·35	26·62	23·73	19·15	43·57
6. Bharatpur	41·97	22·28	19·69	52·36	28·69	23·67	19·04	41·65
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	41·25	21·85	19·40	53·81	29·00	24·81	20·24	38·94
8. Jaipur	41·65	21·95	19·70	52·86	28·01	24·85	19·92	39·43
9. Sikar	43·26	22·86	20·40	50·46	24·97	25·49	20·72	39·81
10. Ajmer	42·17	22·15	20·02	52·77	27·69	25·08	19·68	41·62
11. Tonk	41·22	21·49	19·73	53·80	28·42	25·38	20·78	38·13
12. Jaisalmer	41·63	22·96	18·67	53·24	29·75	23·49	17·95	44·48
13. Jodhpur	43·67	22·78	20·89	51·24	27·72	23·52	18·50	44·07
14. Nagaur	42·66	22·42	20·24	51·57	26·25	25·32	20·66	38·11
15. Pali	43·18	22·63	20·55	51·14	26·12	25·02	20·11	42·41
16. Barmer..	44·06	23·25	20·81	51·27	27·93	23·34	18·16	44·48
17. Jalor	43·19	22·33	20·86	51·09	26·91	24·18	18·95	45·29
18. Sirohi	42·09	21·68	20·41	52·73	27·01	25·72	19·82	39·11
19. Bhilwara	39·06	20·53	18·53	56·05	29·69	26·36	21·52	34·58
20. Udaipur	42·21	21·82	20·39	53·27	27·53	25·74	20·89	37·29
21. Chitorgarh	40·11	20·84	19·27	55·23	28·63	26·60	21·80	35·72
22. Dungarpur	46·57	23·60	22·97	49·64	24·86	24·78	19·98	44·12
23. Banswara	46·48	23·72	22·76	49·46	25·18	24·28	19·38	46·45
24. Bundi	42·03	22·01	20·02	53·65	28·54	25·11	20·45	41·02
25. Kota	40·47	21·32	19·15	55·11	29·22	25·89	20·87	39·14
26. Jhalawar	40·41	20·99	19·42	54·39	28·12	26·27	21·16	37·99

93. The age-group 15-59 accounted for 52% of the population in 1961 Census while age-group 0-14 contributed about 43%. The rest of the population was composed of old persons in the age-group 60 and above. The married women reproductive in the age-group 15-49 contribute about 20% of the total population and the percentage of infants (0-4) to such women is about 41% in the State. The proportion of population in the age-group 15-59 ranges from 49% to 56% in the various districts of the State while the percentage of the married women 15-49 to the total population varies from about 18% to 22%. The percentage of children 0-4 to the total married women falling in age-group 15-49 varies from about 35% to 50%. It will also be observed that district Ganganagar which has the lowest proportion (17·8%) of married women 15-49 has registered the highest percentage (50·3%) of children 0-4 to the total married women, while Bhilwara district with high percentage (21·5%) of the married women in age-group 15-59 has the lowest percentage (34·6%) of children in age-group 0-4 to such women.

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-A General Population Tables:

Table A-I Area, Houses and Population

Table A-II Variation in population during 60 years

Printed in Part I-C (i) Subsidiary Tables:

Table A-I·1 Area and population (actual & percentage) by tehsil density.

Table A-I·2 Distribution of 1,000 occupied residential houses and 10,000 persons by rural and urban and comparison with 1951 and 1941 Censuses.

Printed in Part I-C (i) Subsidiary Tables :—concld.

Table A-I·3 Persons per 1,000 houses and houses (i) per 100 sq. miles in rural areas and (ii) per sq. miles in urban areas and comparison with past Censuses.

Table A-I·4 Females per 1,000 males Total, Rural and Urban population and comparison with previous Censuses.

Table A-I-5 Variation and Density.

CHAPTER II

THE RURAL POPULATION

SYNOPSIS

(Inhabited and uninhabited villages—Average number of persons per village—Distribution of population by villages of various population class—Pattern for past sixty years—Changes noticeable when compared to 1891—Factors influencing size of villages—Density of roads—Rural electrification—Distribution of villages by population size—Distribution of population in large villages and smaller towns—Industrial categories of workers and non-workers—Literacy and levels of education among workers and non-workers—Rural unemployeds and their levels of education—unemployed by age-groups—Non-workers by age-groups—Rural literacy of education by sex and broad age-groups.)

RAJASTHAN is predominantly an agricultural State and its economy is largely rural. Even some of its towns have an agricultural bias with greater measure of rural economy. Rural population of Rajasthan lives in its thirty two thousand and odd villages.

Inhabited and uninhabited villages

2. A revenue mauza including its hamlets was considered as a 'village' for 1961 Census. A revenue village is defined as a 'mauza' for which a separate record of rights and a separate map is maintained and the revenue of which is realised under a particular name by the revenue authorities. A village may have one or more hamlets located at some distance from the main 'Abadi' but within its revenue boundaries. A hamlet is a group of houses occupied by people who cultivate land, the revenue of which is credited with the parent village and not separately. The census village is thus identical with the revenue village and this concept of a village has been uniformly adopted for the entire State in respect of the Census 1961. The adoption of the legal definition of a village for the purposes of census satisfies the requirements of the State revenue and administrative authorities and conforms to the jurisdiction of village officials. It also ensures that no area is left out or duplicated in the census enumeration. This probably explains the extraordinary coverage of the Census and the very low percentage of population left out of count. There are certain revenue mauzas where people do not reside. Such unpopulated villages are called uninhabited villages. The following statement shows the number of villages in Rajasthan State and its various districts for 1951-1961 :

Number of villages in the State (1951-61)
(in teams of the re-organised State after 1956)

State/District	1961		1951	
	Un-inhabited	Inhabited	Un-inhabited	Inhabited
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	2,285	32,241	2,704	31,693
1. Ganganagar	341	1,538	518	1,353
2. Bikaner	126	525	128	533
3. Churu	61	843	60	855
4. Jhunjhunu	3	693	5	687
5. Alwar	89	1,853	104	1,817
6. Bharatpur	139	1,838	140	1,838
7. Sawai Madhopur	130	1,524	124	1,513
8. Jaipur	159	2,694	154	2,627
9. Sikar	35	798	17	807
10. Ajmer	20	950	14	927
11. Tonk	81	1,002	82	986
12. Jaisalmer	27	485	89	481
13. Jodhpur	10	716	16	716
14. Nagaur	36	1,199	48	1,188
15. Pali	32	826	31	843
16. Barmer	27	822	39	808
17. Jalor	17	591	23	609
18. Sirohi	27	417	35	416
19. Bhilwara	69	1,500	75	1,449
20. Udaipur	75	3,159	83	2,997
21. Chitorgarh	251	2,025	330	2,052
22. Dungarpur	13	816	20	807
23. Banswara	36	1,426	61	1,392
24. Bundi	17	718	16	723
25. Kota	305	1,860	324	1,854
26. Jhalawar	159	1,423	168	1,415

Average number of persons per village

3. In 1951 also a village meant a 'Revenue Mauza' whose revenue was realised under a separate name and it included all the hamlets attached to it. Inhabited and un-inhabited villages were recorded separately for the first time in 1951 Census. The number of villages has increased during the decade 1951-61 on account of large scale settlement operations whereby regular revenue records were prepared and several new areas were treated as villages (Revenue Mauzas) which were part and parcel of old villages. This bifurcation of villages has resulted in an increase in their number. Among the various districts there have been small variations in the number of villages during 1951-61. An appreciable increase in the number of villages is noticeable in the districts Ganganagar and Udaipur which is mostly attributed to the settlement operations in these districts. There are a considerable number of un-inhabited villages in districts Ganganagar (341), Kota (305) and Chitorgarh (251) during the 1961 Census. The following table gives the number of inhabited as well as un-inhabited villages and the average number of persons per inhabited village in Rajasthan and in other states of India.

Number of villages (inhabited and un-inhabited) and the average number of persons per inhabited village in each State of India

State	Number of villages		Average number of persons per inhabited village
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	
INDIA	54,868	567,351	635
Andhra Pradesh	1,913	27,084	1,097
Assam	1,565	25,702	426
Bihar	10,428	67,665	629
Gujarat	433	18,584	824
Jammu & Kashmir	167	6,559	452
Kerala	2	1,573	9,122
Madhya Pradesh	6,429	70,414	394
Madras	615	14,124	1,749
Maharashtra	3,016	35,851	792
Mysore	2,972	26,377	695
Orissa	5,659	46,466	354
Punjab	1,405	21,269	763
RAJASTHAN	2,285	32,241	523
Uttar Pradesh	12,720	112,624	571
West Bengal	3,486	38,465	686

4. It will be observed that Kerala has got the smallest number of villages in the country and that almost all of them are inhabited. The average number of persons per inhabited village is also the highest (9,122) in that State. Madras follows Kerala at a long distance in the average number of persons per populated village (1,749) and the number of unpopulated villages in this State is also very low. The number of villages is the highest in Uttar Pradesh which alone has nearly 1/5 of the total number of villages in the country. The average number of persons per inhabited village is the lowest (354) in Orissa. Rajasthan has as an average of 523 persons per populated village preceded by Uttar Pradesh with an average of 571 persons and followed by Jammu & Kashmir with an average of 452 persons per populated village. It is curious that while in 1961 it has been possible to achieve a certain measure of uniformity in the definition of a town throughout the country, a uniform definition of a village has eluded successive census ever since 1872. In Kerala for example, the village agglomeration, typical of most of the country, is scarcely to be found. In not too distant Madras, however, the census village may comprise half a dozen, or even more in some cases, distinct agglomerations. The administration or revenue definition of a village varies from State to State or even within the same State as in the case of Andhra Pradesh where its areas which formed parts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State and the former Andhra State still have different connotations. It is, therefore, obvious that no meaningful comparison of village data can be made for all parts of the country. Any comparison of the number of villages or even the average population of village State by State will be a trifle artificial. While the legal definition of a village adopted in the various states of India renders comparability between one State and another difficult, there is little anomaly in the comparability of rural population.

Distribution of population by villages of various population classes

5. The proportion of population living in villages of different class ranges of population, makes for some interesting comparability. The following table shows the proportion of persons residing in villages classified according to population in the various states of India :

Proportion of persons in villages of various population sizes in various States

India/State	Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	495	1,600	2,329	2,486	2,129	620	341
1. Andhra Pradesh	175	561	1,433	2,891	3,845	981	114
2. Assam	951	2,395	3,184	2,419	982	69	—
3. Bihar	517	1,644	2,278	2,469	2,284	677	131
4. Gujarat	237	1,187	2,481	2,945	2,513	581	56
5. Jammu & Kashmir	825	2,567	3,102	2,398	994	114	—
6. Kerala	N	1	10	60	1,030	2,888	6,011
7. Madhya Pradesh	1,001	3,177	3,159	1,817	787	59	—
8. Madras	33	182	983	2,769	4,252	1,173	608
9. Maharashtra	246	1,256	2,571	2,855	2,240	704	128
10. Mysore	354	1,569	2,487	2,780	2,212	598	—
11. Orissa	1,218	2,948	3,030	2,024	725	55	—
12. Punjab	283	1,248	2,347	2,953	2,521	549	99
13. RAJASTHAN	662	2,208	2,730	2,356	1,689	355	—
14. Uttar Pradesh	525	1,918	2,845	2,693	1,662	312	45
15. West Bengal	412	1,512	2,287	2,725	2,347	585	132

6. It will be observed that over 60% of the rural population in Kerala resides in villages of size 10,000 and above and most of the remaining rural population (39%) lives in the size-group of villages with persons 2,000 to 9,999. Madras is the other State where majority of the population lives in villages of size 2,000 and above. In all the other states of India, as in the Indian Union as a whole, the majority of the population is confined to villages in the size-groups below 2,000. There are, however, six states where the majority of the population lives in villages of size below 1,000. Such states are Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa there is a sizeable population *i.e.* about 10% and 12% respectively in the villages of size less than 200 persons. 56% of the rural population in Rajasthan lives in villages of size below 1,000 of which 27% is in size-group 500-999, 22% in 200-499 and only 7% in less than 200. Of the remaining 44% of the population about 24% resides in villages of the size 1,000-1,999, about 17% in 2,000-4,999 and only 3% in the size 5,000-9,999. There is no village of the size 10,000 and above in the State.

7. The distribution of population within the State between different size classes of population residing in villages discloses a variety of characteristics. The following table shows proportion of population residing in villages in the various districts of the State classified according to population size classes.

Proportion of persons in villages of various population sizes in various districts

State/District	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population					
	Above 1,000			Below 1,000		
	5,000 +	2,000-4,999	1,000-1,999	500-999	200-499	Under 200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	35	169	236	273	221	66
1. Ganganagar	19	203	244	251	246	37
2. Bikaner	—	148	263	311	206	72
3. Churu	—	99	211	415	230	45
4. Jhunjhunu	78	205	294	288	117	18
5. Alwar	30	138	231	307	237	57
6 Bharatpur	25	110	261	319	231	54
7. Sawai Madhopur	13	185	245	297	206	54

Proportion of persons in villages of various population sizes in various districts—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Jaipur	70	188	201	241	230	70
9. Sikar	77	238	244	298	129	14
10. Ajmer	17	204	266	301	172	40
11. Tonk	21	147	237	243	243	109
12. Jaisalmer	46	44	141	259	328	182
13. Jodhpur	45	301	296	234	103	21
14. Nagaur	51	165	275	308	172	29
15. Pali	78	288	272	230	111	21
16. Barmer	45	235	325	240	122	33
17. Jalor	32	227	335	280	116	10
18. Sirohi	20	238	307	254	148	33
19. Bhilwara	54	148	242	259	236	61
20. Udaipur	19	144	204	261	264	108
21. Chitorgarh	10	80	179	242	333	156
22. Dungarpur	—	117	256	290	259	78
23. Banswara	—	72	143	273	346	166
24. Bundi	—	104	183	246	362	105
25. Kota	56	105	135	220	361	123
26. Jhalawar	13	93	98	265	359	172

8. It will be observed that in as many as 19 districts of the State, majority of population resides in villages of size below 1,000. A grouping of the districts having similar distributions can be studied with the aid of the Administrative map given elsewhere in this book. It will be observed that there are two distinct groups of districts. One group has the districts where the majority of the rural population lives in villages of size groups 1,000 and above and the other group is composed of districts where the majority of the population is confined to villages in the size-groups below 1,000. There are seven districts namely Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Jalor and Barmer in the first group. The rest of the districts belong to the second group. Out of the seven districts in the first group, three viz. Sikar, Jodhpur and Pali which have 56%, 64% and 64% of their population respectively in size classes 1,000 and above have as much as 31%, 35% and 37% of their population living in villages of size-groups 2,000 and above. These three districts have semi-arid conditions and population in these districts generally flocks to places where drinking water and irrigational facilities are available. Hence a bigger size of villages is found in these districts as compared to others. There are, however, as many as nineteen districts in the second group *i.e.* where the majority of the population is in the villages of size groups below 1,000. Among these, there are eight districts *viz.*, Jaisalmer, Tonk, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar, Chitorgarh, Banswara and Udaipur where an appreciable percentage of the population (10 to 18) lives even in the villages of size under 200. It may be noted that Jaisalmer, Banswara and Jhalawar districts have a majority of their population living in the villages of size-groups below 500. Except Jaisalmer all these districts lie either in hilly or plateau regions of the State where it is not possible to have bigger villages on account of limited culturable land. Jaisalmer district is part of the great Thar desert where most of the villages cannot even be considered as fixed habitations as their permanency depends entirely on the supply of water in wells which is constantly sinking or turning brackish with the result that as soon as it dries out or becomes undrinkable the village is deserted for a better site. Under these conditions it is natural that the size of villages remains very small.

Pattern for past sixty years

9. A historical comparison of the proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population ranges in the preceding table will throw very important light on the changing pattern of village sizes. Since the present districts were created after the formation of Rajasthan in 1948-49, the boundaries of the former princely states underwent several changes during the process of reorganisation. All the existing districts are, therefore, not comparable in data with the former princely states individually. In order to make a historical survey of the changing pattern of village sizes, however, it would be possible to study this data by grouping of the present districts at the level of the Commissioner's Divisions which existed at the time of Reorganisation of States in 1956. These administrative divisions comprised the territories of the former princely states more or less in their original form. The following table shows the changes in the proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to the population sizes since 1901 at the level of administrative divisions of 1956:

Changes in proportions of persons in villages of various population sizes during 1901-61 in Rajasthan

State/Commissioner's Divisions	Census year	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population				
		5,000+	2,000—4,999	1,000—1,999	500—999	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	1961	35	169	236	273	287
	1951	22	123	170	290	395
	1941	12	121	193	262	412
	1931	8	102	166	248	476
	1921	4	101	158	244	493
	1911	11	114	168	243	464
	1901	13	129	165	228	465
1. Ajmer	1961	43	174	241	286	256
	1951	27	152	210	277	334
	1941	14	127	199	271	389
	1931	20	112	175	260	433
	1921	8	112	164	248	468
	1911	16	131	181	259	413
	1901	23	149	182	243	403
2. Bikaner	1961	11	164	237	308	280
	1951	—	72	187	316	425
	1941	6	62	146	281	505
	1931	—	42	137	254	567
	1921	12	34	103	221	630
	1911	16	44	115	249	576
	1901	—	52	81	225	642
3. Jodhpur	1961	49	234	292	259	166
	1951	25	179	262	289	245
	1941	17	153	235	287	308
	1931	7	137	202	295	359
	1921	—	120	192	282	406
	1911	10	135	202	291	362
	1901	3	141	199	272	385
4. Kota	1961	31	101	133	239	496
	1951	14	79	115	215	577
	1941	16	81	141	182	580
	1931	—	91	122	173	614
	1921	—	78	123	171	628
	1911	—	94	136	176	594
	1901	7	82	124	159	628
5. Udaipur	1961	20	122	206	262	390
	1951	15	97	188	252	448
	1941	5	107	174	240	474
	1931	3	56	129	198	614
	1921	—	71	136	228	565
	1911	—	68	114	170	648
	1901	7	68	106	153	673

10. It will be observed from the above table that the largest proportion of rural population of the State is found in the villages of population size under 500 in all the Census years. This proportion has gradually been decreasing in the decades falling during the period 1921-61. It remained almost static during the period 1901-1911 while it reached the highest mark in the year 1921. On the other hand, the proportions are gradually increasing in the villages with population 500 and over except during the period 1901-21. As in the case of villages of population size under 500, the proportions during the Census years 1901 and 1911 also remained more or less stationary in case of all other population sizes except in the size group 500-999 where the proportion increased from 228 to 243 and size group 2,000-4,999 where the proportion declined from 129 to 114, on consideration at the level of the divisions. The highest proportions are observed in the villages of size under 500 except during the Census year 1961 when the proportions have considerably declined in this population group specially in Bikaner, Jodhpur and Ajmer divisions. Some of the highest proportions are in Udaipur division where the figures declined from as high as 673 in 1901 to 390 in 1961. The lowest proportion of population in this size group is in Jodhpur division (166) during the Census year 1961. The highest proportion (316) in the population size group 500-999 was reached in Bikaner division during 1951 which slightly declined to 308 in 1961. In the next population size group 1,000-1,999 the highest proportion (292) was attained in Jodhpur division during 1961. In the higher population size groups 2,000-4,999 and 5,000+ also, the highest proportions were observed in Jodhpur division during 1961 Census*.

Comparison with 1891

11. A more detailed classification of population sizes under 500 is available in 1891 Census table which conforms to the 1961 classification. It would, therefore, be interesting to compare the figures for 1891 and 1961 so as to clearly bring out the changes if any in the distribution of the population among the villages of various population sizes after seventy years. The following table showing population of 1,000 persons residing in rural areas and distributed according to the various sizes classes of population, presents the data at the level of the Commissioner's Divisions of 1956:

**The statement below gives the extent of these five divisions in terms of existing districts and former States*

Name of Commissioner's Divisions 1956	Existing Districts	Former States etc.
1	2	3
1. Ajmer Division	1. Ajmer District	Ajmer State (Ajmer-Merwara)
	2. Alwar District	Alwar State including Nimrana Chiefship.
	3. Bharatpur District	Bharatpur State & Dholpur State
	4. Jaipur District	Jaipur State
	5. Jhunjhunu District	Karauli State
	6. Sawai Madhopur District	Kishangarh State
	7. Sikar District	
	8. Tonk	Tonk State, Lawa Chiefship.
2. Bikaner Division	1. Bikaner	
	2. Churu	Bikaner State
	3. Ganganagar	
3. Jodhpur Division	1. Jaisalmer District	Jaisalmer State
	2. Jodhpur District	
	3. Nagaur District	
	4. Pali District	Marwar State
	5. Barmer District	
	6. Jalor District	
	7. Sirohi District	Sirohi State including Mt. Abu
4. Kota Division	1. Bundi District	Bundi State
	2. Kota District	Kota State
	3. Jhalawar District	Jhalawar State
5. Udaipur Division	1. Banswara District	Banswara State, Kushalgarh Chiefship.
	2. Dungarpur District	Dungarpur State
	3. Bhilwara District	Shahpura State
	4. Chitorgarh District	Pratapgarh State
	5. Udaipur District	Mewar State

Proportions of persons in villages of various population sizes in 1891 & 1961 in Rajasthan

State/Division	Census Year	Proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by					
		Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	1891	132	275	259	190	141	3
	1961	66	221	273	236	169	35
1. BIKANER	1891	103	338	333	163	63	—
	1961	45	235	308	237	164	11
2. AJMER	1891	116	273	254	191	159	7
	1961	53	203	286	241	174	43
3. JODHPUR	1891	65	238	292	229	176	—
	1961	30	136	259	292	234	49
4. UDAIPUR	1891	218	291	228	162	101	—
	1961	110	280	262	206	122	20
5. KOTA	1891	226	304	203	165	102	—
	1961	135	361	239	133	101	31

12. It has already been stated that proportion of persons residing in villages inhabited by less than 500 has generally declined in the State. It will be observed from the table above that the decrease has been more pronounced in the case of villages inhabited by less than 200 persons. While the decrease in the proportion of persons residing in villages of 200-499 size was of the order of 20% only, the proportion in villages less than 200 declined by 50%. The decline in Udaipur division was of the same order as in the State. The decline was more than 50% in Bikaner, Ajmer and Jodhpur divisions while it was nearly 40% in Kota division. In the population size group 200-499 the variation in the declining proportion was high at the level of the divisions. While it was as low as 4% in Udaipur division it was more than 40% in Jodhpur division. On the contrary in Kota division there was an increase in proportion to the extent of 19%, the actual proportion having moved up from 304 in 1891 to 361 in 1961 Census. In the size of villages with 500-999 persons the proportion of population has increased in the State as a whole and in Ajmer, Udaipur and Kota divisions while it has declined in Bikaner and Jodhpur divisions. In the next higher population size group 1,000-1,999 the proportion of persons has increased in the State as a whole and in Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur divisions while it declined in Kota division. In the population size group of big villages (2,000-4,999) the proportion of population generally increased in 1961 as compared in 1891 in the State as a whole except in Kota division where it declined by a very small margin of 1%. The proportion of population living in very big villages of population size 5,000+ was very small in 1891 *i.e.* of the order of 3 in 1,000. In Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota divisions there were no villages of this size. In Ajmer division, however, 7 persons in 1,000 lived in such villages. At the time of 1961 Census the proportion of such villages considerably increased in the State as a whole where it has gone up by about 12 times and a considerable proportion of population resided in such villages in all the divisions.

Factors influencing size of villages

(*i*) *Density of roads*

13. The size class of villages is intimately related to the density of roads in rural areas. Where the density of roads is high, population tends to live in one pattern of size class of villages. Where, however, the density is low the pattern is somewhat different. It will be observed from the following table that in districts Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar where the density of roads is high the dominant village size is below 500; while in the districts of the semi-desert region *viz.* Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer and Jalor where the density of roads is low the village population size above 500 is more predominant. The table below (compiled on the basis of data supplied by the Public Works Department, B. & R.) shows all types of roads *i.e.* National and State Highways, district or local board roads for 1961.

Distribution of linear miles of road per 1,000 Sq. miles of area

State/District	All types of roads	Govt. roads (including National & State Highways excluding non-motorable roads)	District or Local Board roads (excluding non-motorable roads)	District or Local Board roads (including non-motorable roads)
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	127	87	2	2
1. Ganganagar	54	38	1	3
2. Bikaner	54	38	—	—
3. Churu	72	53	1	1
4. Jhunjhunu	108	61	3	3
5. Alwar	220	174	10	10
6. Bharatpur	271	203	2	2
7. Sawai Madhopur	137	105	N	N
8. Jaipur	153	140	5	10
9. Sikar	144	67	2	2
10. Ajmer	281	210	1	1
11. Tonk	123	99	2	2
12. Jaisalmer	25	12	N	N
13. Jodhpur	117	106	N	N
14. Nagaur	138	134	1	1
15. Pali	140	103	—	—
16. Barmer	57	54	N	N
17. Jalor	105	48	N	N
18. Sirohi	208	130	5	6
19. Bhilwara	142	71	3	7
20. Udaipur	277	176	7	7
21. Chitorgarh	120	69	2	2
22. Dungarpur	288	129	—	—
23. Banswara	230	69	N	N
24. Bundi	210	102	4	4
25. Kota	231	111	1	1
26. Jhalawar	237	141	3	3

N=Negligible

14. Almost all the roads in Rajasthan are maintained by Government. Out of 16,744 miles of roads in the State only 285 miles are maintained by district or local boards. 4,615 miles of roads are painted, 3,624 are metalled, 3,199 gravelled and 5,282 are fair weather and dressed up tracks. Except in the desert areas almost half the road mileage go out of commission for several month during the rains. There are 127 miles of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of territory in the State. The proportion of road mileage is highest in hilly district of Dungarpur (288) followed by Ajmer (281). The lowest proportion of road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles is in desert districts of Jaisalmer (25), Ganganagar (54), Bikaner (54) and Barmer (57). The incidence of Government roads including National & State Highways is the highest in Ajmer (210 linear miles per 1,000 sq. miles of territory) followed by Bharatpur (203 miles) while it is lowest (12) in desert district of Jaisalmer. The incidence of roads excluding non-motorable roads maintained by district and local boards is the highest (10 miles) in Alwar district followed by Udaipur (7 miles). It is only 5 miles in Jaipur and Sirohi and still lower in other districts. In as many as 9 districts out of 26, there are no such roads or the incidence is almost negligible. The position in respect of roads (including non-motorable roads) maintained by district or local boards is slightly better with 10 miles each in Alwar and Jaipur followed by 7 each in Bhilwara and Udaipur and 6 miles in Sirohi. In rest of the districts it is still lower. In case of 9 districts *viz.* Bikaner, Pali, Dungarpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalor and Banswara there are no roads in the first three districts while the rest have only negligible mileage of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of territory. Having considered the density of road mileage in various districts, we may now proceed to examine the relationship between the linear road mileage and the population in the rural areas. The following table indicates the number of linear miles of road per 1,000 of rural population in each district :

Linear miles of road per 1,000 of rural population

State/District	Total Mileage of all types of roads	Total Rural Population	Number of linear miles of road per 1,000 of rural population
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	16,744	16,874,124	0·99
1. Ganganagar	437	887,471	0·49
2. Bikaner	568	256,489	2·21
3. Churu	470	450,968	1·04
4. Jhunjhunu	248	592,330	0·42
5. Alwar	727	1,002,134	0·73
6. Bharatpur	844	992,915	0·85
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	557	847,445	0·66
8. Jaipur	827	1,402,441	0·59
9. Sikar	432	676,589	0·64
10. Ajmer	906	610,940	1·48
11. Tonk	344	424,343	0·81
12. Jaisalmer	380	126,692	3·00
13. Jodhpur	1,020	620,453	1·64
14. Nagaur	940	814,291	1·15
15. Pali	662	728,947	0·91
16. Barmer	625	610,084	1·02
17. Jalor	427	522,358	0·82
18. Sirohi	415	294,556	1·41
19. Bhilwara	574	802,364	0·72
20. Udaipur	1,886	1,304,277	1·45
21. Chitorgarh	462	642,443	0·72
22. Dungarpur	420	385,534	1·09
23. Banswara	450	450,415	1·00
24. Bundi	455	286,271	1·59
25. Kota	1,109	688,309	1·61
26. Jhalawar	559	453,065	1·23

15. It will be observed that district Udaipur has the highest road mileage (1,886) followed by district Kota (1,109). Jhunjhunu district has the lowest road mileage in the State. Jaisalmer, which has the lowest proportion of road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of territory has, however, the highest number (3) of miles of road per 1,000 of rural population. In Bikaner, the proportion is 2·21. The lowest proportion of road mileage is found in Jhunjhunu 0·42. Rajasthan is thus deficient even in arterial roads while the district or local board and village feeder roads are inadequate. The extent of this deficiency can be appreciated only by comparison with other states of India and the advanced countries of the West. The following table based on the annual report of the Ministry of Transport, Government of India and their publication entitled Basic Road Statistics of India, 1961 presents a comparison:

Road mileage in India and the State compared with advanced countries of the world

Particulars	U.S.A.	U.K.	France	Japan	Indian Union	Rajasthan State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population	179,323,175	45,862,000	45,541,748	93,347,200	439,235,082	20,155,602
Area in sq. miles	3,615,208 (1960)	94,217 (1961)	212,822 (1954)	142,726 (1960)	1,178,995 (1961)	131,890 (1961)
Total mileage of roads	3,546,693 (1961)	202,786 (1961)	945,183 (1961)	597,704 (1961)	440,626 (1961)	16,744 (1961)
Linear miles of road per 1,000 sq. miles of area ..	981·05	2,152·33	4,441·19	4,187·77	373·73	126·95
Road mileage per 1,000 of population	19·78	4·42	20·75	6·40	1·00	0·83

NOTE :— Figures in brackets indicate the year of reference

16. It will be seen that Rajasthan with a density of about 127 linear miles per 1,000 sq. miles of area and a road mileage of 0·83 per 1,000 of population has a very low figure of road mileage in comparison to other states. It also compares unfavourably even with the figure of Indian Union as a whole (1·00). It would be interesting to compare the areas of high and low densities within the State itself with the employment patterns of these areas. The figures for various categories of workers have been grouped together into three types of activities *viz.* (i) Cultivation and allied activities, (ii) Workers in small scale and large scale manufacturing and (iii) Construction, Trade, Transport and other Services. The proportions of workers in these three types of activities and non workers have been shown in the following table in relationship with the number of miles of road per 1,000 persons in the various districts in descending order of road density:

Road densities related to the proportions of workers in industrial categories and non-workers in various districts

Districts arranged in descending order of road density (Density per sq. mile in brackets)	No. of miles of road per 1,000 rural population	Distribution of 1,000 persons as workers and non-workers in rural areas			
		Workers			Non-workers
		(I to III) As Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, in Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Animal Husbandary, Orchards and Allied activities	(IV & V) At Household Industry, in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	(VI to IX) In Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage, Communication & other Services	(X)
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN (0·13)	0·99	441	34	34	491
1. Ajmer (0·29)	1·48	452	61	41	446
2. Dungarpur (0·29)	1·08	517	8	17	458
3. Bharatpur (0·28)	0·85	404	11	23	562
4. Udaipur (0·28)	1·45	491	33	30	446
5. Kota (0·24)	1·61	385	36	70	509
6. Jhalawar (0·24)	1·23	455	31	40	474
7. Banswara (0·23)	0·99	496	13	13	478
8. Alwar (0·22)	0·73	400	24	37	539
9. Bundi (0·22)	1·59	419	42	35	504
10. Sirohi (0.21)	1·41	288	63	63	586
11. Jaipur (0·16)	0·59	415	51	55	479
12. Sikar (0·15)	0·64	433	37	31	499
13. Sawai Madhopur (0·14)	0·66	474	31	35	460
14. Bhilwara (0·14)	0·72	530	39	30	401
15. Nagaur (0·14)	1·15	478	20	21	481
16. Pali (0·14)	0·91	342	65	51	542
17. Tonk (0.13)	0·81	490	46	29	435
18. Jodhpur (0·12)	1·64	451	18	20	511
19. Chitorgarh (0·12)	0·72	542	30	32	396
20. Jalor (0·11)	0·82	405	28	30	537
21. Jhunjhunu (0·11)	0·42	428	22	26	524
22. Churu (0·07)	1·04	536	22	10	432
23. Barmer (0·06)	1·02	497	19	15	469
24. Ganganagar (0·05)	0·49	353	15	36	596
25. Bikaner (0·05)	2·21	388	84	28	500
26. Jaisalmer (0·03)	3·00	340	141	24	495

17. Ajmer district has the highest (0·29) road density in the State. It has 1·48 miles of roads for every 1,000 persons. The percentage of workers in the three types of economic activities in the district is 45·2, 6·1 and 4·1 while 44·6 per cent persons are non-workers. An analysis of the above table reveals that in the following districts the high road densities are directly related to high proportion of workers in categories other than cultivation:

District	No. of miles of roads per 1,000 of rural population.	Proportion of 1,000 persons as workers in categories other than at cultivation etc.
1	2	3
Ajmer	1·48	102
Kota	1·61	106
Sirohi	1·41	126
Jaipur	0·59	106

In these districts the road density is above the State average and except Jaipur the number of miles of roads per 1,000 of rural population is also fairly high. Incidently these districts are also more advanced industrially as compared to other districts as the proportion of workers in industrial categories other than cultivation is above 100 per 1,000 persons. On the other hand the high road density in the following districts is conversely related to low proportion of workers in industrial categories other than cultivation:

District	No. of miles of roads per 1,000 of rural population	Propotiorn of 1,000 persons as workers in categories other than at cultivation etc.
1	2	3
Dungarpur	1·08	25
Bharatpur	0·85	34
Banswara	0·99	26

In these districts the proportion of workers in industrial categories other than at cultivation is quite low although road density is above the state average. The number of miles of road per 1,000 rural population is, however, not high in these districts revealing lesser industrial activities and predominance of agricultural activities. There are, however, a few districts as mentioned below where the road density is very low but the proportion of workers in industrial categories other than cultivation is quite high :

District	No. of miles of roads per 1,000 of rural population	Proportion of 1,000 persons as workers in categories other than at cultivation etc.
1	2	3
Jaisalmer	3·00	165
Bikaner	2·21	112

(ii) Rural electrification

18. The consumption of electricity in rural areas is a measure of the industrialisation and accelerated agricultural activity in terms of electrically operated irrigation pumps. There has not been much development in the field of production of electricity itself so far in Rajasthan. It has been available only to a very limited extent and there are many regions in the State where no electricity is available. At the end of March, 1960, Rajasthan had an installed capacity of 51·13 Mega Watt in public utility undertakings and a further 37·26 MegaWatt in industries generating their own power. Thus, Rajasthan is one of the most under-developed states of the country from the point of view of availability of power. Whatever little power is available is mostly consumed by the urban areas where it is used for industry, waterworks and sewage pumping, domestic and commercial light and power. It is only when certain villages happen to be located very near to the power houses, located near the towns or when they lie on the routes through which the electric line passes that rural areas can take the benefit of electricity. There were only 49 villages, out of the total of 32 thousand inhabited villages in the State in March 1961 covering only a population of 0·1 out of 16 millions living in the rural areas, which had electric connections. The following table shows the number of villages electrified, the population covered by such villages and the proportion of workers in industrial categories and non-workers in the rural population of the various districts:

Number of electrified villages in relation to rural population for the State and various districts

State/District	No. of villages electrified upto 31-3-61	Rural population covered	Distribution of 1,000 persons as workers and non-workers in rural areas			
			Industrial Categories			
			I, II & III	IV & V	VI, VII, VIII & IX	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	49	108,251	441	34	34	491
1. Ganganagar	7	15,829	353	15	36	596
2. Bikaner	13	18,706	388	84	28	500
3. Churu	5	9,738	536	22	10	432
4. Jhunjhunu	2	9,925	428	22	26	524
5. Alwar	3	1,122	400	24	37	539
6. Bharatpur	1	2,249	404	11	23	562
7. Sawai Madhopur	1	4,818	474	31	35	460
8. Jaipur	11	23,580	415	51	55	479
9. Sikar	—	—	433	37	31	499
10. Ajmer	—	—	452	61	41	446
11. Tonk	1	1,841	490	46	29	435
12. Jaisalmer	—	—	340	141	24	495
13. Jodhpur	2	6,015	451	18	20	511
14. Nagaur	—	—	478	20	21	481
15. Pali	1	7,083	342	65	51	542
16. Barmer	—	—	497	19	15	469
17. Jalor	—	—	405	28	30	537
18. Sirohi	—	—	288	63	63	586
19. Bhilwara	1	6,152	530	39	30	401
20. Udaipur	—	—	491	33	30	446
21. Chitorgarh	—	—	542	30	32	396
22. Dungarpur	—	—	517	8	17	458
23. Banswara	—	—	496	13	13	478
24. Bundi	—	—	419	42	35	504
25. Kota	1	1,193	385	36	70	509
26. Jhalawar	—	—	455	31	40	474

19. It will be observed that several districts do not have even a single electrified village. The largest number (13) of villages was found in Bikaner followed by Jaipur (11), Ganganagar (7) and Churu (5). The rest of the districts had electrified villages ranging from 1 to 3. It was in Jaipur district however, where the highest number (about 24 thousand persons) enjoyed the benefits of electricity. This high figures was mainly on account of the fact that electrified villages included the former township of Sanganer. It will thus be seen that the development of electricity in the State is rather in its infancy and it has so far not affected the population sizes of the villages.

Distribution of villages by size

20. It has already been examined as to how persons residing in rural areas are distributed in villages of various population size classes in the different districts of the State. We may now proceed to study the distribution of villages by population size classes on the basis of the following table :

Distribution of 1,000 villages by size class of population

State/District	Villages with population of					
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	320	350	205	91	31	3
1. Ganganagar	223	420	209	104	42	2
2. Bikaner	362	307	211	95	25	—
3. Churu	206	366	320	89	19	—
4. Jhunjhunu	105	296	343	185	61	10
5. Alwar	260	380	238	92	27	3
6. Bharatpur	252	372	246	106	22	2
7. Sawai Madhopur	276	345	239	103	36	1
8. Jaipur	337	369	180	75	34	5
9. Sikar	107	312	356	148	67	10
10. Ajmer	222	330	275	125	46	2
11. Tonk	436	318	150	73	22	1
12. Jaisalmer	594	272	101	27	4	2
13. Jodhpur	172	263	280	187	91	7
14. Nagaur	186	336	295	138	39	6
15. Pali	159	289	286	175	80	11
16. Barmer	231	266	257	178	63	5
17. Jalor	83	289	335	217	71	5
18. Sirohi	221	305	254	158	60	2
19. Bhilwara	293	382	199	95	27	4
20. Udaipur	424	334	155	64	22	1
21. Chitorgarh	504	332	112	42	9	1
22. Dungarpur	309	384	197	88	22	—
23. Banswara	486	344	128	34	8	—
24. Bundi	344	446	141	54	15	—
25. Kota	411	411	122	38	15	3
26. Jhalawar	476	366	126	24	8	—

21. The maximum number of villages in the State with population less than 200 was found in Jaisalmer district (594) followed by Chitorgarh district (504) per 1,000 villages of the various population sizes. The lowest proportion of villages in size class of population less than 200 is in Jalor district (83) while the State average in this class is 320. The highest proportion (350) of villages in the State as a whole is noticeable in the size class of population 200-499. Among the districts the highest proportion in this class is observed in district Bundi (446) followed by Ganganagar (420). The lowest proportion of this size class is in Jodhpur district. In the next size class the highest proportion of villages is in Sikar district (356) followed by Jhunjhunu district (343). Among the other size classes the highest proportions are: 217 in Jalor district for the size class 1,000-1,999, 91 in Jodhpur district for the size class 2,000-4,999 and 10 each in Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts in the size class of population 5,000 and over. It may be noted that majority of the villages in the state and various districts lie in the size class of population below 1,000. There are no villages in the size class 5,000 and over in the districts Bikaner, Churu, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi and Jhalawar.

22. A comparative study of the changes in the distribution of villages of certain population classes during the period 1931-61 will throw a great deal of light on the trend towards the larger population sizes in villages. As already stated, the territories comprised in the former Administrative Divisions had more or less retained their boundaries since 1931. The following table has, therefore, been constructed for these divisions showing the proportion of 1,000 villages distributed into certain population size classes during the period 1931-61:

Changes in the distribution of 1,000 villages of certain population classes, 1931-61

State/Division	Proportion of villages with population under 500 per 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 500—999 per 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 1,000—1,999 per 1,000 of all villages			
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	670	754	794	848	205	163	139	106	91	64	52	36
1. Ajmer Division ..	623	713	763	803	236	190	160	137	102	74	60	47
2. Bikaner Division ..	627	753	819	871	242	181	136	98	98	55	36	27
3. Jodhpur Division ..	509	618	689	736	268	234	200	180	158	112	82	64
4. Kota Division ..	823	880	891	910	126	90	75	62	36	23	27	21
5. Udaipur Division ..	767	823	849	924	152	120	102	55	62	46	39	18

23. The above table clearly reveals that the proportion of villages is progressively increasing from Census to Census during 1931-61 in the population size classes of 500 and over, in the State as a whole and in the various divisions. The proportion of villages in the size class with population 500-999 has increased from 106 in 1931 to 205 in 1961 in the State as a whole. In this population size class a remarkable change has occurred in Bikaner Division, where the proportion has increased from 98 in 1931 to 242 in 1961. So also the proportion has increased in the size class 1,000-1,999 significantly in Bikaner Division, increase being from 27 in 1931 to 98 in 1961. In the State as a whole also the increase in this size class (1,000-1,999) is of the same order. On the other hand the proportion of villages is gradually decreasing in the size class with population under 500. In the State this proportion has come down from 848 in 1931 to 670 in 1961. A marked change in the proportion is noticeable in Bikaner Division, where the proportion has been reduced from 871 to 627. The highest proportion in this class was, however, 924 during the Census of 1931 in Udaipur Division while the lowest was 509 in 1961 Census in Jodhpur Division.

Distribution of population in larger villages and smaller towns

24. An analysis of villages and towns classified by various population sizes reveals that there are 1,097 villages with population 2,000 and over and 9 towns with population under 5,000 in the State according to 1961 Census. Such characteristics of villages and towns are found in 16 districts of the State. With a view to find out concentration, if any, of such villages and towns in the various regions, the following table has been constructed projecting at the tehsil level proportions of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 5,000 and between 5,000 and 20,000 most of which possess a rural bias:

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and towns of population below 20,000

(Number of villages and towns in each category is shown in brackets under columns 3 to 8)

Districts and Tehsils in which the majority of the villages and towns with given characteristics are situated.	Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population	Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of			Distribution of 1,000 of total population in towns of		
		2,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 and above	Class VI under 5,000	Class V 5,000—9,999	Class IV 10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	837	141(1,003)	30(94)	—	2(9)	19(51)	35(52)
Ganganagar District	855	174(64)	17(3)	—	7(2)	25(3)	51(4)
Ganganagar Tehsil	688	197(15)	26(1)	—	—	—	—
Padampur Tehsil	948	91(2)	—	—	52(1)	—	—
Hanumangarh Tehsil	872	274(20)	27(1)	—	—	40(1)	88(1)
Anupgarh Tehsil	953	120(2)	—	—	47(1)	—	—

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and towns of population below 20,000–concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Churu District	684	68(16)	—	—	7(1)	25(2)	85(4)
Churu Tehsil	528	28(1)	—	—	45(1)	—	—
Jhunjhunu District	823	169(42)	64(7)	—	5(1)	69(6)	34(2)
Jhunjhunu Tehsil	769	129(8)	52(1)	—	—	88(2)	—
Chirawa Tehsil	775	73(4)	37(1)	—	22(1)	50(1)	153(2)
Khetri Tehsil	953	147(9)	67(2)	—	—	47(1)	—
Udaipurwati Tehsil	799	290(21)	93(3)	—	—	84(2)	—
Alwar District	919	127(51)	28(5)	—	3(1)	—	11(1)
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	983	195(13)	—	—	17(1)	—	—
Sawai Madhopur District	898	166(55)	12(2)	—	—	9(1)	—
Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	850	249(11)	41(1)	—	—	—	—
Jaipur District	737	139(92)	52(14)	—	2(1)	13(3)	35(5)
Bairath Tehsil	1,000	354(16)	180(3)	—	—	—	—
Amber Tehsil	860	184(10)	43(1)	—	—	43(1)	97(1)
Phulera Tehsil	808	180(10)	133(3)	—	31(1)	66(1)	95(1)
Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	1,000	220(10)	—	—	—	—	—
Sikar District	825	197(54)	63(8)	—	—	—	80(5)
Sikar Tehsil	712	167(11)	—	—	—	—	—
Neem-Ka-Thana Tehsil	919	325(14)	96(2)	—	—	—	81(1)
Sri Madhopur Tehsil	872	282(16)	106(3)	—	—	—	128(2)
Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	1,000	247(10)	160(3)	—	—	—	—
Ajmer District	626	128(44)	11(2)	—	—	19(3)	13(1)
Ajmer Tehsil	416	92(14)	12(1)	—	—	15(1)	—
Kekri Tehsil	923	240(15)	31(1)	—	—	—	77(1)
Jodhpur District	701	211(65)	31(5)	—	—	—	46(3)
Osian Tehsil	1,000	359(17)	43(1)	—	—	—	—
Shergarh Tehsil	1,000	420(15)	45(1)	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur Tehsil	374	103(15)	14(1)	—	—	—	—
Bilara Tehsil	847	190(10)	37(1)	—	—	—	153(2)
Nagaur District	871	144(47)	44(7)	—	—	14(2)	63(3)
Nagaur Tehsil	842	120(7)	129(3)	—	—	—	—
Pali District	905	261(66)	70(9)	—	6(1)	12(1)	36(2)
Sojat Tehsil	781	111(4)	70(1)	—	46(1)	—	173(1)
Raipur Tehsil	1,000	272(8)	206(3)	—	—	—	—
Kharchi Tehsil	1,000	380(13)	—	—	—	—	—
Desuri Tehsil	902	304(12)	—	—	—	—	98(1)
Bali Tehsil	948	390(21)	74(2)	—	—	52(1)	—
Barmer District	939	221(52)	42(4)	—	—	—	19(1)
Barmer Tehsil	907	231(25)	—	—	—	—	—
Jalor District	955	216(42)	30(3)	—	—	—	45(2)
Jalor Tehsil	904	288(13)	39(1)	—	—	—	96(1)
Jaswantpura Tehsil	938	231(16)	—	—	—	—	62(1)
Udaipur District	891	128(69)	16(4)	—	—	16(3)	17(2)
Girwa Tehsil	518	118(11)	—	—	—	—	—
Bundi District	847	88(11)	—	—	14(1)	20(1)	41(1)
Keshoraipatan Tehsil	785	71(2)	—	—	55(1)	—	161(1)
Kota District	811	86(28)	46(6)	—	3(1)	17(2)	—
Pipalda Tehsil	950	149(3)	—	—	50(1)	—	—

25. It will be observed from the above table that concentration of villages of population over 2,000 is found only in a few tehsils of certain districts. Tehsils, where high concentration of such villages is noticeable are Hanumangarh tehsil (20) of Ganganagar district, Udaipurwati tehsil (21) of Jhunjhunu district, Bali tehsil (21) of Pali district and Barmer tehsil (25) of Barmer district. The highest proportion of population among the tehsils having villages of population over 2,000 was, however, observed in Bairath tehsil (534) of Jaipur district followed by Raipur tehsil (478) of Pali district. Out of 9 towns of population under 5,000 in the State, there are 2 such towns in Ganganagar district and one each in Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur, Pali, Bundi and Kota districts. Among the tehsils containing these towns the highest proportion of population in such towns was in Keshoraipatan tehsil (55) of Bundi district. Considering the towns of population below 20,000 in all these tehsils the highest percentage of population in such towns was 225 in Chirawa tehsil of Jhunjhunu district followed by 219 in Sojat tehsil of Pali district. Tehsils, where villages of population size 2,000 and over are in sufficient numbers are situated in a few contiguous blocks in the various regions of the State. One big contiguous block of 11 such tehsils of Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Jaipur districts is formed in the north-eastern part of the State and another equally big contiguous block of 12 such tehsils is located in the central region of the State. The third block which is smaller in size consisting of 3 tehsils of Barmer and Jalor districts is formed in the western region and one more small block of 3 tehsils of Ganganagar district in the northern most part of the State. Three tehsils, namely, Lachhmangarh tehsil of Alwar district, Sawai Madhopur tehsil of Sawai Madhopur district and Girwa tehsil of Udaipur district lie islolated in three different parts of the State as will be seen from the administrative map given elsewhere in this book. It will also be observed that the villages of large size (population 2,000 and over) and towns of small size (population under 5,000) either tend to go together as in tehsils with towns Kherli (Lachhmangarh tehsil) of Alwar district, Jobner (Phulera tehsil) of Jaipur district and Sojat Road (Sojat tehsil) of Pali district or such towns are found in the nearby tehsils as in case of town Gajsinghpura (Padampur tehsil) near Ganganagar tehsil of Ganganagar district, town Ratannagar (Churu tehsil) of Churu district and town Vidya Vihar (Chirawa tehsil) both neighbouring the tehsil Jhunjhunu of Jhunjhunu district. Similarly, towns Indergarh (Pipalda tehsil) of Kota district and Keshoraipatan (Keshoraipatan tehsil) of Bundi district are situated in the neighbourhood of Sawai Madhopur tehsil of Sawai Madhopur district. Town Anupgarh of Anupgarh tehsil is, however, a little away from Ganganagar and Hanumangarh tehsils. Tehsils having villages of larger size are located as already stated, in Ganganagar district which has been turned from a desert area into a most fertile tract of the State with the advent of Gang Canal in this district. In Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Jaipur districts feudal structure of society dominated by Jagirdars and Bhomias, easy water supply at few selected places, fertile soil and pressure of population on land have caused concentration of population giving rise to bigger villages. Similar is the situation in certain areas of Barmer, Jodhpur, Pali and Jalor districts and the nearby district of Ajmer, where concentration of large villages has been found in some of the tehsils.

Industrial category of workers and non-workers

26. We have earlier referred to the various categories of workers while comparing density of roads with the employment patterns. It will be profitable now to analyse the distribution of rural population in the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers so as to give an idea of the extent of industrial and agricultural activities in the rural areas. The following table has been prepared for this purpose showing the distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and by non-workers of the rural population of the State and districts:

Distribution of rural population into industrial categories of workers and non-workers

State/District	Total Population 1,000	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as Workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN ..	1,000	509	410	22	9	31	3	3	8	2	21	491
1. Ganganagar	1,000	404	300	52	1	9	6	11	7	1	17	596
2. Bikaner	1,000	500	377	2	9	81	3	2	7	3	16	500
3. Churu	1,000	568	529	5	2	22	N	N	2	1	7	432
4. Jhunjhunu	1,000	476	416	10	2	20	2	2	5	1	18	524
5. Alwar	1,000	461	376	17	7	22	2	1	8	1	27	539
6. Bharatpur	1,000	438	381	19	4	9	2	N	5	1	17	562
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	1,000	540	438	26	10	26	5	2	8	3	22	460

N=Negligible

Distribution of rural population into industrial categories of workers and non-workers—concld.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8. Jaipur		1,000	521	383	16	16	49	2	4	9	2	40	479
9. Sikar		1,000	501	418	9	6	34	3	2	7	2	20	499
10. Ajmer		1,000	554	410	29	3	56	5	3	9	3	26	446
11. Tonk		1,000	565	457	23	10	44	2	1	7	N	21	435
12. Jaisalmer		1,000	505	271	3	66	141	N	1	5	N	18	495
13. Jodhpur		1,000	489	433	14	4	16	2	2	5	2	11	511
14. Nagaur		1,000	519	457	16	5	19	1	1	7	2	11	481
15. Pali		1,000	458	293	42	7	60	5	4	13	5	29	542
16. Barmer..		1,000	531	485	9	3	19	N	N	8	1	6	469
17. Jalor		1,000	463	373	27	5	26	2	1	13	N	16	537
18. Sirohi		1,000	414	234	44	10	60	3	5	10	3	45	586
19. Bhilwara		1,000	599	501	12	17	36	3	2	9	1	18	401
20. Udaipur		1,000	554	469	10	12	29	4	3	9	1	17	446
21. Chitorgarh		1,000	604	505	25	12	27	3	6	8	1	17	396
22. Dungarpur		1,000	542	495	11	11	6	2	N	6	N	11	458
23. Banswara		1,000	522	477	12	7	12	1	N	5	N	8	478
24. Bundi		1,000	496	371	36	12	38	4	4	6	1	24	504
25. Kota		1,000	491	311	59	15	31	5	9	9	2	50	509
26. Jhalawar		1,000	526	388	59	8	28	3	3	8	1	28	474

N=Negligible

27. It will be observed that agricultural activity was comparatively greater in the districts Churu, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara where the proportion of workers in agricultural occupation was even more than the average for the State. In districts Churu, Bhilwara, Chitorgarh and Dungarpur a majority of the population is engaged in agricultural activities. In Jaisalmer and Sirohi districts, the population engaged in such activities is, however, even less than 1/3rd. An appreciable proportion of workers is found in industrial, manufacturing and other non-agricultural activities in districts Bikaner, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sirohi and Kota indicating the importance of non-agricultural occupations in these districts which are somewhat industrially advanced in comparison to other districts. The highest proportion of non-workers is found in Ganganagar district. It will thus be seen that there are only a few districts where the workers in categories I and II are notably higher or lower than the average for the State. There are a few tehsils in these districts and also in others which are higher or lower than the state average by a margin of more than 25%. These districts and tehsils are indicated in the following table :

District & tehsils where rural workers in categories I & II are higher or lower by 25% than State average

District/Tehsil	Total Population	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as										
		Workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganganagar District	**1,000**	**404**	**300**	**52**	**1**	**9**	**6**	**11**	**7**	**1**	**17**	**596**
1. Karanpur	1,000	310	161	95	1	8	4	1	12	2	26	690
2. Ganganagar ..	1,000	306	184	75	2	8	6	2	8	2	19	694
3. Padampur ..	1,000	318	191	73	N	10	8	1	13	1	21	682
4. Anupgarh	1,000	363	182	67	2	41	10	11	15	4	31	637
Churu District ..	**1,000**	**568**	**529**	**5**	**2**	**22**	**N**	**N**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**432**
1. Taranagar	1,000	595	580	4	N	4	N	N	2	N	5	405
2. Rajgarh	1,000	622	589	4	6	12	1	N	2	2	6	378
3. Sardarshahar ..	1,000	608	567	2	N	31	1	N	1	1	5	392
Alwar District ..	**1,000**	**461**	**376**	**17**	**7**	**22**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**27**	**539**
1. Behror	1,000	378	299	11	2	19	2	2	7	1	35	622
2. Kishangarh ..	1,000	388	300	20	8	14	2	2	13	1	28	612
Jaipur District ..	**1,000**	**521**	**383**	**16**	**16**	**49**	**2**	**4**	**9**	**2**	**40**	**479**
1. Kotputli ..	1,000	337	235	10	10	24	N	2	10	1	45	663

N=Negligible

District & tehsils where rural workers in categories I & II are higher or lower by 25% than State average–concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sikar District ..	**1,000**	**501**	**418**	**9**	**6**	**34**	**3**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**20**	**499**
1. Neem-ka-thana ..	1,000	396	293	10	7	41	2	3	10	2	28	604
Jaisalmer District	**1,000**	**505**	**271**	**3**	**66**	**141**	**N**	**1**	**5**	**N**	**18**	**495**
1. Ramgarh	1,000	427	124	N	1	266	—	N	10	N	26	573
2. Nachna	1,000	512	245	1	202	35	—	1	5	N	23	488
3. Jaisalmer	1,000	501	77	1	13	375	N	3	4	N	28	499
4. Sam	1,000	427	105	1	256	40	—	—	7	N	18	573
5. Fatehgarh	1,000	546	219	6	11	284	1	1	5	N	19	454
Pali District ..	**1,000**	**458**	**293**	**42**	**7**	**60**	**5**	**4**	**13**	**5**	**29**	**542**
1. Desuri	1,000	451	262	44	4	76	5	5	18	3	34	549
2. Bali	1,000	364	181	39	11	51	10	8	18	6	40	636
Sirohi District ..	**1,000**	**414**	**234**	**44**	**10**	**60**	**3**	**5**	**10**	**3**	**45**	**586**
1. Sheoganj	1,000	374	191	47	11	53	3	1	12	1	55	626
2. Sirohi	1,000	384	162	65	5	71	3	5	12	1	60	616
3. Pindwara	1,000	430	229	42	9	77	4	8	10	5	46	570
4. Reodhar	1,000	430	280	44	10	56	N	2	9	2	27	570
Bhilwara District	**1,000**	**599**	**501**	**12**	**17**	**36**	**3**	**2**	**9**	**1**	**18**	**401**
1. Shahpura	1,000	627	540	23	13	27	2	N	6	N	16	373
2. Banera	1,000	602	535	7	10	26	4	1	7	1	11	398
3. Kotri	1,000	644	562	7	11	44	3	1	6	N	10	356
Udaipur District	**1,000**	**554**	**469**	**10**	**12**	**29**	**4**	**3**	**9**	**1**	**17**	**446**
1. Kumbhalgarh ..	1,000	629	544	3	4	52	2	1	7	1	15	371
Chitorgarh District	**1,000**	**604**	**505**	**25**	**12**	**27**	**3**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**17**	**396**
1. Gangrar	1,000	628	548	10	5	27	4	4	9	1	20	372
2. Kapasan	1,000	638	521	41	15	42	2	N	6	1	10	362
3. Bari Sadri	1,000	650	598	20	1	11	2	1	7	1	9	350
4. Dungla	1,000	657	553	15	7	52	2	1	13	N	14	343
Dungarpur District	**1,000**	**542**	**495**	**11**	**11**	**6**	**2**	**N**	**6**	**N**	**11**	**458**
1. Dungarpur ..	1,000	577	544	5	13	3	2	N	3	N	7	423
Bundi District ..	**1,000**	**496**	**371**	**36**	**12**	**38**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**24**	**504**
1. Keshoraipatan ..	1,000	402	268	45	11	27	7	6	6	5	27	598
Kota District	**1,000**	**491**	**311**	**59**	**15**	**31**	**5**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**50**	**509**
1. Mangrol	1,000	436	239	31	8	60	9	21	13	2	53	564
2. Digod	1,000	406	181	81	14	30	5	21	8	3	63	594
3. Anta	1,000	411	194	81	11	17	7	14	9	3	75	589
4. Ladpura	1,000	495	244	49	30	68	7	15	8	7	67	505
5. Kanwas	1,000	433	261	63	10	32	2	3	7	3	52	567
6. Sangod	1,000	425	242	79	9	26	6	4	11	1	47	575
7. Chhabra	1,000	600	479	65	4	24	1	N	3	1	23	400
Jhalawar District	**1,000**	**526**	**388**	**59**	**8**	**28**	**3**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**28**	**474**
1. Dag	1,000	401	220	61	7	32	6	3	10	1	61	599
2. Gangdhar	1,000	409	289	34	8	19	7	3	14	4	31	591

N=Negligible

28. It will be observed that in 13 tehsils only the proportion of workers in categories I and II *i.e.* at cultivation, is 25% more than the State average. These tehsils are Taranagar, Rajgarh and Sardar-Shahar of Churu district; Shahpura, Banera and Kotri of Bhilwara district; Gangrar, Kapasan, Bari Sadri and Dungla of Chitorgarh district; Dungarpur of Dungarpur district; Kumbhalgarh of Udaipur district and Chhabra of Kota district. A perusal of the administrative map will show that the three tehsils of Churu district form a contiguous patch in northern part of the State while seven tehsils lying in Bhilwara and Chitorgarh districts form another block in the southern region of the State, the remaining three tehsils lie isolated in Udaipur, Dungarpur and Kota districts. Tehsils which have workers less than 25% of the State average at cultivation *i.e.* in categories I and II are 27 in number. Such tehsils are Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur and Anupgarh of Ganganagar district; Behror and Kishangarh of Alwar district; Kotputli of Jaipur district; Neem-ka-Thana of Sikar district; Ramgarh, Nachna, Sam, Jaisalmer

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only

State/District	Industrial Category	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN ..	Total workers	1,000	1,000	827	991	151	8	13	1	9	N
	I	1,000	1,000	863	993	126	7	9	N	2	N
	II	1,000	1,000	934	997	63	3	3	N	N	N
	III	1,000	1,000	906	996	80	4	8	N	6	N
	IV	1,000	1,000	852	983	140	16	7	1	1	N
	V	1,000	1,000	549	930	402	62	36	6	13	2
	VI	1,000	1,000	710	995	249	5	20	N	21	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	168	935	746	64	59	1	27	N
	VIII	1,000	1,000	498	948	405	48	43	4	54	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	529	962	290	23	54	8	127	7
Ganganagar District ..	I	1,000	1,000	800	985	157	11	35	4	8	N
	II	1,000	1,000	927	994	65	5	7	1	1	—
	III	1,000	1,000	541	1,000	245	—	95	—	119	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	849	981	132	13	16	5	3	1
	V	1,000	1,000	645	893	285	66	53	28	17	13
	VI	1,000	1,000	826	999	101	—	21	1	52	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	205	910	658	77	97	13	40	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	541	1,000	301	—	72	—	86	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	552	925	226	29	68	25	154	21
Bikaner District	I	1,000	1,000	866	987	120	12	13	1	1	N
	II	1,000	1,000	933	1,000	65	—	2	—	—	N
	III	1,000	1,000	752	994	172	6	30	—	46	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	913	990	77	9	9	1	1	—
	V	1,000	1,000	640	909	298	91	53	—	9	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	795	1,000	190	—	12	—	3	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	237	941	585	59	141	—	37	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	552	1,000	291	—	93	—	64	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	400	848	297	65	114	67	189	20
Churu District	I	1,000	1,000	835	987	144	12	20	1	1	N
	II	1,000	1,000	924	998	69	2	7	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	967	997	21	3	6	—	6	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	899	974	86	24	15	2	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	485	870	420	101	74	29	21	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	796	970	188	30	11	—	5	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	144	1,000	651	—	156	—	49	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	479	1,000	396	—	60	—	65	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	282	771	341	114	116	82	261	33
Jhunjhunu District ..	I	1,000	1,000	787	984	195	15	14	1	4	N
	II	1,000	1,000	897	994	93	6	10	N	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	745	988	158	8	33	4	64	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	818	988	170	12	11	N	1	—
	V	1,000	1,000	319	823	592	153	54	16	35	8
	VI	1,000	1,000	706	992	272	8	18	—	4	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	141	907	739	93	76	—	44	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	334	1,000	546	—	46	—	74	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	414	957	322	21	86	9	178	13

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alwar District	I	1,000	1,000	837	988	148	11	13	1	2	N
	II	1,000	1,000	918	999	76	1	6	—	N	—
	III	1,000	1,000	920	996	66	4	7	—	7	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	803	967	178	30	17	3	2	N
	V	1,000	1,000	521	928	421	55	50	17	8	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	592	1,000	382	—	20	—	6	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	169	966	688	34	99	—	44	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	523	875	375	125	51	—	51	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	545	958	252	19	69	11	134	12
Bharatpur District	I	1,000	1,000	805	990	184	10	8	—	3	N
	II	1,000	1,000	894	999	102	1	4	—	N	—
	III	1,000	1,000	902	1,000	92	—	4	—	2	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	785	977	206	20	7	2	2	1
	V	1,000	1,000	543	933	433	67	17	N	7	N
	VI	1,000	1,000	665	1,000	323	N	6	—	6	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	208	938	714	62	47	—	31	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	535	1,000	381	N	27	—	57	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	587	953	249	29	40	6	124	12
Sawai Madhopur District	I	1,000	1,000	857	996	135	4	6	—	2	N
	II	1,000	1,000	928	998	70	2	2	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	947	997	50	3	3	—	N	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	847	984	147	16	6	N	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	663	957	285	43	26	—	26	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	665	990	324	10	8	—	3	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	185	967	747	33	45	—	23	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	571	986	330	14	30	—	69	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	537	975	295	17	44	4	124	4
Jaipur District	I	1,000	1,000	898	996	98	4	2	N	2	N
	II	1,000	1,000	945	999	55	1	N	—	N	—
	III	1,000	1,000	944	998	53	2	2	—	1	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	811	976	184	24	3	N	2	N
	V	1,000	1,000	657	996	325	4	7	—	11	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	719	977	275	23	4	—	2	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	189	984	770	16	13	—	28	N
	VIII	1,000	1,000	622	1,000	338	—	8	—	32	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	604	975	275	17	18	3	103	5
Sikar District ..	I	1,000	1,000	848	991	144	9	5	—	3	—
	II	1,000	1,000	935	995	64	5	1	—	N	—
	III	1,000	1,000	880	994	115	6	2	—	3	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	833	969	162	31	3	N	2	—
	V	1,000	1,000	575	868	414	126	6	3	5	3
	VI	1,000	1,000	674	1,000	321	—	4	—	1	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	191	955	746	45	25	—	38	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	549	1,000	376	—	19	—	56	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	473	956	331	34	40	6	156	4
Ajmer District ..	I	1,000	1,000	833	992	155	8	11	N	1	—
	II	1,000	1,000	887	993	106	7	7	—	N	—
	III	1,000	1,000	860	994	128	6	8	—	4	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	848	985	142	14	10	1	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	464	894	474	106	57	—	5	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	642	996	318	4	28	—	12	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	179	922	742	75	58	—	21	3
	VIII	1,000	1,000	422	917	480	83	41	—	57	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	452	923	324	42	57	11	167	24

N—Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tonk District ..	I	1,000	1,000	890	997	104	3	5	N	1	—
	II	1,000	1,000	958	997	42	3	N	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	944	991	53	7	2	2	1	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	906	985	91	13	3	2	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	568	957	409	43	15	—	8	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	723	1,000	271	—	6	—	—	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	238	971	694	29	40	—	28	—
	VIII	1,000	—	637	—	285	—	43	—	35	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	534	951	276	26	50	10	140	13
Jaisalmer District ..	I	1,000	1,000	926	997	72	3	2	—	N	—
	II	1,000	1,000	964	1,000	31	—	5	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	978	994	21	6	1	—	—	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	938	995	58	5	3	—	1	N
	V	1,000	—	947	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	901	1,000	99	—	—	—	—	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	146	813	796	187	40	—	18	—
	VIII	1,000	—	578	—	356	—	44	—	22	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	521	996	326	—	48	—	105	4
Jodhpur District ...	I	1,000	1,000	887	994	110	6	2	N	1	—
	II	1,000	1,000	925	936	75	64	N	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	893	1,000	100	—	2	—	5	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	849	994	149	6	2	—	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	670	975	303	25	19	—	8	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	688	993	281	7	8	—	23	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	119	960	841	40	20	—	20	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	395	1,000	482	—	30	—	93	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	346	912	420	55	77	19	157	14
Nagaur District ..	I	1,000	1,000	855	991	141	9	3	N	1	N
	II	1,000	1,000	926	995	73	5	1	—	N	—
	III	1,000	1,000	919	999	77	1	2	—	2	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	831	979	160	20	8	1	1	—
	V	1,000	1,000	493	898	478	102	16	—	13	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	723	1,000	270	—	1	—	6	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	164	651	784	349	28	—	24	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	287	1,000	574	—	52	—	87	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	361	924	420	54	64	13	155	9
Pali District ..	I	1,000	1,000	882	994	113	6	3	N	2	N
	II	1,000	1,000	947	998	51	2	2	—	N	—
	III	1,000	1,000	937	998	56	2	4	—	3	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	872	993	124	7	4	N	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	489	968	469	32	25	—	17	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	649	996	321	4	17	—	13	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	135	941	757	59	72	—	36	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	387	—	68	—	45	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	545	955	297	35	51	6	107	4
Barmer District ..	I	1,000	1,000	939	998	60	2	1	N	N	—
	II	1,000	1,000	961	1,000	39	—	—	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	923	1,000	49	—	9	—	19	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	903	995	96	5	1	—	N	N
	V	1,000	1,000	665	1,000	330	—	—	—	5	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	762	1,000	229	—	—	—	9	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	118	930	862	70	12	—	8	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	380	1,000	552	—	16	—	52	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	359	893	400	82	72	9	169	16

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jalor District ..	I	1,000	1,000	938	999	59	1	3	N	N	N
	II	1,000	1,000	977	999	23	1	—	—	—	
	III	1,000	1,000	982	999	17	1	1	—	—	
	IV	1,000	1,000	874	997	124	3	2	—	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	662	913	330	87	7	—	1	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	736	975	257	25	5	—	2	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	130	963	820	37	30	—	20	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	547	1,000	390	—	30	—	33	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	594	988	241	7	68	4	97	1
Sirohi District ..	I	1,000	1,000	929	997	69	3	1	—	1	—
	II	1,000	1,000	955	995	45	5	N	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	913	1,000	76	—	5	—	6	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	906	994	79	6	8	—	7	—
	V	1,000	1,000	586	928	407	72	—	—	7	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	682	1,000	311	—	1	—	6	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	97	969	877	31	11	—	15	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	617	1,000	352	—	17	—	14	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	722	988	213	10	22	N	43	2
Bhilwara District ..	I	1,000	1,000	889	994	101	6	10	N	N	N
	II	1,000	1,000	953	998	44	2	3	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	866	998	120	2	8	N	6	N
	IV	1,000	1,000	859	977	131	21	10	2	N	N
	V	1,000	1,000	449	922	484	73	57	5	10	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	651	992	323	8	17	—	9	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	145	922	748	68	90	10	17	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	503	667	382	—	77	333	38	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	468	957	322	23	74	11	136	9
Udaipur District ..	I	1,000	1,000	884	995	108	5	8	N	N	N
	II	1,000	1,000	941	997	57	3	2	N	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	914	998	59	2	15	N	12	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	848	989	143	11	9	N	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	553	904	395	87	32	9	20	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	692	990	288	9	12	1	8	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	163	942	751	57	66	1	20	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	32	720	34	280	532	—	402	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	474	947	334	30	60	13	132	10
Chitorgarh District ..	I	1,000	1,000	855	995	141	5	4	N	N	—
	II	1,000	1,000	927	995	72	5	1	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	898	998	100	2	2	—	N	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	824	986	172	14	4	—	—	—
	V	1,000	1,000	449	958	513	42	29	—	9	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	676	993	219	7	68	—	37	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	142	959	791	38	50	3	17	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	470	1,000	458	—	23	—	49	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	475	962	344	26	48	6	133	6
Dungarpur District ..	I	1,000	1,000	880	990	112	10	8	N	N	N
	II	1,000	1,000	949	997	47	3	4	—	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	964	1,000	32	N	4	—	—	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	642	982	330	18	28	—	—	—
	V	1,000	1,000	547	972	438	28	10	—	5	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	626	1,000	324	—	14	—	36	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	84	831	816	169	81	—	19	—
	VIII	1,000	—	191	—	619	—	114	—	76	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	366	921	354	34	86	33	194	12

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banswara District ..	I	1,000	1,000	917	995	77	5	6	N	N	N
	II	1,000	1,000	961	988	38	11	1	1	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	978	997	17	2	5	1	N	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	838	989	153	9	9	2	—	—
	V	1,000	1,000	514	925	457	75	17	—	12	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	671	1,000	306	—	6	—	17	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	169	847	751	153	62	—	18	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	276	1,000	605	—	86	—	35	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	263	807	411	100	131	63	195	30
Bundi District ..	I	1,000	1,000	888	997	103	3	8	N	1	—
	II	1,000	1,000	966	999	32	1	2	—	N	—
	III	1,000	1,000	944	998	51	2	5	—	—	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	934	991	61	8	5	1	N	—
	V	1,000	1,000	680	963	290	37	27	—	3	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	767	1,000	168	—	35	—	30	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	258	939	667	61	52	—	23	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	628	1,000	323	—	18	—	31	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	646	983	215	9	49	6	90	2
Kota District ..	I	1,000	1,000	785	991	191	8	21	1	3	—
	II	1,000	1,000	932	995	64	4	4	1	N	N
	III	1,000	1,000	843	984	133	15	23	1	1	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	805	981	182	17	12	2	1	—
	V	1,000	1,000	482	927	443	67	70	3	5	3
	VI	1,000	1,000	696	997	246	3	24	—	34	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	244	967	622	33	103	—	31	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	602	897	324	103	47	—	27	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	624	983	224	8	66	6	86	3
Jhalawar District ..	I	1,000	1,000	847	994	139	5	13	1	1	—
	II	1,000	1,000	931	997	65	3	4	N	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	887	989	104	11	9	—	N	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	801	986	180	13	18	1	1	—
	V	1,000	1,000	380	968	539	32	75	—	6	—
	VI	1,000	1,000	581	1,000	364	—	45	—	10	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	167	921	673	75	128	4	32	—
	VIII	1,000	1,000	350	1,000	483	—	107	—	60	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	557	968	270	18	79	10	94	4

N=Negligible

32. It will be observed that not only the levels of literacy in categories I to IV are low, the levels of education of the literates in these categories are also very poor. Out of about 14% literates in category I, hardly 1% have primary, junior basic or matriculation and above as their educational levels. In category II, there is a negligible proportion of literates with primary or junior basic standard while there are none with qualifications matriculation and above. In categories III & IV as well the levels of education are very low as hardly 1% of the workers in these categories have any educational standards. In category V to IX, however, there are appreciable proportions of male workers with educational levels of primary or junior basic standard or matriculation and above. In category V about 4% have primary or junior basic standard and 1% are qualified upto matriculation and above. In category VI the proportions of male workers in educational levels primary or junior basic standard or matriculation and above is 2% each. In category VII 6% are of primary or junior basic standard and 3% matriculation and above. In category VIII, 4% are of primary or junior basic standard and 5% matriculation and above. In category IX, the male literates are 5% with primary or junior basic standard and 13% with qualifications matriculation and above. This is the only category which employs comparatively larger proportions of workers with some educational levels as this category relates to Government and other services. Among the female workers, literates with educational levels are non-existent in categories I, II, III and VI and, there are negligible proportions in categories IV, VII and VIII. In category V the proportion of literates with any educational levels hardly exceeds 1%, but in category IX there are about 1% each in primary or junior basic standard and qualifications matriculation and above. In the various districts also, the workers with educational levels are in very low proportion in categories I to IV as is the case in the State as a whole. In Ganganagar district, however, the proportion of male workers with primary or junior basic standard

is about 10% and in matriculation and above qualifications it is about 12% in category III. In as many as 21 districts the proportion of educated workers with qualifications matriculation and above exceeds 10% of the male workers only in category IX (Other Services) and is the highest (26%) in Churu district. In only 3 districts *viz.*, Banswara, Churu and Bikaner the proportion of persons with primary or junior basic standard is 13, 12 and 11 per cent respectively, in this category, but is below 10% in other districts. In the remaining categories V, VI, VII and VIII the proportions of educated personnel with any educational levels are below 10% in most of the districts. But in category VII the proportion of literates with educational standards of primary or junior basic are 14% in Bikaner, about 16% in Churu, 10% in Kota and about 13% in Jhalawar district. In category VIII, 53% are in primary or junior basic and 40% with matriculation and above in Udaipur district, 11% each in Dungarpur and Jhalawar districts in Primary or Junior basic. Likewise the following table which shows the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas will enable us to study the proportions of educated personnel among non-workers in the State and the districts:

Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas only

State/District	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	1,000	1,000	801	961	168	35	28	4	3	N
1. Ganganagar	1,000	1,000	788	955	153	37	55	7	4	1
2. Bikaner	1,000	1,000	780	951	152	37	66	12	2	N
3. Churu	1,000	1,000	781	963	156	32	61	5	2	N
4. Jhunjhunu	1,000	1,000	684	948	231	48	80	4	5	N
5. Alwar	1,000	1,000	757	957	180	37	55	6	8	N
6. Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	790	970	188	28	18	2	4	N
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,000	1,000	806	967	170	30	21	3	3	N
8. Jaipur	1,000	1,000	778	965	204	34	14	1	4	N
9. Sikar	1,000	1,000	715	958	256	41	25	1	4	N
10. Ajmer	1,000	1,000	750	931	221	63	24	5	5	1
11. Tonk	1,000	1,000	837	961	137	29	23	9	3	1
12. Jaisalmer	1,000	1,000	901	991	95	9	3	N	1	N
13. Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	845	977	145	23	7	N	3	N
14. Nagaur	1,000	1,000	827	952	163	47	9	1	1	N
15. Pali	1,000	1,000	788	949	192	49	17	1	3	1
16. Barmer	1,000	1,000	886	985	110	15	3	N	1	N
17. Jalor	1,000	1,000	863	979	130	20	6	1	1	N
18. Sirohi	1,000	1,000	828	955	161	45	9	N	2	N
19. Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	840	958	118	36	37	6	5	N
20. Udaipur	1,000	1,000	827	964	136	31	34	5	3	N
21. Chitorgarh	1,000	1,000	844	962	144	36	11	2	1	N
22. Dungarpur	1,000	1,000	850	964	130	33	18	3	2	N
23. Banswara	1,000	1,000	874	971	111	28	13	1	2	N
24. Bundi	1,000	1,000	846	978	118	18	34	4	2	N
25. Kota	1,000	1,000	773	948	186	45	38	7	3	N
26. Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	805	955	162	40	31	5	2	N

N=Negligible

33. Among the non-workers of the State the percentage of males having educational qualification primary or junior basic is about 3%, and with matriculation and above only 0·3%. The position of females as regards educational qualifications are concerned is worst because the percentage of females with educational qualification primary or junior basic is only 0·4 per cent while in matriculation and above it is almost negligible. In the various districts also most of the literates among non-workers are without any educational level. Among the male non-workers, however, in 15 districts out of 26 districts the proportions of persons with primary or junior basic standard ranges between 1% to 8 %, the highest being in Jhunjhunu district. Among the females, those with primary or junior basic standard are less than 1% in all the districts except one *viz.*, Bikaner where the proportion is little over 1%. Under the qualification matriculation and above the proportions of persons hardly exceeds 1% in any of the districts.

The highest being 0·8% in Alwar district. Among the females the qualification matriculation and above is almost non-existent in Jaisalmer district and negligible in most of the districts except four *viz.*, Ganganagar, Ajmer, Tonk and Pali where also the proportion is as low as 1 in 1,000.

Rural unemployeds and their levels of education

34. Among the non-workers we have a number of persons engaged in activities such as full time students, children attending school, household work, dependants infants, disabled and retired persons, beggars, inmates of institutions and unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time or employed before but now out of employment. Among these some of the persons who are unemployed are expected to be educated and qualified up to certain educational levels. It would, therefore, be illuminating to examine the extent of the educated unemployed with the help of the following table :

Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed by educational levels in rural areas

State/District	Total unemployeds		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	1,000	1,000	379	916	365	51	109	10	147	23
1. Ganganagar	1,000	1,000	394	983	221	—	146	9	239	8
2. Bikaner	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	333	—	125	—	42	—
3. Churu	1,000	—	460	—	189	—	243	—	108	—
4. Jhunjhunu	1,000	1,000	330	1,000	374	—	112	—	184	—
5. Alwar	1,000	1,000	217	677	267	48	271	65	245	210
6. Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	504	1,000	263	—	59	—	174	—
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,000	1,000	461	1,000	316	—	89	—	134	—
8. Jaipur	1,000	1,000	312	949	488	51	26	—	174	—
9. Sikar	1,000	1,000	187	1,000	472	—	95	—	246	—
10. Ajmer	1,000	1,000	326	714	446	286	101	—	127	—
11. Tonk	1,000	1,000	530	1,000	235	—	88	—	147	—
12. Jaisalmer	1,000	—	445	—	111	—	222	—	222	—
13. Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	319	806	425	194	133	—	123	—
14. Nagaur	1,000	1,000	582	1,000	279	—	49	—	90	—
15. Pali	1,000	1,000	322	1,000	492	—	103	—	83	—
16. Barmer	1,000	—	929	—	71	—	—	—	—	—
17. Jalor	1,000	1,000	525	1,000	424	—	30	—	21	—
18. Sirohi	1,000	1,000	389	1,000	426	—	167	—	18	—
19. Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	337	1,000	301	—	217	—	145	—
20. Udaipur	1,000	1,000	429	687	452	313	87	—	32	—
21. Chitorgarh	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	328	—	103	—	69	—
22. Dungarpur	1,000	1,000	618	—	324	—	29	1,000	29	—
23. Banswara	1,000	—	928	—	—	—	36	—	36	—
24. Bundi	1,000	1,000	395	375	372	625	186	—	47	—
25. Kota	1,000	1,000	526	882	266	118	104	—	104	—
26. Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	278	1,000	433	—	124	—	165	—

35. It will be observed from the above table that out of the total unemployed persons in rural areas of the State 38% among the males and 92% among the females are illiterate; 37% of the males and 5% of the females are literate without educational levels; 11% of the males and 1% of the females are educated up to primary or junior basic standard and 15% of the males and 2% of the females are having educational qualifications of matriculation and above. Among the districts appreciable proportions of males and large proportions of females are found in most of the districts. The highest proportions of unemployed illiterate males (93%) are found in Barmer and Banswara districts. In other districts their proportion varies from 18% to 58%. The proportion of males having their educational qualification as primary or junior basic standard was highest in Alwar district (27%). In other districts their proportions varied from 3% to 24%. The proportion of males having their educational qualification matriculation and above was high about 25% in Sikar and Alwar districts. In other districts their proportions range from 2% to 24%. As stated earlier, the proportions of unemployed illiterate females are high in most of the districts.

In as many as 12 districts *viz.* Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Chitorgarh and Jhalawar all the unemployed females in rural areas are illiterate and in other districts their proportion varies from 38% to 98%. The proportion of females who are unemployed and are literate without educational level is highest in Bundi district 63%, in other districts their proportions varied from 5% to 31%. Unemployed females with primary or junior basic qualification are found only in three districts *viz.*, Dungarpur, Alwar and Ganganagar. In Dungarpur district their proportion is 100% and in Ganganagar and Alwar districts their proportions are 11% and 7% respectively. Unemployed females having educational qualifications of matriculation and above are found only in two districts *viz.* Alwar and Ganganagar and their proportions are 21% and 1% respectively.

Unemployed by age-groups

36. We shall elsewhere in this report study more in detail about the unemployeds in the State. It may be stated here that there are only a few unemployed persons in the rural areas. The following table shows the extent of unemployed persons in the State and various districts in the rural population aged 15+ and in the age-groups 15-34, 35-59 and 60 and above.

Number per 1,000 of population aged 15+ and of population in each age-group 15—34, 35—59, 60+ and age not stated who are unemployed, separately for persons, males and females in rural areas

State/District	Population 15+			Unemployed in each age-group											
				15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAJASTHAN	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	2	1	2
Ganganagar District	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	0	0
Bikaner District	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	*0	0	0	0	0	0
Churu District	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhunjhunu District	1	2	N	1	3	N	0	1	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
Alwar District	1	2	N	2	3	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
Bharatpur District	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawai Madhopur District ..	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	2	4	0
Jaipur District	1	2	N	1	2	N	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	N
Sikar District	1	1	N	1	2	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	0	N
Ajmer District	1	1	N	1	2	N	N	1	N	N	0	N	0	0	0
Tonk District	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
Jaisalmer District	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur District	1	1	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	0	0	0	0
Nagaur District	N	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	0	0
Pali District	1	1	N	1	1	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
Barmer District	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Jalor District	1	2	1	1	2	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sirohi District	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	2	N	2	1	2	0	0	0
Bhilwara District	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Udaipur District	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
Chitorgarh District	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	1	1	1	0	0	0
Dungarpur District	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banswara District	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Bundi District	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
Kota District	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	N	0	N
Jhalawar District	N	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

37. In the State the proportion of unemployed aged 15+ isof theorder of one in a thousand persons. Among the males also it is of the same order while in ease of females it is negligible. Among the various distriets also the proportion of unemployed does not exeeed the limit of one in a thousand. Among the males, however, the proportion of unemployed persons is higher in case of distriets Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur and Jalor, while in ease of females there is a proportion of one in a thuosand in ease of distriets Ganganagar, Pali, Jalor and Chitorgarh. In other districts the proportions under both the sexes are quite low and even negligible in a number of distriets. Considering the various age-groups, the unemployeds are mostly in the age-group 15-34 to a lesser extent in the age-group 35-59 and almost negligible in the age-group 60+ in the State. Among the various distriets proportions of unemployeds in the age-groups are more or less of the same order exeept in case of districts Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer and Jalor.

Non-workers by age-groups

38. Having studied the educational levels of unemployeds and extent of the unemployment among the speeified age-groups of the population 15+ we may now proceed to examine the distribution of non-workers in broad age-groups. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups in the rural areas of the State and various distriets :

Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups in rural areas

State/District	Age-groups											
	All age-groups		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+		Age not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	1,000	1,000	904	621	48	191	14	122	32	65	2	1
Ganganagar District ..	1,000	1,000	914	554	45	258	9	138	29	48	3	2
Bikaner District	1,000	1,000	917	661	33	169	9	100	37	68	4	2
Churu District	1,000	1,000	913	710	34	116	7	85	40	85	6	4
Jhunjhunu District ..	1,000	1,000	888	631	67	173	9	117	34	77	2	2
Alwar District	1,000	1,000	889	616	64	199	12	127	34	57	1	1
Bharatpur District ..	1,000	1,000	908	542	51	256	11	148	29	53	1	1
Sawai Madhopur District	1,000	1,000	908	647	50	183	13	110	28	59	1	1
Jaipur District	1,000	1,000	877	624	66	189	18	120	37	66	2	1
Sikar District	1,000	1,000	894	609	58	186	11	125	35	79	2	1
Ajmer District	1,000	1,000	904	674	42	135	17	109	36	81	1	1
Tonk District	1,000	1,000	906	675	44	148	17	105	31	71	2	1
Jaisalmer District	1,000	1,000	916	572	33	238	12	127	38	63	1	N
Jodhpur District	1,000	1,000	886	633	60	183	20	114	34	70	N	N
Nagaur District	1,000	1,000	902	620	47	180	14	119	35	80	2	1
Pali District	1,000	1,000	896	567	46	208	16	147	41	78	1	N
Barmer District	1,000	1,000	917	647	34	175	14	113	34	64	1	1
Jalor District	1,000	1,000	859	576	41	203	43	147	52	73	5	1
Sirohi District	1,000	1,000	857	513	49	249	44	179	49	59	1	N
Bhilwara District	1,000	1,000	914	658	38	146	14	111	33	83	1	2
Udaipur District ..	1,000	1,000	919	657	41	169	11	111	27	61	2	2

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups in rural areas—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chitorgarh District ..	1,000	1,000	933	724	33	124	10	84	23	67	1	1
Dungarpur District ..	1,000	1,000	927	731	35	122	12	89	25	57	1	1
Banswara District ..	1,000	1,000	937	722	34	134	7	87	20	56	2	1
Bundi District	1,000	1,000	925	602	32	210	14	134	26	51	3	3
Kota District	1,000	1,000	919	580	46	230	12	137	19	51	4	2
Jhalawar District	1,000	1,000	929	614	33	214	10	119	25	52	3	1

N=Negligible

39. It will be observed from the above table that among the non-workers highest proportions *i.e.* 90% of the males and 62% of the females are in the age-group 0-14 in the State. In the various districts the proportions in this age-group (0-14) vary from 86% to 94% for the males and between 54% and 73% for the females. In the age-group 15-34, the proportion of males is about 5% and females 19% in the State. Among the districts, the proportions of males vary from 3% to 7% and of the females from 12% to 26% in this age-group. In the next age-group 35-59 the proportion of non-workers in the State is over 1% for the males and 12% in case of females. In the districts the proportion for males varies from about 1% to 4% and for the females it ranges between 9% and 18%. In the age-group 60+, the proportion of non-workers is 3% in case of males and 7% in case of females. In the districts their proportion in this age-group varies from 2% to 5% for the males and from about 5% to 9% for the females. Thus, we find that a majority of the non-workers among the males as well as females are in the lower age-group 0-14 as most of them are either children attending school or infants, dependants etc. The following table will enable us to examine the proportions of non-workers engaged in the various types of activities in the State as well as the districts:

Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and 1,000

State/District	Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers by sex			Total Non-working population		Full time students	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Distribution of 1,000 of non-workers						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	1,000	425	575	1,000	1,000	199	19
Ganganagar District	1,000	389	611	1,000	1,000	195	21
Bikaner District	1,000	434	566	1,000	1,000	247	24
Churu District	1,000	468	532	1,000	1,000	209	18
Jhunjhunu District	1,000	454	546	1,000	1,000	298	20
Alwar District	1,000	426	574	1,000	1,000	229	19
Bharatpur District	1,000	393	607	1,000	1,000	191	13
Sawai Madhopur District	1,000	443	557	1,000	1,000	201	16
Jaipur District	1,000	442	558	1,000	1,000	207	15
Sikar District	1,000	441	559	1,000	1,000	281	17
Ajmer District	1,000	449	551	1,000	1,000	226	34
Tonk District	1,000	440	560	1,000	1,000	148	20
Jaisalmer District	1,000	405	595	1,000	1,000	129	5
Jodhpur District	1,000	426	574	1,000	1,000	208	12
Nagaur District	1,000	431	569	1,000	1,000	165	12
Pali District	1,000	400	600	1,000	1,000	242	40
Barmer District	1,000	425	575	1,000	1,000	120	6
Jalor District	1,000	397	603	1,000	1,000	139	24
Sirohi District	1,000	369	631	1,000	1,000	165	19
Bhilwara District	1,000	435	565	1,000	1,000	159	17
Udaipur District	1,000	428	572	1,000	1,000	176	19
Chitorgarh District	1,000	458	542	1,000	1,000	159	20
Dungarpur District	1,000	447	553	1,000	1,000	192	22
Banswara District	1,000	435	565	1,000	1,000	150	15
Bundi District	1,000	399	601	1,000	1,000	146	8
Kota District	1,000	410	590	1,000	1,000	242	26
Jhalawar District	1,000	409	591	1,000	1,000	186	19

N=Negligible

non-workers of each sex by type of activity in rural areas

in each sex by type of activity

Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
5	340	784	638	2	1	8	2	N	N	1	N	1	N
1	457	796	520	2	1	5	1	N	N	1	N	N	N
N	313	745	659	2	1	6	3	N	N	N	0	N	N
1	235	783	741	2	2	5	4	N	N	N	0	N	0
1	332	693	645	1	1	5	2	N	N	1	N	1	N
2	353	758	626	1	N	7	2	N	N	2	N	1	N
8	423	793	563	2	N	5	1	N	N	1	N	N	N
3	305	785	678	1	N	8	1	N	N	1	N	1	N
3	317	773	664	3	1	11	3	N	N	2	N	1	N
N	346	706	634	2	N	9	3	N	0	1	N	1	N
2	231	758	730	2	1	10	4	0	N	1	N	1	N
41	271	796	703	2	1	13	5	N	0	N	N	N	0
25	415	830	574	3	2	13	4	0	0	N	0	N	0
7	331	774	652	2	1	7	3	1	N	1	1	N	N
10	319	817	665	3	2	5	2	N	N	N	N	N	N
4	395	737	558	5	3	10	4	N	N	1	N	1	N
6	325	862	665	1	1	10	3	N	N	1	N	N	0
16	387	827	584	3	3	12	2	N	N	1	N	2	N
31	481	779	491	10	2	11	5	1	2	1	N	1	N
2	271	829	709	2	1	7	2	N	N	1	0	N	N
3	309	813	668	1	1	7	3	N	N	N	N	N	N
1	221	829	754	2	2	6	3	1	N	1	0	1	N
5	239	792	733	N	N	10	6	0	N	1	N	N	N
9	209	838	775	N	N	3	1	N	N	N	0	N	0
N	379	844	612	1	N	8	1	N	N	1	N	N	N
3	379	743	592	2	1	8	2	N	0	1	N	1	N
11	369	760	610	1	N	21	2	N	N	N	N	1	0

N=Negligible

40. In the rural areas of the State, non-workers to the extent of 78% of the males and 64% of the females are dependants, infants and disabled persons. 20% of the males and 2% of the females are full time students. 0·5% of the males and 34% of the females are engaged in houschold duties. The proportions of non-workers in the activities other than these *i.e.*, retired persons, beggars, inmates of institutions, unemployed persons etc. hardly exceed 1% in any of these categories in the State. Among the various districts, although the general pattern of distribution in the various activities remains the same, there are considerable variations among the sexes and in each of the activities. In full time students the proportions vary from 13% to 30% for males and from 1% to 4% for females. Among these engaged in household duties males are in small proportions going upto 4% while females are in appreciable proportions varying from 21% to 48% in this category. Dependants, infants and disabled persons are in large proportions in the districts as in the State, and their proportions among the males vary from 70% to 86% and among the females the proportion ranges between 50% and 78%. In other activities the proportions in the districts are also low as in the State and hardly exceed 1% in any of the activities such as retired persons, rentiers or persons of independant means, beggars vagrants etc. inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, persons seeking employment for the first time, and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

Rural literacy and levels of education by sex and broad age-groups

41. We have earlier discussed about the standards of literacy prevailing among the various individual categories of workers and non-workers in the rural areas. We now proceed to study the proportion of literates in each sex and certain broad age-groups in the rural population of the State. The statement presents the data relating to proportions of literates among 1,000 persons of each sex and certain age-groups for various districts in the State:

Proportion of literates among 1,000 persons of each sex and certain age-groups in rural areas of the various districts of the State, 1961

State/District	Sex	Proportion of literates among 1,000 persons of each of the age-groups					
		Total population 5+	5—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	Males	217	248	231	176	130	54
	Females	32	46	35	15	7	7
Ganganagar District	Males	254	289	275	203	139	119
	Females	48	69	50	19	8	47
Bikaner District	Males	226	299	222	158	113	37
	Females	42	68	42	16	7	5
Churu District	Males	231	282	241	177	118	47
	Females	31	41	35	15	6	6
Jhunjhunu District	Males	335	411	369	235	156	72
	Females	44	59	51	24	10	3
Alwar District	Males	262	304	288	204	159	64
	Females	40	57	46	18	8	—
Bharatpur District	Males	248	277	283	191	139	82
	Females	30	45	32	12	5	7
Sawai Madhopur District	Males	216	239	242	169	130	60
	Females	24	36	27	10	8	—
Jaipur District	Males	218	254	238	167	132	88
	Females	27	40	30	12	7	2
Sikar District	Males	276	360	285	187	140	64
	Females	34	47	40	16	6	—
Ajmer District	Males	270	326	279	212	171	115
	Females	49	84	47	20	12	14

Proportion of literates among 1,000 persons of each sex and certain age-groups in rural areas of the varions districts of the State, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tonk District	Males	172	193	184	140	117	18
	Females	26	40	28	10	7	—
Jaisalmer District	Males	110	117	114	107	59	22
	Females	9	10	9	7	2	—
Jodhpur District	Males	178	198	183	153	119	45
	Females	20	25	23	12	7	—
Nagaur District	Males	209	210	232	187	158	18
	Females	37	40	48	25	9	—
Pali District	Males	233	270	236	197	156	107
	Females	44	60	52	23	9	—
Barmer District	Males	118	134	114	109	90	—
	Females	11	15	12	7	4	—
Jalor District	Males	147	157	138	150	140	—
	Females	18	25	20	8	4	—
Sirohi District	Males	173	191	169	161	156	127
	Females	42	80	37	14	8	—
Bhilwara District	Males	181	185	191	170	149	60
	Females	28	45	30	12	7	2
Udaipur District	Males	194	206	205	171	146	27
	Females	27	41	27	12	6	2
Chitorgarh District	Males	202	201	226	177	146	87
	Females	23	35	26	11	7	—
Dungarpur District	Males	182	191	216	130	86	86
	Females	29	41	31	10	6	—
Banswara District	Males	141	161	156	98	70	52
	Females	23	32	26	10	4	—
Bundi District	Males	164	200	170	125	101	6
	Females	18	28	19	7	5	—
Kota District	Males	272	315	285	220	174	38
	Females	44	73	45	18	10	—
Jhalawar District	Males	225	268	234	184	143	42
	Females	35	54	36	16	6	15

42. It will be observed that the proportions for the total population of age 5+ were 217 for males and 32 for females per 1,000 persons of each sex showing a wide disparity in the literacy among males and females. The highest proportions of literates were found among the males (248) and females (46) in the age-group 5-14 *i.e.* among the children of school-going age below the matriculation or higher secondary standard. This was followed by the age-group 15-34, where the proportions were males (231) and females (35). Among the higher age-groups, the proportions were still lower *i.e.* (males 176 and females 15) for the age-group 35-59 and (males 139 and females 7) for the age-group 60 and above. Although the standards of literacy are low specially among the females, the figures reflect the efforts that have been put in by the State Government in the last decade towards the advancement of primary and adult education in the rural areas of the State. The highest proportion of male literates was recorded in Jhunjhunu district (335) and that of females in Ajmer district (49). In the next age-group (5-14), also the highest proportions were found in these very districts. District Jhunjhunu again leads in the proportion of male literates in the age-groups 15-34 (369) and 35-59 (235). Among the females, Pali (52) leads in the age-group 15-34, while Nagaur (25) leads in the age-group 35-59. In the age-group 60+Kota headed with 174 literates among males and Ajmer with 12 among females per 1,000 persons of each sex.

43. A detailed study into the educational levels of the literates in the rural areas would further reveal that out of the 217 male literates in the rural areas of the State, there are 187 without any educational level while 22 are educated upto primary or junior basic standard and only 8 are on the matriculation or

higher standards. Similarly out of the 32 female literates, 29 are without any educational level, while only 3 are educated upto the primary or junior basic standard. The situation is more or less similar in the various districts of the State as shown in the following table:

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas

State/District	Age-group	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	783	968	187	29	22	3	8	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	752	954	216	41	32	5	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	769	965	187	31	25	3	19	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	824	985	163	14	9	1	4	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	861	993	134	7	4	N	1	N
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	946	993	40	5	8	2	6	N
Ganganagar	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	746	952	188	39	52	8	14	1
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	711	931	217	55	72	14	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	725	950	184	40	60	8	31	2
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	797	981	172	18	22	1	9	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	861	992	127	8	9	N	3	N
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	881	953	60	32	46	15	13	N
Bikaner	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	774	958	169	32	48	10	9	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	701	932	214	47	85	21	—	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	778	958	158	34	43	7	21	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	842	984	140	15	12	1	6	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	887	993	111	7	2	—	N	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	963	995	23	5	5	—	9	—
Churu	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	769	969	181	27	44	4	6	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	718	959	206	34	76	7	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	759	965	183	32	44	3	14	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	823	985	162	15	12	N	3	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	882	994	114	6	3	N	1	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	953	994	37	6	4	—	6	—
Jhunjhunu	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	665	956	266	41	57	3	12	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	589	941	315	52	96	7	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	631	949	273	48	64	2	32	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	765	976	220	24	8	N	7	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	844	990	153	10	1	N	2	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	928	997	45	3	10	—	17	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alwar	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	738	960	208	34	41	5	13	1
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	696	943	241	47	62	10	1	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	712	954	207	39	50	5	31	2
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	796	982	184	17	13	1	7	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	841	992	151	8	6	N	2	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	936	1,000	47	—	3	—	14	—
Bharatpur	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	752	970	224	28	16	2	8	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	723	955	256	42	21	3	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	717	968	246	30	19	1	18	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	809	988	179	12	8	N	4	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	861	995	134	5	4	N	1	N
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	918	993	66	7	8	—	8	—
Sawai Madhopur	Total population 5 + ..	1,000	1,000	784	976	192	22	16	2	8	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	761	964	216	33	23	3	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	758	973	204	24	20	2	18	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	831	990	159	9	6	1	4	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	870	992	126	8	3	N	1	N
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	940	1,000	53	—	—	—	7	—
Jaipur	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	782	973	198	26	9	1	11	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	746	960	239	38	15	2	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	762	970	201	29	11	1	26	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	833	988	159	12	2	N	6	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	868	993	131	7	N	N	1	N
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	912	998	74	2	5	—	9	—
Sikar	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	724	966	248	33	18	1	10	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	640	953	330	45	29	2	1	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	715	960	239	39	22	1	24	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	813	984	178	16	3	N	6	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	860	994	138	6	1	N	1	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	936	1,000	60	—	4	—	—	—
Ajmer	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	730	951	237	44	22	4	11	1
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	674	916	298	77	28	7	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	721	953	228	42	25	3	26	2
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	788	980	191	18	14	1	7	1
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	829	988	162	12	7	N	2	N
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	885	986	85	14	5	—	25	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas—contd.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tonk	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	828	974	150	20	15	5	7	1
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	807	960	168	28	25	12	N	N
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	816	972	153	22	16	3	15	3
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	860	990	131	9	5	1	4	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	883	993	115	7	1	N	1	—
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	982	1,000	18	—	—	—	—	—
Jaisalmer	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	890	991	101	9	5	N	4	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	883	990	114	10	3	—	—	—
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	886	991	96	9	8	N	10	N
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	893	993	102	7	3	N	2	—
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	941	998	59	2	N	—	—	—
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	978	1,000	22	—	—	—	—	—
Jodhpur	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	822	980	165	20	7	N	6	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	802	975	192	25	6	N	N	N
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	817	977	160	22	10	1	13	N
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	847	988	145	12	4	N	4	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	881	993	117	7	1	—	1	—
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	955	1,000	23	—	—	—	22	—
Nagaur	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	791	963	195	36	9	1	5	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	790	960	204	39	6	1	N	N
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	768	952	204	47	15	1	13	N
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	813	975	181	25	3	N	3	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	842	991	156	9	1	N	1	—
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	982	1,000	16	—	2	—	—	—
Pal	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	767	956	208	43	16	1	9	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	730	940	257	58	13	2	N	N
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	764	948	190	49	25	2	21	1
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	803	977	183	22	8	1	6	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	844	991	153	9	2	N	1	N
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	893	1,000	96	—	6	—	5	—
Barmer	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	882	989	112	11	3	N	3	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	866	985	131	15	3	N	N	N
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	886	988	103	12	5	N	6	N
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	891	993	105	7	2	N	2	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	910	996	90	4	N		N	—
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jalor	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	853	982	135	17	8	1	4	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	843	975	152	24	5	1	—	—
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	862	980	117	19	13	1	8	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	850	992	143	8	4	N	3	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	860	996	137	4	2	—	1	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	827	958	160	42	8	N	5	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	809	920	184	80	7	N	N	—
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	831	963	144	37	12	N	13	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	839	986	155	14	4	N	2	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	844	992	151	8	4	—	1	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	873	1,000	127	—	—	—	—	—
Bhilwara	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	819	972	148	24	26	4	7	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	815	955	143	37	41	8	1	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	809	970	150	26	25	3	16	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	830	988	153	11	13	1	4	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	851	993	141	7	7	N	1	N
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	940	998	48	—	—	2	12	—
Udaipur	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	806	973	163	23	24	4	7	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	794	959	168	34	38	7	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	795	973	165	24	24	3	16	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	829	988	159	11	9	1	3	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	854	994	140	6	5	N	1	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	973	998	25	2	2	—	—	—
Chitorgarh	Total population 5+ ..	1,000	1,000	798	977	186	22	10	1	6	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	799	965	191	34	10	1	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	774	974	200	24	14	2	12	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	823	989	169	11	5	N	3	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	854	993	144	7	2	—	N	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	913	1,000	76	—	—	—	11	—
Dungarpur	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	818	971	160	27	17	2	5	N
	5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	809	959	174	38	17	3	N	—
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	784	969	178	28	25	3	13	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	870	990	121	10	7	N	2	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	914	994	82	6	2	N	2	—
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	914	1,000	67	--	10	—	9	

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas—concld.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banswara	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	859	977	124	22	13	1	4	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	839	968	145	31	15	1	1	—
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	844	974	129	24	17	2	10	N
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	902	990	91	9	5	1	2	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	930	996	68	4	2	N	N	N
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	948	1,000	52	—	—	—	—	—
Bundi	Total population	5+ .	1,000	1,000	836	982	136	15	23	3	5	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	800	972	158	23	42	5	N	—
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	830	981	136	16	22	3	12	N
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	875	993	116	7	7	N	2	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	899	995	99	5	2	—	N	—
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	994	1,000	6	—	—	—	N	—
Kota	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	728	956	225	38	37	6	10	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	685	927	267	63	48	10	N	N
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	715	955	226	38	39	6	20	1
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	780	982	190	16	24	2	6	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	826	990	161	9	11	1	2	N
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	962	1,000	30	—	6	—	2	—
Jhalawar	Total population	5+ ..	1,000	1,000	775	965	190	31	28	4	7	N
		5—14 ..	1,000	1,000	732	946	230	47	38	7	N	N
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	766	964	187	31	33	4	14	1
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	816	984	163	15	17	1	4	N
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	857	994	136	6	6	N	1	—
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	958	985	15	11	27	4	—	—

N=Negligible

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-A General Population Tables :

Table A-I Area, Houses and Population
Table A-III Villages classified by Population

Printed in Part I-C (i) Subsidiary Tables :

Table A-I.1 Area and population (actual percentage) by tehsil density.
Table A-I.2 Distribution of 1,000 occupied residential houses and 10,000 persons by rural and urban and comparison with 1951 and 1941 censuses.

Printed in Part I-C (i) Subsidiary Tables—concld.

Table A-I.3 Persons per 1,000 houses and houses (i) per 100 sq. miles in rural areas and (ii) per sq. miles in urban areas and comparison with past censuses.

Table A-I.4 Females per 1,000 males Total, Rural and Urban population and comparison with previous censuses.

Table A-III.1 Distribution of rural population between villages of different sizes.

CHAPTER III

THE URBAN POPULATION

SYNOPSIS

(Declassification of certain towns of 1951—Number of towns through the Censuses—Zones of urban development—Clusters of urban concentration and zones of conurbation—Growth during 1901-1961—Functional classification of towns—Methodology—Towns classified by predominent functional characteristics—Distribution of population in towns by functional characteristics and by size class—Progress of urbanisation in districts—Changes in proportions of urban population by class of towns—Concentration of population in intermediate class ranges—Increasing proportions of population in higher ranges—Progress of population in towns of different functional characteristics—Nature and extent of immigration into urban areas of districts and major towns—Migration to major towns—Characteristics of migrants to cities—Working migrants to cities and their characteristics—Sex ratio by types of towns—Age composition by sex in cities—Categories of workers in cities—Educational standards of workers and non-workers in cities—Educational levels of workers in urban areas. Age groups of workers in urban areas—Age groups of workers by class of towns—Age groups of workers by cities—Occupational pattern of workers in urban areas of districts and cities—Educational levels of workers in each occupational division in the State—Educational levels by age groups of urban population—Workers and non-workers in urban areas—Non-workers by type of their activity—Distribution of non-workers by broad age-groups—Non-workers by literacy and education—Literacy and educational levels of unemployeds—Speakers of various mother tongues—Proportion of population by religion 1921-61—Progress of towns during 1901-61—Per cent distribution of population by class of towns—Changes in classification of towns.)

AS ALREADY stated, all areas which were administered by municipalities in 1951 and where municipal administration continued to subsist were included in urban areas in 1961. However, where municipal administration did not exist, the following factors were required to be satisfied before any such area was included in urban area:

(*a*) Minimum population was 5,000;

(*b*) 3/4 of male adult population was engaged in non-agricultural occupations; and

(*c*) Density of popu'ation was approximately 1,000 persons per square mile.

Declassification of certain towns of 1951

2. No difficulty was experienced in the classification of urban areas according to this definition but as many as 84 places, considered as towns in 1951, were declassified for the Census of 1961. The following statement shows the classification of such places district by district, by class range and by descending order of class range population:

Places regarded as towns in 1951 but declassified in 1961

District	Name of town	Class	Population in 1951
1	2	3	4
Ganganagar ..	Hindumalkot	VI	1,624
Bikaner ..	Lunkaransar	VI	2,078
Jhunjhunu ..	Bisau	V	7,802
	Gudha	V	5,815
	Parasrampura	V	5,155
	Mandrela	VI	4,875
	Singhana	VI	3,659
Alwar	Tijara	V	5,296
	Behror	VI	4,465
	Ramgarh	VI	3,778
	Bahadurpur	VI	3,661
	Govindgarh	VI	3,159
	Kotkasim	VI	2,813
	Lachhmangarh	VI	2,331
	Nimrana	VI	2,166
Bharatpur	Bhusawar	V	6,344
	Kumher	V	5,388
	Nagar	VI	4,209
	Sar Mathura	VI	3,959
	Baseri	VI	3,152
	Rupbas	VI	2,957

Places regarded as towns in 1951 but declassified in 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4
	Sepau	VI	2,678
	Pahari	VI	1,785
Sawai Madhopur ..	Bamanwas	V	5,224
	Bonli	VI	4,662
	*Mahuwa	VI	4,088
	Malarnadungar	VI	3,415
	Mandrail	VI	3,199
	Wazirpur	VI	2,953
	Khandar	VI	2,773
	Sapotra	VI	2,253
	Nadauti	VI	1,255
Jaipur	Lalsot	V	7,539
	Sanganer	V	6,843
	Manoharpur	V	6,546
	Shahpura	V	6,071
	Samod	V	5,676
	Naraina	V	5,517
	Bairath	V	5,218
	Bhandarej	V	5,146
	Baswa	VI	4,065
	Phagi	VI	3,460
	Mozamabad	VI	2,931
	Paota	VI	2,808
	Sikrai	VI	2,350
Sikar	Losal	V	6,736
	Guhala	V	5,620
	Reengus	V	5,549
	Danta Ramgarh	V	5,348
Ajmer	Rupnagar	VI	3,342
Tonk	Todaraisingh	V	7,199
Jodhpur	Lohawat	V	5,791
Nagaur	Mundawa	V	5,759
Pali	Nimbaj	V	6,229
	Bagri	V	5,816
	Takhatgarh	V	5,256
	Jaitaran	V	5,161
	Raipur	VI	4,791
	Sewari	VI	4,721
Barmer	Pachpadra	VI	2,318
Jalor	Ahore	VI	4,991
	Siana	VI	4,619
Sirohi ..	Roheda	VI	3,663
Bhilwara	Pur	V	6,093
	Banera	V	5,815
	Gulabpura	VI	4,926
	Jahazpur	VI	4,297

Places regarded as towns in 1951 but declassified in 1961– concld.

1	2	3	4
Udaipur	Amet	V	5,583
	Kanor	V	5,452
	Bhim	VI	4,810
	Dhariawad	VI	2,003
	Kherwara Cantt.	VI	1,767
	Kotra Cantt.	VI	905
Chitorgarh ..	Begun	V	5,428
Dungarpur ..	Galiakot	VI	3,367
	Sabla	VI	1,888
Bundi	*Lakheri A.C.C.	V	8,118
	Kapren	VI	2,849
Kota	Mangrol	V	6,536
	Sangod	V	5,828
Jhalawar	Pirawa	V	5,422
	Dag	VI	3,708
	Gangdhar	VI	3,373
	Aklera	VI	3,347
	Pachpahar	VI	2,752

*Merged in Lakheri town.

3. It will be observed that there were 34 places in Class V and 50 in Class VI which were eliminated from the list of towns in 1961. It may be noted that some of these declassified places have not even been considered as villages in 1961. Gulabpura in tehsil Hurda of district Bhilwara and Hindumalkot in tehsil Ganganagar of district Ganganagar have been enumerated as hamlets while 4 places namely (*i*) Behror of the Behror tehsil and (*ii*) Bahadurpur of Alwar tehsil both of district Alwar (*iii*) Bamanwas of tehsil Bamanwas, district Sawai Madhopur and (*iv*) Lohawat of tehsil Phalodi, district Jodhpur have been enumerated not as single units but have been subdivided into four, five, two and two villages respectively. Only two places namely Erinpura in Sirohi district and Bhimganj Mandi in Kota district were declassified in 1951 Census although they had been regarded as towns in 1941. Erinpura was eliminated due to abolition of Cantonment at that place while Bhimganj Mandi was amalgamated with Kota City.

Number of towns through censuses

4. The following table shows the number of towns in each class of town in the State from census to census during the period 1901-1961:

Number of towns in each class of town in the State 1901-1961

Class of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
I	6	4	4	2	2	1	1
II	4	4	2	2	2	3	4
III	23	20	13	9	7	9	8
IV	52	36	28	26	20	24	26
V	51	96	74	64	58	60	64
VI	9	67	36	47	58	41	32
TOTAL ..	145	227	157	150	147	138	135

5. There was a continuous increase in the number of towns till 1951 in which year the increase was rather extraordinarily. As many as 72 places, which were either the tehsil headquarters or important villages showing certain urban characteristics, were added to the list of towns in 1951 for the first time. A list of these places is given below districtwise:

District	Name of the place added in 1951
1	2
1. Jaipur	1. Bandikui
	2. Phulera
	3. Sanganer
	4. Bhandarej
	5. Jobner
	6. Phagi
	7. Mozamabad
	8. Paota
	9. Sikrai
2. Sawai Madhopur	1. Bonli
	2. Mahuwa
	3. Malarna Dungar
	4. Wazirpur
	5. Khandar
	6. Nadauti
3. Bharatpur	1. Nadbai
	2. Nagar
	3. Sar Mathura
	4. Baseri
	5. Rupbas
	6. Sepau
	7. Pahari
4. Alwar	1. Kherli
	2. Kotkasim
	3. Lachhmangarh
	4. Nimrana
5. Jhunjhunu	1. Pilani
	2. Mukandgarh
	3. Bagad
	4. Gudha
	5. Parasrampura
	6. Mandrela
6. Sikar	1. Guhala
	2. Reengus
	3. Danta Ramgarh
	4. Losal
7. Bhilwara	1. Gulabpura
	2. Gangapur
8. Bikaner	1. Gangasbahar
	2. Nokha Mandi
	3. Bhinasar
	4. Lunkaransar
9. Churu	1. Ratan Nagar
10. Ganganagar	1. Raisinghnagar
	2. Sangaria
	3. Gajsinghpura
	4. Hindumalkot
	5. Anupgarh
1	2
11. Jalor	1. Ahore
	2. Siana
12. Pali	1. Takhatgarh
	2. Raipur
	3. Sewari
13. Udaipur	1. Amet
	2. Kanor
	3. Kankroli
	4. Bhim
	5. Dhariawad
14. Dungarpur	1. Sabla
15. Sirohi	1. Pindwara
	2. Roheda
16. Kota	1. Ramganj Mandi
	2. Indergarh
17. Bundi	1. Lakheri Cement Factory
	2. Kapren
18. Jhalawar	1. Dag
	2. Gangdhar
	3. Aklera
	4. Pachpahar
	5. Bhawani Mandi
19. Ajmer	1. Pushkar
	2. Bijainagar

6. The following places have been regarded as towns for the first time in 1961 Census:

Name of town	District	Particulars: Class	Particulars: Population in 1961
1	2	3	4
Parbatsar ..	.. Nagaur	V	5,081
Sojat Road	.. Pali	VI	4,434
Vidya Vihar	.. Jhunjhunu	VI	3,464

7. Parbatsar is a municipal town of Nagaur district where more than 3/4 of the population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Sojat Road of Pali district is a newly sprung up township mainly inhabited by railway employees. Vidya Vihar of Jhunjhunu district is the famous educational centre having a municipality of its own. This township was a part of Pilani town in 1951 and formed one of its wards at that time.

8. The areas of various towns available in the 1951 Census were conjectural since they were not based on any regular survey. For the purpose of Census 1961, therefore, the revenue areas of the towns have been considered. The revenue area of a town includes both the municipal and the non-municipal areas of the town. It has not been possible to separate the area figures of these two portions (municipal and non-municipal) of a town. There is a clear cut demarcation of municipal and non-municipal areas on the

spot but area of each part could not be computed in the absence of uptodate town maps for which a regular survey and measurement is required.

9. The towns lie scattered and do not form what is known as a town-group. Formation of a town-group is associated with the large scale expansion of town-ships as a result of heavy industrialisation. Rajasthan is a predominantly agricultural state and the industrial development is still in its infancy. The attached maps prepared for each of the past census years 1901-61 show the progress of 145 towns of the Census 1961 from decade to decade.

Zones of urban development

10. It will be observed that certain regions of the State have made rapid progress in urban development as compared to others which have remained more or less stagnant or have progressed at a comparatively slow rate. The following table further broadly outlines the various zones of urban development in the State alongwith their constituent districts and the number of towns in each zone during the census years 1901-61:

Zones of urbanisation in the State showing number of towns during the census years 1901-61

Zone	Names of Districts or towns comprised in the zone	Number of Towns						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Zone I	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, (Kotputli town only).	54	52	41	37	35	30	30
Zone II	Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, (Excluding Sawai Madhopur town) Jaipur (Dausa and Bandikui towns only).	18	18	15	15	15	15	15
Zone III	Jaipur (Except Kotputli, Dausa and Bandikui Towns), Tonk, Bundi, Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur (Sawai Madhopur town only) Kota (Kota City & Indergarh town only).	27	27	22	22	22	19	18
Zone IV	Kota (Except Kota city and Indergarh town) Jhalawar, Chitorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Pali, Sirohi.	36	35	30	29	28	28	26
Zone V	Jalor, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	RAJASTHAN STATE	145	142	118	113	110	102	99

11. It will be noticed that there has been a very rapid rise in the number of towns of Zone I *i.e.* from 30 in 1901 to 54 in 1961 which means an increase of as high as 80%. This Zone is followed in the progress of towns by Zone III where there has been an increase of 50% in the number of towns since 1901. In Zone IV the increase in towns was about 40%. The increase in the number of towns has been rather slow in zone II, showing only an addition of 20%. Zone V has remained stagnant as regards the number of towns. The following table shows the names of towns arranged in decending order of 1961 population comprised in the various zones of urban development :

Names of towns comprised in various zones and their population in 1961

Zone/District/town	Population of each town in 1961
1	2
Zone I	948,976
Ganganagar District	
1. Ganganagar	63,854
2. Hanumangarh	17,909
3. Nohar	13,728
4. Karanpur	11,551
5. Bhadra	10,000
6. Raisinghnagar	9,493
7. Suratgarh	8,330
8. Sangaria	8,112
9. Gajsinghpura	4,681
10. Anupgarh	2,294
Bikaner District	
1. Bikaner	150,634
2. Gangashahar	10,696
3. Nokha Mandi	7,740
4. Deshnoke	6,880
5. Napasar	6,634
6. Bhinasar	5,442
Churu District	
1. Churu	41,727
2. Sardarshahar	32,072
3. Sujangarh	30,761
4. Ratangarh	26,631
5. Rajgarh	18,136
6. Dungargarh	16,323
7. Rajaldesar	10,980
8. Taranagar	10,406
9. Bidasar	9,389
10. Chhapar	7,255
11. Ratannagar	4,363
Jhunjhunu District	
1. Jhunjhunu	24,962
2. Nawalgarh	24,911
3. Chirawa	12,928
4. Pilani	11,565
5. Udaipur	9,723
6. Mandawa	8,290
7. Mukandgarh	8,144
8. Surajgarh	8,101
9. Khetri	8,058
10. Bagar	7,174
11. Vidya Vihar	3,464
Sikar District	
1. Sikar	50,636
2. Fatehpur	27,039
3. Lachhmangarh	18,484
4. Ramgarh	13,956
5. Khandela	11,765
6. Sri Madhopur	11,555
7. Neem-ka-thana	10,262
Nagaur District	
1. Nagaur	24,296
2. Ladnu	23,825
3. Makrana	17,270
4. Kuchaman	15,458
5. Didwana	13,547
6. Merta	13,083
7. Nawa	8,097
8. Parbatsar	5,081
Jaipur District	
1. Kotputli	11,281
Zone II	345,287
Alwar District	
1. Alwar	72,707
2. Rajgarh	12,048
3. Kherli	3,137
Bharatpur District	
1. Bharatpur	49,776
2. Dholpur	27,412
3. Deeg	17,668
4. Bari	14,695
5. Bayana	12,223
6. Kaman	12,140
7. Rajakhera	9,956
8. Weir	7,119
9. Nadbai	5,979
Sawai Madhopur District	
1. Karauli	23,696
2. Gangapur	22,591
3. Hindaun	20,237
4. Todabhim	8,653
Jaipur District	
1. Dausa	14,612
2. Bandikui	10,638
Zone III	1,097,421
Jaipur District	
1. Jaipur	403,444
2. Chomu	15,791
3. Sambhar	14,139
4. Phulera	9,808
5. Chaksu	8,063
6. Amber	6,932
7. Jobner	4,607

Names of towns comprised in various zones and their population in 1961—contd.

Names of towns comprised in various zones and their population 1961—contd.

1	2
Tonk District	
1. Tonk	43,413
2. Malpura	10,622
3. Nawai	8,317
4. Uniara	5,760
5. Deoli	5,274
Bundi District	
1. Bundi	26,478
2. Lakheri	13,725
3. Nainwa	6,865
4. Keshoraipatan	4,671
Ajmer District	
1. Ajmer	231,240
2. Beawar	53,931
3. Kishangarh	25,244
4. Nasirabad	24,148
5. Kekri	12,394
6. Pushkar	6,703
7. Sarwar	6,182
8. Bijainagar	5,765
Sawai Madhopur District	
1. Sawai Madhopur	20,952
Kota District	
1. Kota	120,345
2. Indergarh	2,608
Zone IV	546,514
Kota District	
1. Baran	22,764
2. Chhabra	7,558
3. Ramganj Mandi	6,805
Jhalawar District	
1. Jhalawar	14,643
2. Jhalrapatan	9,128
3. Bhawani Mandi	7,247
4. Sunel	6,526
Chitorgarh District	
1. Chitorgarh	16,888
2. Pratapgarh	14,573
3. Nimbahera	11,655
4. Kapasan	8,371
5. Chhoti Sadri	8,265
6. Bari Sadri	7,937
Banswara District	
1. Banswara	19,566
2. Kushalgarh	5,264
Dungarpur District	
1. Dungarpur	12,755
2. Sagwara	8,655
Udaipur District	
1. Udaipur	111,139

Names of towns comprised in various zones and their population in 1961—concld.

1	2
2. Nathdwara	13,890
3. Rajsamand	11,272
4. Bhindar	8,282
5. Deogarh	8,032
6. Salumbar	7,384
Bhilwara District	
1. Bhilwara	43,499
2. Shahpura	12,165
3. Gangapur	7,769
Sirohi District	
1. Abu Road	17,728
2. Sirohi	14,451
3. Sheoganj	9,766
4. Mount Abu	8,076
5. Pindwara	7,726
Pali District	
1. Pali	33,303
2. Sojat	16,548
3. Sadri	12,595
4. Bali	9,855
5. Sojat Road	4,434
Zone V	343,280
Jalor District	
1. Jalor	12,882
2. Bhinmal	11,832
Barmer District	
1. Barmer	27,600
2. Balotra	12,110
Jaisalmer District	
1. Jaisalmer	8,362
2. Pokaran	5,284
Jodhpur District	
1. Jodhpur	224,760
2. Phalodi	15,722
3. Pipar	12,557
4. Bilara	12,171
Total Urban population of the State	3,281,478

Clusters of urban concentration & zones of conurbation

12. These zones so discernable are further depicted in the attached map for clear perception. It is revealed from the map that out of 54 towns of zone I as many as 27 form a big contiguous cluster comprising the towns of districts Churu (7), Jhunjhunu (11), Sikar (7), and 1 town each of Nagaur and Jaipur districts. Another small cluster in this zone is formed by all the six towns of district Bikaner. Towns o

Ganganagar district in this zone are spread over the various tehsils of the district and do not show a clustering pattern. This pattern of growth of the urban centres is indicative of the fact that there has been an all round development in this district. The density of population is very high in the districts comprised in Zone II and almost all the towns of this zone form into a sizeable cluster. 17 towns out of 27 in the Zone III form into a multiple cluster covering the towns of districts Ajmer (8), Tonk (5), Bundi (2) and 1 town each of Kota and Sawai Madhopur districts. A cluster is formed by six towns of Jaipur district in this Zone alongwith four towns of Nagaur district in Zone I.

13. A small cluster is formed in Zone IV by the four towns of Jhalawar district and one town of Kota district. A multiple cluster forming a figure of 8 is constituted by six towns of Chitorgarh district, two towns each of Dungarpur and Banswara districts, five towns of Udaipur district and two towns of Bhilwara district. Another small cluster in this Zone is formed by 5 towns of Sirohi district and two towns of Pali district. The remaining towns are either scattered in Zone V or lie isolated in other Zones. These are towns Jalor and Bhinmal of Jalor district; Barmer and Balotra of Barmer district; Jaisalmer and Pokaran of Jaisalmer district; Jodhpur, Phalodi, Pipar and Bilara of Jodhpur district in Zone V; other such towns are Pali, Sojat and Sojat Road of Pali district, Deogarh of Udaipur district and Shahpura of Bhilwara district in Zone IV; Bundi and Keshoraipatan of Bundi district, Kota, Baran and Chhabra of Kota district, and town Chaksu of Jaipur district in Zone III; and Nagaur, Didwana and Merta of Nagaur district and Rajgarh, Taranagar, Sardarshahar and Dungargarh of Churu district in Zone I. It has already been stated that there has been a rapid increase in the number of towns in Zones I and III. It may be noted that quite a large proportion of the urban population of the state resides in these two zones. The following table shows the percentage of urban population in the various zones alongwith the distribution of the urban population of each zone among the different classes of towns:

Distribution of 1,000 urban population by size class of towns in various zones

Zone of conurbation	Population of each zone	% of the population of the zone as a whole to the total urban population of the State	Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each zone among the different classes of towns					
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Zone I	948,976	29	159	121	270	296	139	15
II	345,287	11	—	211	416	272	92	9
III	1,097, 421	33	688	49	128	61	63	11
IV	546,514	17	204	—	182	345	261	8
V	343,280	10	655	—	80	225	40	—

Growth during 1901-1961

14. It will be observed from the above table that about one-third of the urban population of the State is confined to the towns in Zone III. A large majority of the population in this zone *i. e.* 688 out of every thousand lives in Class I towns. It may be noted that out of the 6 cities of the State, 3 cities *viz.* Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota are located in this zone. In zone II the proportion of urban population is high (416) in Class III towns while in Zone I the larger part of the population is distributed into Class IV (296) and Class III (270) towns. The Class IV and Class V towns of the Zone IV respectively contain 345 and 261 persons out of every thousand of its urban population. In Zone V, however, the only town of Class I *viz.*, Jodhpur dominates the whole scene with 655 out of every thousand of the urban population of this Zone living in this town. The proportion of the population in Class VI towns of the various Zones is almost negligible. It has already been stated that certain towns are located very near to each other and form into clusters. In order to study the growth and development of the towns forming such clusters through the past census years, the following table has been constructed showing the various groups of towns along with their zones of conurbation :

The growth of zones of

[(—)*Indicates that the place was not*

Zone/Group/District/City or Town	1961		1951	
	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5
ZONE I	..	821,113	...	660,486
Group A	..	149,952	..	89,289
Ganganagar District				
1. Ganganagar	II	63,854	III	36,437
2. Hanumangarh	IV	17,909	V	6,837
3. Nohar	IV	13,728	IV	10,836
4. Karanpur	IV	11,551	V	8,385
5. Bhadra	IV	10,000	V	6,708
6. Raisinghnagar	V	9,493	V	5,101
7. Suratgarh	V	8,330	V	6,554
8. Sangaria	V	8,112	VI	3,879
9. Gajsinghpura	VI	4,681	VI	2,940
10. Anupgarh	VI	2,294	VI	1,612
Group B	..	188,026	...	146,910
Bikaner District				
1. Bikaner City	I	150,634	I	117,113
2. Gangashahar	IV	10,696	V	8,819
3. Nokhamandi	V	7,740	VI	4,557
4. Deshnoke	V	6,880	V	6,203
5. Napasar	V	6,634	V	5,857
6. Bhinasar	V	5,442	VI	4,361
Group C	..	437,229	..	390,078
Churu District				
1. Churu	III	41,727	III	40,047
2. Sujangarh	III	30,761	III	26,296
3. Ratangarh	III	26,631	III	27,431
4. Rajaldesar	IV	10,980	V	9,130
5. Bidasar	V	9,389	V	8,041
6. Chhapar	V	7,255	V	5,949
7. Ratannagar	VI	4,363	VI	4,171
Jhunjhunu District				
1. Jhunjhunu	III	24,962	III	20,637
2. Nawalgarh	III	24,911	III	26,679
3. Chirawa	IV	12,928	IV	11,667
4. Pilani	IV	11,565	IV	11,194
5. Udaipur	V	9,723	V	8,687
6. Mandawa	V	8,290	V	8,192
7. Mukandgarh	V	8,144	V	6,343
8. Surajgarh	V	8,101	V	6,636
9. Khetri	V	8,058	V	7,148
10. Bagar	V	7,174	V	5,837
11. Vidyavihar	VI	3,464	—	—

conurbation 1901-61

considered as a town in that year]

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	524,147	..	390,612	...	309,282	..	281,088	..	271,372
...	48,116	..	26,963	..	11,787	..	7,924	..	7,096
IV	16,136	V	9,943	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	5,027	VI	3,468	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	9,607	V	6,089	V	5,137	V	5,133	VI	4,698
V	7,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI	4,750	VI	3,783	VI	3,058	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	5,186	VI	3,680	VI	3,592	VI	2,791	VI	2,398
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	136,801	..	85,927	...	69,410	..	55,826	...	53,075
I	127,226	II	85,927	II	69,410	II	55,826	II	53,075
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	5,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI	4,388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	310,435	..	252,750	...	207,430	..	202,076	..	194,812
III	28,269	III	21,965	IV	16,932	IV	16,038	IV	15,657
III	24,972	IV	17,157	IV	12,520	IV	12,086	V	9,762
III	20,961	IV	16,338	IV	13,468	IV	12,803	IV	11,744
V	8,310	V	7,204	V	6,573	—	—	—	—
V	8,094	V	5,812	V	5,165	—	—	—	—
V	5,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	16,874	IV	14,272	IV	11,950	IV	13,266	IV	12,279
III	20,620	IV	16,902	IV	12,570	IV	14,059	IV	12,315
IV	11,640	V	9,566	V	7,992	V	7,979	V	7,065
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	7,510	V	7,144	V	6,441	V	7,743	V	8,638
V	7,895	V	6,956	V	5,630	V	5,536	V	5,165
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	6,829	V	6,082	V	5,349	V	5,992	V	5,243
V	8,727	V	7,378	V	6,039	V	7,125	V	8,537
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The growth of zones of

[(—)*Indicates that the place was not*

Zone/Group/District/City or Town	1961		1951	
	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5
Jaipur District				
1. Kotputli	IV	11,281	IV	10,048
Sikar District				
1. Sikar	II	50,636	III	44,140
2. Fatehpur	III	27,039	III	26,751
3. Lachhmangarh	IV	18,484	IV	18,748
4. Ramgarh	IV	13,956	IV	13,079
5. Khandela	IV	11,765	V	7,791
6. Sri Madhopur	IV	11,555	V	8,278
7. Neem-ka-thana	IV	10,262	V	6,244
Nagaur District				
1. Ladnu	III	23,825	III	20,914
Group D	..	45,906	..	34,209
Nagaur District				
1. Makrana	IV	17,270	IV	13,943
2. Kuchaman	IV	15,458	IV	13,745
3. Nawa	V	8,097	V	6,521
4 Parbatsar	V	5,081	—	—
ZONE II	..	345,287	..	265,500
Alwar District				
1. Alwar	II	72,707	II	57,868
2. Rajgarh	IV	12,048	V	9,485
3. Kherli	VI	3,137	VI	3,816
Bharatpur District				
1. Bharatpur	III	49,776	III	37,321
2. Dholpur	III	27,412	III	20,651
3. Deeg	IV	17,668	IV	13,187
4. Bari	IV	14,695	IV	12,181
5. Bayana	IV	12,223	V	9,485
6. Kaman	IV	12,140	V	9,420
7. Rajakhera	V	9,956	V	7,740
8. Weir	V	7,119	V	5,183
9. Nadbai	V	5,979	VI	4,582
Sawai Madhopur District				
1. Karauli	III	23,696	IV	19,148
2. Gangapur	III	22,591	IV	14,078
3. Hindaun	III	20,237	IV	14,673
4. Todabhim	V	8,653	V	7,091
Jaipur District				
1. Dausa	IV	14,612	IV	11,048
2. Bandikui	IV	10,638	V	8,543
ZONE III	..	937,864	..	757,841
Group A	—	454,721	..	335,593

Conurbation 1901-61—contd.

Considered as a town in that year]

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
V	9,948	V	8,739	V	7,157	V	6,879	V	8,439
III	32,334	III	26,297	III	21,080	III	22,317	III	21,523
III	23,253	IV	19,505	IV	17,315	IV	17,294	IV	16,393
IV	15,044	IV	12,839	IV	10,353	IV	10,828	IV	10,176
IV	13,202	IV	13,073	IV	11,479	IV	11,556	IV	11,023
V	9,484	V	9,101	V	6,990	V	8,206	V	9,156
V	7,693	V	6,995	V	6,699	V	6,738	V	6,892
V	6,967	V	6,150	V	5,547	V	5,946	V	6,741
IV	16,446	IV	13,275	IV	10,181	V	9,685	V	8,064
..	28,795	..	24,972	—	20,655	—	15,262	..	16,389
IV	11,404	V	8,713	V	7,727	—	—	—	—
IV	11,653	IV	10,262	V	8,104	V	9,605	IV	10,749
V	5,738	V	5,997	VI	4,824	V	5,657	V	5,640
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	234,282	..	205,069	..	194,688	...	205,319	...	243,716
II	54,143	III	47,900	III	44,760	III	41,305	II	56,771
V	9,165	V	7,683	V	7,469	V	9,865	IV	11,008
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III	35,541	III	30,173	III	33,495	III	33,918	III	43,601
III	21,311	IV	19,586	IV	16,206	IV	19,922	IV	19,310
IV	13,139	IV	11,166	IV	11,798	IV	13,147	IV	15,409
IV	11,935	IV	10,049	V	9,565	IV	11,401	IV	11,603
V	8,662	V	7,252	V	6,954	V	7,029	V	6,867
V	9,204	V	7,860	V	7,873	V	8,912	IV	12,083
V	7,395	V	6,449	V	5,639	V	6,390	V	6,609
V	5,071	VI	4,602	VI	4,548	V	5,130	V	5,711
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	19,177	IV	19,671	IV	19,579	IV	19,803	III	23,482
IV	11,050	V	8,943	V	6,587	V	5,780	V	5,155
IV	13,804	IV	10,825	V	8,687	IV	10,640	IV	11,938
V	5,841	V	5,219	VI	4,891	V	6,886	V	6,629
V	8,844	V	7,691	V	6,637	V	5,191	V	7,540
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	512,469	—	435,694	—	379,687	...	375,392	..	391,820
...	204,723	—	169,155	..	142,235	..	154,689	..	180,340

The growth of zones of

[(—)*Indicates that the place was not*

Zone/Group/District/City or Town	1961		1951	
	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5
Jaipur District				
1. Jaipur City	I	403,444	I	291,130
2. Chomu	IV	15,791	IV	12,929
3. Sambhar	IV	14,139	IV	14,301
4. Phulera	V	9,808	V	7,117
5. Amber	V	6,932	V	6,407
6. Jobner	VI	4,607	VI	3,709
Group B	..	483,143	..	422,248
Sawai Madhopur District				
1. Sawai Madhopur	III	20,952	IV	11,417
Ajmer District				
1. Ajmer City	I	231,240	I	196,633
2. Beawar	II	53,931	II	51,054
3. Kishangarh	III	25,244	III	25,696
4. Nasirabad	III	24,148	III	24,504
5. Kekri	IV	12,394	V	9,816
6. Pushkar	V	6,703	V	5,934
7. Sarwar	V	6,182	VI	4,810
8. Bijainagar	V	5,765	V	5,802
Tonk District				
1. Tonk	III	43,413	III	42,833
2. Malpura	IV	10,622	V	8,010
3. Nawai	V	8,317	V	6,079
4. Uniara	V	5,760	VI	4,558
5. Deoli	V	5,274	VI	4,021
Bundi District				
1. Lakheri	IV	13,725	IV	13,012
2. Nainwa	V	6,865	V	5,749
Kota District				
1. Indergarh	VI	2,608	VI	2,320
ZONE IV	..	441,710	..	345,945
Group A	..	44,349	..	35,764
Kota District				
1. Ramganj Mandi	V	6,805	V	5,111
Jhalawar District				
1. Jhalawar	IV	14,643	IV	12,186
2. Jhalrapatan	V	9,128	V	6,967
3. Bhawani Mandi	V	7,247	V	5,229
4. Sunel	V	6,526	V	6,271
Group B	..	317,164	..	249,250
Bhilwara District				
1. Bhilwara	III	43,499	III	29,668
2. Gangapur	V	7,769	V	5,097
Udaipur District				
1. Udaipur City	I	111,139	II	89,621
2. Nathdwara	IV	13,890	IV	12,341
3. Rajsamand	IV	11,272	V	5,432

conurbation1901-61—contd.

considered as a town in that year]

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	175,810	I	144,179	I	120,207	I	137,098	I	160,167
V	9,671	V	7,807	V	6,712	V	6,497	V	9,300
IV	14,112	IV	12,593	IV	11,627	IV	11,094	IV	10,873
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	5,130	VI	4,576	VI	3,689	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	307,746	..	266,539	..	237,452	..	220,703	..	211,480
V	8,392	V	8,216	V	7,450	IV	11,166	IV	10,328
I	147,258	I	119,524	I	113,512	II	86,222	II	73,839
III	36,720	III	28,342	III	22,362	III	22,800	III	21,928
IV	14,459	IV	11,929	V	9,452	IV	10,418	IV	12,663
IV	17,804	III	21,397	IV	19,651	III	20,241	III	22,494
V	8,245	V	7,179	V	5,698	V	5,926	V	7,053
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI	4,054	VI	4,000	VI	3,790	VI	4,418	VI	4,520
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III	38,650	III	35,798	III	30,374	III	33,864	III	38,759
V	6,615	V	5,996	V	5,373	V	6,140	V	6,502
V	5,586	VI	4,834	VI	4,042	VI	4,730	VI	4,432
VI	4,785	VI	4,311	VI	4,102	VI	4,613	VI	4,461
VI	4,071	VI	3,757	VI	3,474	V	5,205	—	—
V	6,260	V	6,530	VI	4,176	—	—	—	—
VI	4,847	VI	4,726	VI	3,996	VI	4,960	VI	4,501
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	241,764	..	197,548	..	165,701	..	156,816	..	173,710
..	23,180	..	21,734	..	20,824	..	23,095	..	25,925
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	11,549	IV	10,442	V	9,985	IV	11,474	IV	14,315
V	6,059	V	6,316	V	6,083	V	7,190	V	7,955
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	5,572	VI	4,976	VI	4,756	VI	4,431	VI	3,655
..	174,921	..	136,768	..	113,161	..	102,295	..	115,817
IV	15,169	IV	10,402	V	9,100	V	8,763	IV	10,346
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II	59,648	III	44,035	III	34,789	III	33,229	III	45,976
V	9,704	V	8,506	V	8,524	V	5,424	V	8,591
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The growth of zones of

[(—) *Indicates that the place was not*

Zone/Group/District/City or Town	1961		1951	
	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5
4. Bhindar	V	8,282	V	7,317
5. Salumbar	V	7,384	V	5,876
Chitorgarh District				
1. Chitorgarh	IV	16,888	IV	11,863
2. Pratapgarh	IV	14,573	IV	14,568
3. Nimbahera	IV	11,655	IV	10,585
4. Kapasan	V	8,371	V	6,883
5. Chhoti Sadri	V	8,265	V	6,976
6. Bari Sadri	V	7,937	V	6,851
Dungarpur District				
1. Dungarpur	IV	12,755	V	9,814
2. Sagwara	V	8,655	V	6,673
Banswara District				
1. Banswara	IV	19,566	IV	15,558
2. Kushalgarh	V	5,264	VI	4,127
Group C	..	80,197	..	60,931
Pali District				
1. Sadri	IV	12,595	IV	11,152
2. Bali	V	9,855	V	8,599
Sirohi District				
1. Abu Road	IV	17,728	IV	12,544
2. Sirohi	IV	14,451	IV	11,956
3. Sheoganj	V	9,766	V	5,720
4. Mt. Abu	V	8,076	VI	4,439
5. Pindwara	V	7,726	V	6,521
Isolated Towns	..	735,504	..	563,304
Churu District				
1. Sardarshahar	III	32,072	III	26,668
2. Rajgarh	IV	18,136	IV	14,996
3. Dungargarh	IV	16,323	IV	12,332
4. Taranagar	IV	10,406	IV	10,041
Jaipur District				
1. Chaksu	V	8,063	V	5,962
Jaisalmer District				
1. Jaisalmer	V	8,362	V	8,026
2. Pokran	V	5,284	V	5,117
Jodhpur District				
1. Jodhpur City	I	224,760	I	180,717
2. Phalodi	IV	15,722	IV	15,224
3. Pipar	IV	12,557	IV	11,251
4. Bilara	IV	12,171	IV	10,287
Nagaur District				
1. Nagaur	III	24,296	IV	19,588
2. Didwana	IV	13,547	IV	12,007
3. Merta	IV	13,083	V	7,102

conurbation 1901-61—contd.

considered as a town in that year]

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
V	6,443	V	5,651	V	5,069	VI	4,630	V	5,172
V	5,257	VI	4,691	VI	4,399	VI	4,506	VI	4,692
V	9,300	V	8,041	V	8,015	V	7,332	V	7,593
IV	13,505	IV	10,845	V	9,182	V	8,329	V	9,819
V	6,898	V	5,946	V	5,141	VI	4,278	V	5,446
V	6,085	V	5,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	6,045	V	5,615	VI	4,757	VI	4,576	V	5,050
V	5,705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	8,670	V	8,560	V	7,327	V	6,470	V	6,094
V	6,200	V	5,563	V	5,539	VI	4,499	—	—
IV	12,772	IV	10,444	V	8,588	V	7,665	V	7,038
VI	3,520	VI	3,069	VI	2,731	VI	2,594	—	—
..	43,663	..	39,046	..	31,716	..	31,426	..	31,968
V	8,701	V	7,684	V	6,035	VI	4,742	V	6,621
V	7,044	V	5,779	VI	4,882	V	5,593	V	5,186
V	9,935	V	9,725	V	8,199	V	7,180	V	6,661
V	9,501	V	7,463	V	6,197	V	6,615	V	5,651
VI	4,166	VI	4,230	VI	3,599	VI	4,010	VI	4,361
VI	4,316	VI	4,165	VI	2,804	VI	3,286	VI	3,488
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	432,063	..	350,279	..	285,443	..	306,236	..	303,652
III	26,048	IV	19,407	IV	14,348	IV	12,375	IV	10,052
IV	12,261	V	9,828	V	5,621	VI	4,526	VI	4,136
IV	11,671	V	8,212	V	6,382	—	—	—	—
V	8,319	V	6,335	V	5,785	V	5,904	V	5,745
VI	4,416	VI	4,131	VI	3,375	VI	3,949	VI	4,902
V	7,340	V	7,120	VI	4,855	V	7,420	V	7,137
VI	4,328	VI	4,516	VI	4,433	V	5,814	V	7,125
I	126,842	II	94,736	II	73,480	II	79,756	II	79,109
IV	17,689	IV	14,982	IV	12,801	IV	13,825	IV	13,924
V	8,917	V	7,961	V	6,494	V	7,556	V	6,785
V	8,864	V	7,451	V	6,364	V	8,606	V	8,695
IV	14,714	IV	13,837	IV	10,227	IV	12,960	IV	13,377
V	9,237	V	8,443	V	6,760	IV	10,122	V	9,410
VI	4,776	VI	4,424	VI	3,579	VI	4,397	VI	4,361

[(—) *Indicates that the place was not*

Zone/Group/District/City or Town	1961		1951	
	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5
Pali District				
1. Pali	III	33,303	III	24,100
2. Sojat	IV	16,548	IV	14,304
3. Sojat Road	VI	4,434	—	—
Barmer District				
1. Barmer	III	27,600	III	20,812
2. Balotra	IV	12,110	V	9,637
Jalor District				
1. Jalor	IV	12,882	V	9,387
2. Bhinmal	IV	11,832	V	9,054
Bhilwara District				
1. Shahpura	IV	12,165	IV	11,609
Udaipur District				
1. Deogarh	V	8,032	V	6,872
Bundi District				
1. Bundi	III	26,478	III	22,697
2. Keshoraipatan	VI	4,671	VI	3,451
Kota District				
1. Kota City	I	120,345	II	65,107
2. Baran	III	22,764	III	20,419
3. Chhabra	V	7,558	V	6,537
Total of all Groups	..	2,545,974	..	2,029,772
Total of Isolated Towns	..	735,504	..	563,304
Total of Urban Population of State	..	3,281,478	..	2,593,076

Growth during 1901-1961

15. The towns in Zone I can conveniently be divided into 4 groups. The first group, shown in the table, is composed of the ten towns of Ganganagar district which are dispersed over its various tehsils and form a separate entity. Out of these, the towns of Nohar and Suratgarh are the oldest and have been considered as urban areas ever since 1901. Town Bhadra was added in 1921, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh in 1931, Karanpur in 1941 and the rest of the towns namely Sangaria, Gajsinghpura, Raisinghnagar and Anupgarh sprung up only in 1951. The urban population of this group was only 7,096 in 1901 which increased to 149,952 that is about twentyone times in 1961. This extraordinary increase of the urban population was the highest recorded anywhere in the State. With the advent of the Gang Canal, this district was turned into a grainary and there was a rapid rise of population in some of the agricultural trading centres which gradually developed into urban areas. Group B in this Zone covers all the six towns of Bikaner district which form a cluster. There was only one town-Bikaner of this group in 1901. The rest of the 5 towns are recent development and have grown near Bikaner City. Deshnoke and Napasar were considered as towns in 1941 while the remaining three towns—Gangashahar, Nokhamandi and Bhinasar were added in 1951. These new towns are either commercial centres or artisan towns. The population of this group of towns has increased from 53,075 in 1901 to 188,026 in 1961 that is about three and half times. A large cluster is formed by the 27 towns of Group C in this Zone. As many as 19 of these towns have continued since 1901. Many of these places had been the headquarters of the former Jagirdars who contributed largely to the development of these places as urban areas. Of these 8 towns which have come up later on, Rajaldesar and Bidasar of Churu District were added in 1921; Chhapar of Churu district in 1941; Ratannagar of Churu district and Pilani, Mukandgarh and Bagar of Jhunjhunu district in 1951; and Vidya Vihar in Jhunjhunu district has sprung up only in 1961. One of these namely Vidya Vihar, carved out of the Pilani town of 1951 is purely an educational town and the rest are either trading centres or manufacturing and artisan towns where handicrafts and small-scale industries flourish. The population of this group of towns has increased from 194,812 in 1901 to 437,229 in 1961.

conurbation 1901-61—concld.
considered as a town in that year]

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
IV	12,356	IV	10,974	IV	10,129	IV	12,939	IV	12,673
IV	11,790	V	9,894	V	8,797	IV	10,049	IV	11,107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	12,051	V	9,240	V	7,184	V	6,380	V	6,064
V	7,765	V	5,601	V	5,142	V	5,408	V	5,118
V	7,967	V	7,114	V	6,270	V	7,624	V	7,443
V	7,503	V	6,082	V	5,032	V	5,214	VI	4,545
V	9,939	V	9,298	V	8,296	V	7,929	V	8,974
V	5,742	V	5,082	VI	4,885	V	5,461	V	5,384
III	20,846	IV	17,991	IV	16,105	IV	19,598	IV	19,313
VI	3,149	VI	2,811	VI	2,004	—	—	—	—
III	47,339	III	37,876	III	31,707	III	32,753	III	33,657
IV	14,087	IV	11,471	IV	10,157	V	9,507	V	7,892
V	6,107	V	5,462	V	5,251	V	6,164	V	6,724
—	1,512,662	..	1,228,923	..	1,049,358	..	1,018,615	..	1,080,618
—	432,063	..	350,279	..	285,443	..	306,236	..	303,652
..	1,944,725	..	1,579,202	..	1,334,801	..	1,324,851	..	1,384,270

16. A big cluster is formed by 18 towns of Zone II. Most of the towns in this group are quite old and have continued since 1901. Only three towns namely Kherli of Alwar district, Nadbai of Bharatpur district and Bandikui of Jaipur district which are agricultural trading centres, were added in 1951. Most of the other towns in this cluster are also important trading centres. Gangapur and Bandikui are railway transport towns having big railway colonies. In 1901 the population of this group was 243,716 persons, which declined in 1911 and 1921, on account of epidemics. This decline was offset partly by the increases registered in 1931 and 1941 and with a further rise of population during the decade 1941-51, the decline was completely recouped and the population in 1951 showed an increase over 1901. In 1961, however, the population of this group of towns increased by about one lakh.

17. There are six towns in group A of Zone III, which form a cluster extending into Zone I and covering four towns of its Group D. The six towns of Zone III *viz.*, Jaipur City, Chomu, Sambhar, Phulera, Amber and Jobner lie in Jaipur district while the four towns of Zone I *viz.*, Makrana, Kuchaman, Nawa and Parbatsar are in Nagaur district. Half of the number of towns in this cluster have continued since 1901. Two towns *viz.*, Amber and Makrana were added in 1921 another two towns *viz.*, Phulera and Jobner in 1951, and one town Parbatsar has come up only in 1961. Most of the towns in this cluster are artisan towns where household and small-scale industries play a prominent part in their economy. Sambhar is an important salt producing centre and the nearby town of Phulera is an important Railway town. Jaipur City, which is the Capital of the State has various manufacturing industries. The population of the towns in Group A of Zone III has increased from 180,340 in 1901 to 454,721 *i.e.* about two and half times in 1961, while that of the towns in Group D of Zone I has increased from 16,389 in 1901 to 45,906 in 1961 *i. e.* somewhat less than three times.

18. There are 17 towns in Group B of Zone III which form a cluster lying almost in the central region of the State. Twelve of these towns have been considered as urban areas ever since 1901. Town Deoli of Tonk district was treated as urban area in 1911, Lakheri of Bundi district in 1921, and the rest of the 3 towns *viz.*, Pushkar and Bijainagar of Ajmer district and Indergarh of Kota district were added in the year 1951. Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh, Kekri, Sarwar, Bijainagar, Nawai, Sawai Madhopur and Lakheri are industrial and manufacturing towns. Nasirabad and Deoli were developed as Cantonments. The rest of towns, in this group are residential. The population of this group of towns has increased from 211,480 persons in 1901 to 483,143 in 1961 *i.e.* a little over double.

19. A small cluster is formed by 5 towns belonging to Kota and Jhalawar districts, shown as Group A in Zone IV. Three towns *viz.* Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan and Sunel of Jhalawar district are urban areas since 1901, while Bhawani Mandi of Jhalawar district and Ramganj Mandi of Kota district have been treated as towns since 1951. All these towns except Jhalawar which is mainly residential, are agricultural trading centres. The population of this group was 25,925 persons in 1901, which declined in 1911 and 1921 but regained partly in 1931 and 1941. In 1951, the population shot up to 35,764 with the inclusion of 2 new towns and further increased to 44,349 in 1961. The group B of Zone IV covers 17 towns which form a cluster and are located in Chitorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Bhilwara districts in the southern part of the State. Eleven of these towns were considered as urban areas since 1901, while two towns *viz.*, Kushalgarh of Banswara district and Sagwara of Dungarpur district were added in 1911, Kapasan of Chitorgarh district in 1931, Bari Sadri of Chitorgarh district in 1941, and Rajsamand of Udaipur district and Gangapur of Bhilwara district were treated as towns in 1951. Chitorgarh, Nimbahera, Kapasan, Chhoti Sadri, Bari Sadri Bhindar and Bhilwara are industrial and manufacturing towns, the rest are administrative and residential towns. The population of this group was 115,817 in 1901, which declined in 1911 but was partly recouped in 1921 and has shown an increasing trend since 1931. The population was 317,164 persons *i. e.* a little less than three times in 1961. Seven towns of Sirohi and Pali districts which are shown in Group C of Zone IV, form a small cluster in the south-western part of the State. Six of these towns *viz.* Abu Road, Sirohi, Sheoganj and Mt. Abu of Sirohi district and Bali and Sadri of Pali district have continued ever since 1901, while Pindwara *of Sirohi district was added in 1951. Sheoganj and* Pindwara of Sirohi district and Bali and Sadri of Pali district are artisan and commercial towns. Abu Road, Sirohi and Mt. Abu are service towns of which Abu Road is also an important Railway transport centre. The population of this group has increased from 31,968 in 1901 to 80,197 persons in 1961 *i.e.* almost two and a half times.

20. As many as 28 towns lie isolated from the groups described above in the various parts of the State and are indicated under the head 'Isolated towns' in the table. A majority of these towns are dispersed over the desert area of the State in the districts Churu (4), Nagaur (3), Pali (3), Jalor (2), Barmer (2), Jaisalmer (2) and Jodhpur (4). One town each is in districts Jaipur, Udaipur and Bhilwara *viz.* Chaksu, Deogarh and Shahpura respectively. Towns Bundi and Keshoraipatan of Bundi district alongwith towns Kota, Baran and Chhabra of Kota district lie in the south-eastern part of the State. Most of these 'Isolated towns' are pretty old and 25 of them have continued since 1901. Dungargarh of Churu district and Keshoraipatan of Bundi district were added in 1921 and Sojat Road of Pali district has come up in 1961 only. Two of the Class I towns *viz.* Jodhpur city and Kota city are among these towns. There are six towns of Class III, thirteen of Class IV, five of Class V and two are of Class VI. The population of these towns has increased from 303,652 persons in 1901 to 735,504 in 1961 *i.e.* a little over two and a half times. This confirms the fact already stated that there is little growth of urban centres in the neighbourhood of these islolated towns. Whatever urban development or growth of population has taken place, is more or less confined to these old towns whose population formed about 22% of the total urban population in 1901. This population ratio has hardly increased by half a per cent in 1961, indicating a steady urban progress and development of these towns.

Functional classification of towns

21. The population size class has been the only criterion for classifying the cities and towns of the country since the Census of 1881. The towns were grouped under six size classes according to population *i.e.*, Class I—100,000 and above, Class II—50,000 to 99,999, Class III—20,000 to 49,999, Class IV—10,000 to 19,999 , Class V—5,000 to 9,999 and Class VI—below 5,000. During the previous censuses existence of a self-governing local body, such as a Municipality, was generally the main characteristics for classifying a place as a town. If there was no municipality and the population was also less than 5,000 a place could be regarded as a town if in the opinion of the Superintendent of Census Operations it had certain urban characteristics. There were of course a host of such urban attributes—cultural, economic and social—which helped the census authorities to distinguish the urban areas from the rural, depending on their local knowledge and discretion. In 1961 Census, however, an objective test was prescribed for determining the urban areas on a uniform basis throughout the country. To qualify for a town *3/4 of the* working population of a particular place was required to be engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. A large number of places which had been classified as towns in 1951 census, had to be climinated from the list of 1961 census towns, on account of the vigorous application of above qualification. Still there are a number of towns in the current census list which possess an agricultural bias and may be called agricultural

towns. There are as many as 50 towns in Rajasthan which possess a high agricultural ratio. Predominance of non-agricultural occupations, however, governs the urban characteristics of a town. The distribution of the working population in non-agricultural pursuits, therefore, presents a scientific mode of classification according to predominant functional characteristics of the population in a town. The industrial classification of all workers into the following nine categories adopted at the 1961 Census provides a basis for the functional classification of towns as it broadly corresponds to the Divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification as under:

Industrial Categories of Workers for Census 1961		Corresponding Divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification
I	Cultivator	Part of 0
II	Agricultural Labourer ..	Part of 0
III	Forestry, Fishing, Plantations, Mining and Quarrying etc.	Part of 0 and 1
IV	Household Industry	Part of 0, 1, 2 and 3
V	Manufacturing other than Household Industry	2 and 3
VI	Construction	4
VII	Trade & Commerce ..	6
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	7
IX	Services	5, 8 and 9

Methodology

22. On the basis of the methodology* indicated by the Registrar General India and reproduced here a percentage distribution can be made for all workers into the seven non-agricultural industrial categories (III to IX). The agricultural categories I and II can be excluded in each case as our purpose here is to study the *inter-se* relationships of only the non-agricultural categories. Besides, the non-agricultural categories can be grouped under three rubrics A, B, and C to take an advantage of triangular coordinates. In other words, the sum of workers in Industrial Categories III to IX can be taken as 100, and the number of workers classified in each of the seven categories worked out as percentage of this sum. The following groupings can than be made:

Group of Towns	Census Industrial Category
A	III, IV, V and VI
B	VII and VIII
C	IX

23. Three broad functional classifications can next be attempted as follows:-

1. Where the sum of percentages in III, IV, V and VI under Group A is greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of percentages of VII and VIII in B or the percentage of IX in C, the town can be called a '*Manufacturing Town*'.
2. Where the sum of percentages of VII and VIII in B is greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of values in A or C, the town can be called a *Trade and Transport Town.*
3. Where the percentage of IX in C is greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of percentages in A or in B, the town can be called a *Service Town.*

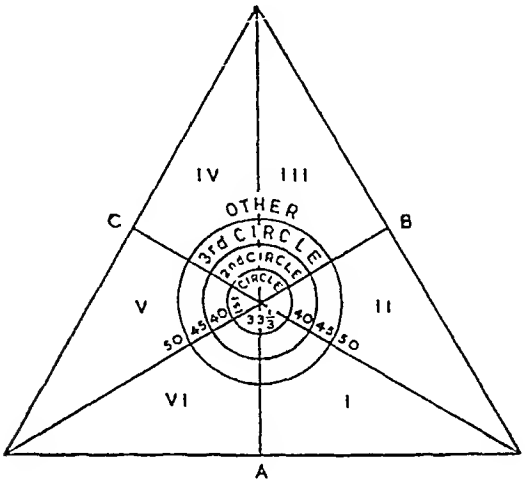
24. Towns which fall within the above three categories invariably satisfy what is later described as towns with 'Predominant function accentuated'. A further refinement can stem out from this broad threefold classification as indicated below:

1. Where the percentage of III is observed to be greater than that of IV, V or VI by 10 per cent or more, the town may be called a *Mining or Plantation Town,*
2. Where the percentage of IV is observed to be greater than that of III or VI by 10 per cent or more, the town may be called an *Artisan Town,*
3. Where the percentage of V is observed to be greater than that of III, IV or VI by 10 per cent or more, town may be called a *Manufacturing Town,*
4. Where the percentage of VII is observed to be greater than that of VIII by 10 per cent or more than the town may be called a *Trading Town,* and,
5. Where the percentage of VIII is observed to be greater than that of VII by 10 per cent or more than the town may be called a *Transport Town.*

25. Towns which fall within the above five categories invariably satisfy what is later described as towns with "predominant functions moderately diversified or accentuated." There are of course numerous instances where the percentage differences are by no means so clear cut. These are the towns which may be described as towns with "functions diversified". In the case of towns with "functions highly diversified" the only practical method to characterise a town would be to label it with reference to the highest percentage value of any one category, even though that value does not qualify the town to be classified as such, according to the predominance tests mentioned above. It is, therefore, necessary to further stratify the predominant functional classification to distinguish the strong and weak strains of functional characteristics of towns. This has been done by using the triangular coordinates. The sum of A, B and C, as explained above, is 100. If the values of A, B and C for each town were plotted by triangular coordinates, then the position of each town in the field of the triangle would facilitate its study with reference to the position of other towns in the field. The closer the position of town to the point of intersection of the perpendiculars, the more balanced would be the functions of a town. The farther away the position of a town from the point of intersection, the more pronounced would be the

*A functional classification of India's towns—Registrar General India, paper submitted to the All India Seminar on Population 1964.

function whose value pushes its position away from the point of intersection. Acting on this simple hypothesis it is possible to adopt a variety of standards of balance of all, or intensification of any one or two, of the three functional characteristics (A, B and C). The standards that have been adopted for the present classification are explained in the diagram given below:



26. The point of intersection of the perpendiculars represents a value of 33-1/3 for each of A, B and C. Three circles are now thrown around this point of intersection in the field of the triangle with the intersection point as centre. The first circle has a radius of $6\frac{2}{3}$, the second a radius of $11\frac{2}{3}$, the third a radius of $16\frac{2}{3}$. It will be readily conceded that (*i*) the three sectors A, B and C for any town falling inside the first circle will be highly balanced, that is, the function of the town will be composite in character; (*ii*) the three sectors A, B and C for any town falling outside of the first but inside the second circle will be moderately balanced with the sector value farthest away from the centre tending to disturb the equilibrium. Here, too, the functions of the town will be generally composite in character; (*iii*) the three sectors A, B and C for any town falling outside of the two inner circles but inside the third circle will be ill-balanced, the sector value farthest away from the centre accentuating the predominant characteristic of a town; (*iv*) the three sectors A, B and C for any town falling outside of the three circles will give the town a very pronounced character of that predominant sector the value of which pushes its position farthest away from the centre. In numerous cases the values are so close to each other that a particular character is picked upon as the most expedient, although the economic diversification is such that still, another rubric might be equally apt. It will also be appreciated that in the marginal cases especially, the consideration of the agricultural components (I and II) might tip the scales in favour of still another appellation. It will thus be seen that ad-hoc judgement and local knowledge have to be applied the most in deciding upon a function label for towns falling inside the first. In many cases of almost equal value in the three sectors or even in sub-sectors of the same sector, more than one rubric for the same town might be equally valid. The need for the application of ad-hoc judgement or local knowledge disappears and the reliability of the statistical indicator grows as a town moves farther away from the second circle, so much as that a town falling outside the third circle can be readily taken to have an unmistakable predominant characteristics. The value ranges of A, B and C in the three circles and outside of them in the field will, therefore be as follows:

Ranges of percentage values of A, B and C in the degrees of balance of functions of towns, 1961

Function	Circle	Sector (coordinate)	Minimum percentage value	Maximum percentage value
1. Highly balanced	1st	A	26	40
		B	26	40
		C	26	40
2. Functions moderately balanced	2nd	A	21	45
		B	21	45
		C	21	45
3. One sector accentuated	3rd	A	16	50
		B	16	50
		C	16	50
4. One sector Highly accentuated	Outside of 3 Circles but within the field	A	0 to 16	50+to 100
		B	0 to 16	50+to 100
		C	0 to 16	50+to 100

27. The six subtriangles themselves, formed by the intersection of perpendiculars, offer scope for further refinement as follows. A town according to its position within any of the six subtriangles would tend to have the characteristics noted against each:

Degrees of intensity of functions according to position of town in any of the six subtriangles of triangular coordinates

Predominant function	Subtriangle	Secondary function
Service Towns	I	Low Industry Medium Trade & Transport High Service
	II	Low Trade & Transport Medium Industry High Service

Degrees of intensity of functions according to position of town in any of the six subtriangles of triangular coordinates—concld.

1	2	3
Industrial Towns	III	Low Trade & Transport Medium Service High Industry
	IV	Low Service Medium Trade & Transport High Industry
Trade & Transport Towns	V	Low Service Medium Industry High Trade & Transport
	VI	Low Industry Medium Service High Trade & Transport

The classification which may now finally be adopted as follows :

Predominant Function	1. Services	Services, Cantonments
	2. Industrial & Manufacturing	Mining, plantation, artisan or manufacturing, construction.
	3. Trade & Commerce & Transport	Trading, port, road, railway
Relationship between Industry, Trade & Transport & Service	High Service	A—Low Industry B—Medium Trade and Transport C—Low Trade & Transport D—Medium Industry
	High Industry	A—Low Trade & Transport B—Medium Service C—Low Service D—Medium Trade & Transport
	High Trade & Transport	A—Low Service B—Medium Industry C—Low Industry D—Medium Service
Type of balance or accentuation of function (s)	1. Several functions highly balanced; highly diversified	
	2. Several functions moderately balanced; moderately diversified	
	3. One function accentuated	
	4. One function highly accentuated	

Towns classified by predominant functional characteristics.

28. The following table construeted on the basis of the above methodology, indicates the number of towns in Rajasthan according to their predominant functions and the extent to which the predominant charaeteristics are confirmed or modified.

Number of towns according to their predominant functional characteristics, together with the degree of diversification or accentuation

Functional Type	Number of towns with				
Degree of functional diversity or accentuation	Functions highly diversified	Functions moderately diversified	Predominant function accentuated	Predominant function highly accentuated	TOTAL
1. Service Towns	10	21	13	17	61
(a) Low Industry, Moderate Trade and Transport	6	9	2	7	24
(b) Low Trade and Transport, Moderate Industry	4	12	11	10	37
2. Industrial and Manufacturing Towns	11	16	18	18	63
(a) Low Trade and Transport, Moderate Service	6	12	17	14	49
(b) Low Service, Moderate Trade and Transport	5	4	1	4	14
3. Trade & Transport Towns	5	8	2	6	21
(a) Low Service Moderate Industry	2	2	..	1	5
(b) Low Industry Moderate Service	3	6	2	5	16
Total of 1,2 & 3	26	45	33	41	145

29. The above classification does not, however, give us handy rubries to go by, for example, 'Industrial and manufacturing is too omnibus a nomenclature to serve any practical purpose. It would, therefore, be advisable to split it up into mining artisan (handierafts and small industries), manufacturing and construction. Similarly, Trade and Transport should be classified into trading and transport separately and service towns separately as administrative, residential and educational. The following table shows the functional classification of towns according to their predominant charaeteristies and functional sub-types deseribed above :

Functional classification of towns according to predominant

District	Industrial & Manufacturing Towns		
	III	IV	V
	Mining	Artisan	Manufacturing
1	2	3	4
1. Ganganagar	—	—	Ganganagar II (36, 29, 35)
	—	—	*Anupgarh VI (39, 33, 28)
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
2. Bikaner	—	*Napasar V (50, 27, 23)	Bhinasar V (55, 20, 25)
	—	—	Deshnoke V (40, 31, 29)
3. Churu	—	Churu III (35, 31, 34)	—
	—	*Rajaldesar IV (49, 29, 22)	—
	—	*Sujangarh III (43, 29, 28)	—
4. Jhunjhunu	—	Surajgarh V (41, 27, 32)	Jhunjhunu III (37, 27, 36)
	—	*Mandawa V (49, 21, 30)	Mukundgarh V (49, 20, 31)
	—	Nawalgarh III (45, 24, 31)	—
	—	*Udaipuri V (44, 27, 29)	—
5. Alwar	—	—	Rajgarh IV (45, 19, 36)
6. Bharatpur	—	*Kaman IV (43, 21, 36)	—
	—	*Deeg IV (42, 21, 37)	—
	—	*Bari IV (36, 30, 34)	—
	—	—	—
7. Sawai Madhopur	—	*Todabhim V (49, 17, 34)	Sawai Madhopur III (60, 17, 23)
	—	*Hindaun III (36, 34, 30)	—
8. Jaipur	—	Kotputli IV (41, 24, 35)	Sambhar IV (40, 21, 39)
	—	Chomu IV (50, 19, 31)	—
	—	*Amber V (51, 12, 37)	—
	—	Jobner VI (49, 16, 35)	—
	—	Dausa IV (45, 23, 32)	—
	—	*Chaksu V (44, 19, 37)	—

characteristics and functional sub-types

Trade and Transport Towns			Service Towns	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Construction	Trading	Transport	Administrative	Residential & Educational
5	6	7	8	9
—	Gajsinghpura VI (24, 40, 36)	Hanumangarh IV (20, 47, 33)	Karanpur IV (28, 32, 40)	Sangaria V (21, 39, 40)
—	*Bhadra IV (35, 40, 25)	—	*Nohar IV (22, 38, 40)	—
—	—	—	Raisinghnagar V (20, 28, 52)	—
—	—	—	Suratgarh V (18, 35, 47)	—
—	Gangashahar IV (31, 41, 28)	—	Bikaner I (25, 34, 41)	—
—	Nokha Mandi V (31, 36, 33)	—	—	—
*Bidasar V (36, 30, 34)	*Taranagar IV (32, 40, 28)	—	*Dungargarh IV (26, 36, 38)	—
*Ratannagar VI (53, 20, 27)	Chhapar V (27, 45, 28)	—	*Sardarshahar III (31, 31, 38)	—
—	*Rajgarh IV (29, 40, 31)	—	*Ratangarh III (28, 34, 38)	—
—	—	—	Chirawa IV (34, 22, 44)	Pilani IV (25, 20, 55)
—	—	—	*Khetri V (31, 24, 45)	Vidyavihar VI (7, 2, 91)
—	—	—	—	*Bagar V (31, 26, 43)
—	—	—	—	—
—	Kherli VI (17, 58, 25)	—	Alwar II (31, 25, 44)	—
—	*Nadbai V (35, 37, 28)	—	*Weir V (37, 19, 44)	—
—	Bayana IV (29, 40, 31)	—	Bharatpur III (33, 24, 43)	—
—	—	—	Dholpur III (29, 25, 46)	—
—	—	—	*Rajakhera V (25, 21, 54)	—
—	—	*Gangapur III (16, 56, 28)	Karauli III (39, 21, 40)	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Bandikui IV (13, 66, 21)	Jaipur I (34, 26, 40)	—
—	—	Phulera V (11, 75, 14)	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—

Functional classification of towns according to predominant

1	2	3	4
9. Sikar	—	*Ramgarh IV (49, 20, 31)	*Lachhamangarh IV (43, 25, 32)
	—	Sikar II (37, 29, 34)	Khandela IV (65, 24, 11)
	—	*Sri Madhopur IV (53, 25, 22)	—
10. Ajmer	—	*Sarwar V (45, 20, 35)	Beawar II (50, 25, 25)
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
11. Tonk	—	Nawai V (46, 24, 30)	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
12. Jaisalmer	—	—	—
	—	—	—
13. Jodhpur	—	Phalodi IV (37, 29, 34)	—
	—	*Pipar IV (56, 23, 21)	—
	—	*Bilara IV (56, 17, 27)	—
14. Nagaur	—	Ladnu III (39, 26, 35)	Nagaur III (40, 26, 34)
	—	Kuchaman IV (47, 23, 30)	Makrana IV (68, 15, 17)
	—	*Parbatsar V (44, 18, 38)	—
15. Pali	—	*Bali V (41, 22, 37)	Pali III (52, 22, 26)
	—	*Sadri IV (44, 24, 32)	—
16. Barmer	—	Balotra IV (43, 34, 23)	—
17. Jalor	—	—	—
18. Sirohi	—	*Pindwara V (39, 29, 32)	—
	—	Sheoganj V (35, 35, 30)	—
19. Bhilwara	—	—	Bhilwara III (38, 26, 36)
	—	—	—
20. Udaipur	—	Deogarh V (45, 28, 27)	—
	—	*Bhindar V (42, 26, 32)	—
21. Chitorgarh	—	Kapasan V (51, 19,30)	Chitorgarh IV (39, 25, 36)
	—	*Chhoti Sadri V (41, 26, 33)	—
	—	Bari Sadri V (43, 30,27)	—
22. Dungarpur	—	—	—

characteristics and functional sub-types—contd.

5	6	7	8	9
—	—	—	Fatehpur III (24, 30, 46)	—
—	—	—	*Neem-ka-thana IV (37, 24, 39)	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Ajmer I (21, 46, 33)	Kishangarh III (34, 26, 40)	Pushkar V (12, 20 ,68)
—	—	—	*Kekri IV (35, 24, 41)	Nasirabad III (21, 24, 55)
—	—	—	—	Bijainagar V (27, 36, 37)
—	—	—	*Malpura IV (36, 17, 47)	Uniara V (35, 13, 52)
—	—	—	Tonk III (37, 21, 42)	—
—	—	—	Deoli V (35, 21, 44)	—
—	—	—	Jaisalmer V (23, 26, 51)	—
—	—	—	Pokaran V (30, 27, 43)	—
—	—	—	Jodhpur I (28, 32, 40)	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Merta IV (30, 41, 29)	Didwana IV (32, 26, 42)	—
—	—	—	Nawa V (22, 25, 53)	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Sojat Road VI (30, 56, 14)	Sojat IV (32, 24, 44)	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	Barmer III (30, 37, 33)	—	—	—
—	—	—	Jalor IV (32, 21, 47)	*Bhinmal IV (35, 27, 38)
—	—	Abu Road IV (16, 58, 26)	Sirohi IV (26, 17, 57)	Mount Abu V (19, 11, 70)
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	*Shahpura IV (38, 18, 44)	—
—	—	—	Gangapur V (39, 19, 42)	—
Rajsamand IV (43, 20, 35)	Salumbar V (30, 38, 32)	—	Nathdwara IV (30, 27, 43)	—
—	—	—	Udaipur I (30, 29, 42)	—
—	—	—	Nimbahera IV (32, 31, 37)	—
—	—	—	Pratapgarh IV (29, 27, 44)	—
—	—	—	—	—
Sagwara V (38, 25, 37)	—	—	Dungarpur IV (35, 31, 34)	—

Functional classification of towns according to Predominant

1	2	3	4
23. Banswara	—	—	—
	—	—	—
24. Bundi	—	Nainwa V (45, 15, 40)	Lakheri IV (70, 10, 20)
	—	—	—
25. Kota	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
26. Jhalawar	—	—	—
	—	—	—

30. The above table gives in braekets the percentage of workers in each town engaged in the three main functional types of aetivities *viz.* 1. Industrial and Manufacturing, 2. Trade and Transport and 3. Service in the same order. The population size-class of each town is also indicated in Roman numerals I to VI. Towns with predominantly agricultural characteristics (industrial categories I & II) have been marked with an asterisk* According to the figures indicated for each of the main characteristics, it is sometimes difficult to classify a town in a particular functional type or sub-type, specially when the three functions are more or less balanced. In such cases the opinion of the local authorities and the existence of various types of industrial, commercial and service institutions have guided the categorisation of a town in a particular type of function. Five, Class I towns have been classified as service towns, on account of the predominance of working population in services. In two of these towns namely Jodhpur and Kota, functions are highly balanced, while in the other three towns namely Bikaner, Jaipur and Udaipur the functions are moderately balanced. The sixth class I town *viz.*, Ajmer has been categorised as a Transport (Railway) town on account of the highest percentage (46) of workers in Trade and Transport activities. The predominant function has been accentuated in case of this town as a large percentage of workers are employed in Railway (Transport) establishments. Among the Class II towns, Alwar is a service town with functions moderately balanced, Sikar is an artisan town with functions highly balanced, Ganganagar is a manufacturing town with functions highly balaneed and Beawar (Ajmer District) is another manufacturing town with predominant function accentuated. In Class III there are 11 service towns, 10 manufacturing towns, and 2 are in trade and transport. Among the service towns, functions are highly balanced in case of two towns *viz.*, Sardarshahar and Ratangarh of Churu district. In manufacturing towns functions are highly balanced in case of 3 towns *viz.*, Churu, Hindaun (Sawai Madhopur district) and Jhunjhunu. Functions are also highly balaneed in one of the trading towns *viz.*, Barmer. The cantonment town of Nasirabad has been placed under residential town as it is not an administrative headquarter. Among the Class IV towns, 20 are service towns, 23 are in manufacturing and 9 trade and transport towns. In Service towns 3 towns have their functions highly balanced *viz.*, Nimbahera and Pratapgarh (Chitorgarh district) and Bhinmal (Jalor district). Two of the industrial and manufacturing towns also have their functions highly balanced *viz.*, Phalodi (Jodhpur district) and Bari (Bharatpur district). In Class V, there are 21 service towns, 24 manufacturing towns and 6 in trade and transport. Three of the service towns *viz.*, Chhabra (Kota district), Bijainagar (Ajmer district) and Jhalrapatan (Jhalawar district) have their functions highly balanced. Among the industrial

characteristics and functional sub-types—concld.

5	6	7	8	9
—	—	—	Banswara IV (26, 24, 50)	—
—	—	—	Kushalgarh V (24, 25, 51)	—
—	—	—	Keshoraipatan VI (39, 20, 41)	—
—	—	—	Bundi III (34, 26, 40)	—
—	Ramganj Mandi V (38, 31, 31)	—	Kota I (29, 31, 40)	Indergarh VI (28, 18, 54)
—	—	—	Baran III (31, 28, 41)	—
—	—	—	*Chhabra V (31, 32, 37)	—
—	—	—	Jhalawar IV (30, 19, 51)	Bhawanimandi V (28, 32, 40)
—	—	—	Jhalrapatan V (34, 30, 36)	*Sunel V (40, 18, 42)

and manufacturing towns, three have their functions highly balanced *viz.*, Sheoganj (Sirohi district), Deshnoke (Bikaner district) and Bidasar (Churu district). Functions are also highly balanced in case of 3 trade and commercial towns *viz.*, Nadbai (Bharatpur district), Nokha Mandi (Bikaner district) and Salumbar (Udaipur district). Ramganj Mandi of Kota, district, which has its functions highly balanced deserves a special mention. According to the highest percentage of figures (39) in manufacturing activities it could be classed as Manufacturing with sub-function mining. However, in view of its predominant trade and commerce activities in which the number of workers is larger than in Mining, or any other manufacturing activities, this town has been put under the category of Trade and Transport. In Class VI, 3 are service towns, 3 in manufacturing, and 3 in trade and transport. Only one of these towns *viz.* Anupgarh (Ganganagar district) which is a manufacturing town, has its functions highly balanced.

31. It has already been stated that some of the towns have their functions diversified to a great extent, while others have their predominant functions accentuated. An attempt has, therefore, been made to list the towns in the following statement so as to bring out the factors which are responsible for diversification or accentuation of the predominant characteristics :

Towns arranged according to their predominant characteristics, showing the nature of trade, industry etc. found in each of them, conforming or modifying their predominant characteristics.

TRADE AND COMMERCIAL TOWNS

CLASS III

Barmer . . . . . Agricultural and Ghee trading

CLASS IV

Rajgarh (Churu) . . . . . Agricultural trading
Bayana . . . . . Agricultural trading
Gangashahar . . . . . Agricultural trading
Taranagar . . . . . Agricultural trading
Bhadra . . . . . Agricultural trading

CLASS V

Nokha Mandi . . . Agricultural trading
Salumbar . . Agricultural trading

Chhapar	Agricultural trading
Ramganj Mandi	Agricultural trading
Nadbai	Agricultural trading

CLASS VI

Gajsinghpura	Agricultural trading
Kherli	Agricultural trading

INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING TOWNS

(a) Spinning & weaving

CLASS II

Ganganagar	Textile mill, sugar mill, cotton ginning, oil crushing, agricultural trading, administrative.
Beawar	Textile mill, cotton ginning, wool pressing, agricultural and wool trading, bidi works, hosiery manufacturing.

CLASS III

Bhilwara	Textile mill, ginning, mica industry, agricultural trading.
Pali	Textile mill, Bone mill, metal industry, agricultural trading, Cotton ginning and pressing.
Jhunjhunu	Handloom cotton and woollen industry, shoe making, administrative.
Nawalgarh	Handloom cotton and woollen industry, shoe making.
Hindaun	Handloom coarse-cloth weaving, agricultural trading, administrative.

CLASS IV

Lachhmangarh	Handloom, cotton and woollen industry
Deeg	Handloom cotton cloth weaving
Chomu	Handloom cloth weaving
Kuchaman	Handloom cloth, cotton and woollen, Emery stone manufacturing.
Bari	Handloom coarse cloth
Dausa	Handloom weaving industry, Soap store works.
Kaman	Handloom cloth weaving
Rajgarh (Alwar)	Handloom cloth weaving
Kotputli	Handloom cloth weaving

CLASS V

Sheoganj	Handloom cloth weaving
Udaipur (jhunjhunu)	Handloom cotton and woollen industry, shoe making.
Kapasan	Handloom cotton cloth weaving
Nawai	Handloom coarse cloth, Daries, woollen (Namada)
Mandawa	Handloom coarse cloth, woollen Blankets, shoe-making.
Bhindar	Handloom cotton cloth weaving, ginning, Dal and Rice Mill, Soap-stone crushing.
Chhoti Sadri	Handloom cotton cloth weaving, Ginning & pressing.
Mukandgarh	Handloom cotton and woollen industry, shoe-making.
Surajgarh	Handloom cotton and woollen industry, shoe-making.
Chaksu	Handloom coarse cloth weaving.
Bari Sadri	Handloom cotton cloth weaving, cotton Ginning and pressing.
Pindwara	Handloom cotton cloth weaving.
Amber	Handloom cotton and woollen industry.
Deshnoke	Handloom cotton and woollen industry.
Nainwa	Handloom coarse cloth weaving.
Napasar	Handloom cotton and woollen industry.
Sarwar	Handloom cotton and woollen industry.
Bhinasar	Handloom cotton and woollen industry.
Parbatsar	Handloom cotton and woollen industry, Bidi works.

CLASS VI

Jobner	Handloom cotton cloth weaving industry.
Anupgarh	Handloom coarse cloth weaving.

(b) Miscellaneous Industries

CLASS II

Sikar . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth, gota kinari, shoe making, administrative.

CLASS III

Churu . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth, shoe-making, administrative.
Sujangarh . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth.
Nagaur . . . . . Small scale metal and hardware industry, general engineering and Brass works, administrative.
Ladnu . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth.
Sawai Madhopur . . . . . Cement factory, wooden toy industry, bidi works, khas articles.

CLASS IV

Makrana . . . . . Stone carving and dressing.
Chitorgarh . . . . . Cotton ginning and pressing, stone dressing and crushing.
Phalodi . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth,
Sambhar . . . . . Salt refineries.
Ramgarh . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth, shoe-making.
Lakheri . . . . . Cement factory.
Sadri . . . . . Calico printing, tie and dye works.
Pipar . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth.
Bilara . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth, coarse cloth weaving.
Khandela . . . . . Manufacture of wooden toys, gota, kinari.
Sri Madhopur . . . . . Brass works, dyeing and printing of cloth, shoe-making, gota kinari.
Rajsamand . . . . . Construction work.
Rajaldesar . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth, coarse cotton and woollen cloth weaving.

CLASS V

Bali . . . . . Calico printing, tie and dye works.
Bidasar . . . . . Construction work.
Sagwara . . . . . Construction work.
Todabhim . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth.
Deogarh . . . . . Dyeing and printing of cloth, Ivory and wooden toys.

CLASS VI

Ratannagar . . . . . Construction work.

(c) Railway, including Railway Towns.

CLASS I

Ajmer . . . . . Railway loco, carriage and wagon workshop, Iron-casting and steel rolling mill, hosiery factory, gota kinari, distillery, biscuit factory, ice-factory, administrative.

CLASS III

Gangapur . . . . . Railway work shop and colony, rice, Dal and Oil mills.

CLASS IV

Hanumangarh . . . . . Railway work shop and colony, Flour mill, dal mill.
Abu Road . . . . . Railway loco works, stone dressing and crushing, lime industry.
Merta . . . . . Railway loco works and colony, Ivory works.
Bandikui . . . . . Railway loco works, Agricultural trading centre.

CLASS V

Phulera . . . . . Railway loco running shed and colony.

CLASS VI

Sojat Road . . . . . Railway colony and loco running shed.

ADMINISTRATIVE TOWNS

CLASS I

Jaipur . . . . . Administrative capital of Rajasthan, Textile mill, Metal rolling in basic form, Iron casting, Tube making, wire drawing, Electric cable manufacturing, Cycle manufacturing, steel furniture, Sofas and trunk manufacture, Bolts and nuts manufacture, Ball bearing factory, Biscuit factory, Gota Kinari factory, felt factory, Hume pipe factory, tile factory, Ice factory,

	manufacture of textile machinery and Agricultural implements, Dal mill, Oil mill, bone mill, Cold storage, Distillery, Handloom industry, Carpet weaving, Hosiery mill, Saw mill, Manufacture of Celluloid articles, Loco carriage and wagon workshop, Water works, Power House work shop, Motor vehicle repairs workshops, Precious stones and gems cutting, jewellery making, Dyeing and printing of cloth, Tie and Dye works, paper machine, toy Shoe making, Stone carving and sculpture, Enamelling and engraving of brass and other metal articles, Bangle making from lac.
Jodhpur	Administrative District Head quarter, Iron and Steel rolling mill, Metal casting, Manufacture of agricultural implements, wire-cable industry, Bicycle manufacture, Plastic and celluloid industry, Auto repairs, oil mill, Distillery, Badla and gota factory, Tyre and rubber factory, wire and cable industry, stone crushing, Railway work sbop, Bidi works, Dyeing and printing of cloth, Tie and dye works, Shoe making, Bangle making from lac.
Bikaner	Administrative District Head quarter, Iron and Steel rolling mill, Metal casting, manufacture of Agricultural implements, wool pressing, wool cleaning, Dal mill, cold storage, Hosiery factory, Ice factory, Rubber Chemicals, Ayurvedic medicine manufacture, Tile factory, Plastic works, Loco carriage and wagon worksbop, E & M.E. Dept. Workshop, Handloom industry, Dyeing and printing of cloth, Tie and Dye works, Bangle making from lac.
Kota	District Head quarter, Metal casting, Oil mill, Distillery, Rubber industry, Stone Polishing, Ice factory, Railway wagon repair shop, Bidi works, Handloom industry, Furniture making.
Udaipur	District Headquarter, Iron casting and engineering, cotton mill, Bone mill, Distillery, Furniture making, Manufacture of Ayurvedic medicine, Soap stone crushing, Railway workshop, Auto-vehicle repairs, Handloom industry, Dyeing and printing of cloth, Manufacture of wooden toys.
	CLASS II
Alwar	District Headquarter, Foundry and metal works, Oil mill, manufacture of paints and varnishes, stone dressing and crushing, Handloom industry.
	CLASS III
Bharatpur	District Headquarter, steel-rolling mill, Iron casting, Machinery Manufacture, oil mill, Railway wagon factory.
Tonk	District Headquarter, Bidi works, Handloom Darries.
Sardarshahar	Tehsil Headquarter, Dyeing and printing of cloth, Business centre.
Dholpur	Tehsil Headquarter, Glass factory.
Fatebpur	Tehsil Headquarter, Agricultural trading shoe making.
Ratangarh	Tehsil Headquarter.
Bundi	District Headquarter, Agricultural trading.
Kishangarh	Tehsil Headquarter, Textile mill, cotton ginning and pressing, stone dressing.
Karauli	Tehsil Headquarter, Agricultural trading.
Baran	Tehsil Headquarter, Tie and Dye industry, Oil mill.
	CLASS IV
Banswara	District Headquarter, cotton ginning and pressing, Rice husking, Handloom industry.
Sojat	Tehsil Headquarter, Lime manufacture.
Dungargarh	Tehsil Headquarter, Agricultural trading.
Jhalawar	District Headquarter.
Pratapgarh	Tehsil Headquarter, Oil mill, Ginning press, Bidi works.
Sirohi	District Headquarter.
Nathdwara	Tehsil Headquarter, jewellery and enamal works.
Nohar	Tehsil Headquarter, oil mill.
Didwana	Tehsil Headquarter.

Chirawa	Tehsil Headquarter, Dyeing and printing of cloth, Shoe making.
Jalor	Tehsil Headquarter, Handloom coarse cloth manufacture.
Dungarpur	District Headquarter, Agricultural trading centre.
Kekri	Tehsil Headquarter, cotton ginning and pressing, wool cleaning and pressing.
Shahpura	Tehsil Headquarter, cotton ginning and pressing, Bidi works.
Nimbahera	Tehsil Headquarter, cotton ginning and pressing, oil mill, stone dressing.
Karanpur	Tehsil Headquarter, cotton ginning and pressing.
Malpura	Tehsil Headquarter, woollen (Namda) manufacture, cotton ginning and pressing.
Neem-ka-thana	Tehsil Headquarter, mineral grinding mill.

CLASS V

Rajakhera	Tehsil Headquarter.
Raisinghnagar	Tehsil Headquarter, cotton ginning and pressing, oil mill, dal mill.
Jhalrapatan	Tehsil Headquarter.
Jaisalmer	District Headquarter.
Suratgarh	Tehsil Headquarter, Agricultural trading centre.
Nawa	Tehsil Headquarter.
Khetri	Tehsil Headquarter.
Gangapur	Tehsil Headquarter, cotton ginning and pressing.
Chhabra	Tehsil Headquarter.
Weir	Tehsil Headquarter.
Uniara	Tehsil (Headquarter at Aligarh).
Pokaran	Tehsil Headquarter.
Kushalgarh	Tehsil Headquarter.

CLASS VI

Keshoraipatan	Tehsil headquarter

RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL TOWNS

CLASS III

Nasirabad	Cantonment, Cotton ginning and pressing.

CLASS IV

Bhinmal	Service, Dyeing and Printing, Shoe making.
Pilani	Service

CLASS V

Sangaria	Service-cum-trade
Mt. Abu	Hill Station
Bhawanimandi	Service-cum-trade
Bagar	Service
Pushkar	Hindu religious place
Sunel	Service, Cotton ginning and pressing.
Bijainagar	Service-cum-agricultural trade, cotton ginning and pressing, Sugar mill.
Deoli	Service, Coarse cloth manufacture.

CLASS VI

Vidya Vihar	Educational
Indergarh	Service

Distribution of population in towns by functional characteristics by size and class

32. We now proceed to tabulate the towns in each of the six size classes separately in descending order of population according to their predominant functional characteristics such as trade and commercial, industrial and manufacturing, transport and communication, administrative, residential and educational. The total number of towns and the total population in each class has also been indicated in the following table :

Classification of cities and towns according to their

Total number in Class and Population		Trade and Commerce		Industrial and Manufacturing	
Town	Population	Town	Population	Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Class I (Population 100,000 and over)	
TOTAL 6	1,241,562				
				Class II (Population 50,000—99,999)	
				Ganganagar	63,854
				Beawar	53,931
				Sikar	50,636
TOTAL 4	241,128			3	168,421
				Class III (Population 20,000—49,999)	
		Barmer	27,600	Bhilwara	43,499
				Churu	41,727
				Pali ..	33,303
				Sujangarh	30,761
				Jhunjhunu	24,962
				Nawalgarh	24,911
				Nagaur	24,296
				Ladnu	23,825
				Sawai Madhopur	20,952
				Hindaun	20,237
TOTAL 23	667,337	1	27,600	10	288,473
				Class IV (Population 10,000-19,999)	
		Rajgarh (Churu)	18,136	Lachhmangarh	18,484
		Bayana	12,223	Deeg	17,668
		Gangashahar	10,696	Makrana	17,270
		Taranagar	10,406	Chitorgarh	16,889
		Bhadra	10,000	Chomu	15,791
				Phalodi	15,722
				Kuchaman	15,458
				Bari	14,695
				Dausa	14,612
				Sambhar	14,139
				Ramgarh (Sikar)	14,956
				Lakheri	13,725
				Sadri	12,595
				Pipar	12,557
				Bilara	12,171
				Kaman	12,140
				Balotra	12,110
				Rajgarh (Alwar)	12,048
				Khandela	11,765
				Sri Madhopur	11,555
				Kotputli	11,281
				Rajsamand	11,272
				Rajaldesar	10,980
TOTAL 52	707,581	5	61,461	23	318,882

predominant functional characteristics

Transport and Communication		Administrative		Residential and Educational	
Town	Population	Town	Population	Town	Population
7	8	9	10	11	12
Ajmer	231,240	Jaipur	403,444		
		Jodhpur	224,760		
		Bikaner	150,634		
		Kota	120,345		
		Udaipur	111,139		
1	231,240	5	1,010,322		
		Alwar	72,707		
		1	72,707		
Gangapur	22,591	Bharatpur	49,776	Nasirabad	24,148
		Tonk	43,413		
		Sardar Shahar	32,072		
		Dholpur	27,412		
		Fatehpur	27,039		
		Ratangarh	26,631		
		Bundi	26,478		
		Kishangarh	25,244		
		Karauli	23,696		
		Baran	22,764		
1	22,591	10	304,525	1	24,148
Hanumangarh	17,909	Banswara	19,566	Bhinmal	11,832
Abu Road	17,728	Sojat	16,548	Pilani	11,565
Merta	13,083	Dungargarh	16,323		
Bandikui	10,638	Jhalawar	14,643		
		Pratapgarh	14,573		
		Sirohi	14,451		
		Nathdwara	13,890		
		Nohar	13,728		
		Didwana	13,547		
		Chirawa	12,928		
		Jalor	12,882		
		Dungarpur	12,755		
		Kekri	12,394		
		Shahpura	12,165		
		Nimbahera	11,655		
		Karanpur	11,551		
		Malpura	10,622		
		Neem-ka-thana	10,262		
4	59,358	18	244,483	2	23,397

Classification of cities and towns according to their

Total number in Class and Population		Trade and Commerce		Industrial and Manufacturing	
Town	Population	Town	Population	Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Class I (Population 100,000 and over)	
TOTAL 6	1,241,562				
				Class II (Population 50,000—99,999)	
				Ganganagar	63,854
				Beawar	53,931
				Sikar	50,636
TOTAL 4	241,128			3	168,421
				Class III (Population 20,000—49,999)	
		Barmer	27,600	Bhilwara	43,499
				Churu	41,727
				Pali ..	33,303
				Sujangarh	30,761
				Jhunjhunu	24,962
				Nawalgarh	24,911
				Nagaur	24,296
				Ladnu	23,825
				Sawai Madhopur	20,952
				Hindaun	20,237
TOTAL 23	667,337	1	27,600	10	288,473
				Class IV (Population 10,000-19,999)	
		Rajgarh (Churu)	18,136	Lachhmangarh	18,484
		Bayana	12,223	Deeg	17,668
		Gangashahar	10,696	Makrana	17,270
		Taranagar	10,406	Chitorgarh	16,888
		Bhadra	10,000	Chomu	15,791
				Phalodi	15,722
				Kuchaman	15,458
				Bari	14,695
				Dausa	14,612
				Sambhar	14,139
				Ramgarh (Sikar)	14,956
				Lakheri	13,725
				Sadri	12,595
				Pipar	12,557
				Bilara	12,171
				Kaman	12,140
				Balotra	12,110
				Rajgarh (Alwar)	12,048
				Khandela	11,765
				Sri Madhopur	11,555
				Kotputli	11,281
				Rajsamand	11,272
				Rajaldesar	10,980
TOTAL 52	707,581	5	61,461	23	318,882

predominant functional characteristics—concld.

Transport Communication		Administrative		Residential and Educational	
Town	Population	Town	Population	Town	Population
7	8	9	10	11	12
Phulera	9,808	Rajakhera	9,956	Sangaria	8,112
		Raisinghnagar	9,493	Mt. Abu	8,076
		Jhalrapatan	9,128	Bhawanimandi	7,247
		Jaisalmer	8,362	Bagar	7,174
		Suratgarh	8,330	Pushkar	[6,703
		Nawa	8,097	Sunel	6,526
		Khetri	8,058	Bijainagar	5,765
		Gangapur	7,769	Uniara	5,760
		Chhabra	7,558	Deoli	5,274
		Weir	7,119		
		Pokaran	5,284		
		Kushalgarh	5,264		
1	9,808	12	94,418	9	60,637
Sojat Road	4,434	Keshoraipatan	4,671	Vidya Vihar	3,464
				Indergarh	2,608
1	4,434	1	4,671	2	6,072
8	327,431	47	1,731,126	14	114,254

Classification of cities and towns according to thier

Total number in Class and Population		Trade and Commerce		Industrial and Manufacturing	
Town	Population	Town	Population	Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Class V (Population 5,000-9,999)	
		Nokha Mandi	7,740	Bali	9,855
		Salumbar	7,384	Sheoganj	9,766
		Chhapar	7,255	Udaipur	9,723
		Ramganj Mandi	6,805	Bidasar	9,389
		Nadbai	5,979	Sagwara	8,655
				Todabhim	8,653
				Kapasan	8,371
				Nawai	8,317
				Mandawa	8,290
				Bhindar	8,282
				Chhoti Sadri	8,265
				Mukandgarh	8,144
				Surajgarh	8,101
				Chaksu	8,063
				Deogarh	8,032
				Bari Sadri	7,937
				Pindwara	7,726
				Amber	6,932
				Deshnoke	6,880
				Nainwa	6,865
				Napasar	6,634
				Sarwar	6,182
				Bhinasar	5,442
				Parbatsar	5,081
TOTAL 51	389,611	5	35,163	24	189,585
				Class VI (Population under 5,000)	
		Gajsinghpura	4,681	Jobner	4,607
		Kherli	3,137	Ratannagar	4,363
				Anupgarh	2,294
TOTAL 9	34,259	2	7,818	3	11,264
GRAND TOTAL 145	3,281,478	13	132,042	63	976,625

predominant functional characteristics—concld.

Transport Communication		Administrative		Residential and Educational	
Town	Population	Town	Population	Town	Population
7	8	9	10	11	12
Phulera	9,808	Rajakhera	9,956	Sangaria	8,112
		Raisinghnagar	9,493	Mt. Abu	8,076
		Jhalrapatan	9,128	Bhawanimandi	7,247
		Jaisalmer	8,362	Bagar	7,174
		Suratgarh	8,330	Pushkar	6,703
		Nawa	8,097	Sunel	6,526
		Khetri	8,058	Bijainagar	5,765
		Gangapur	7,769	Uniara	5,760
		Chhabra	7,558	Deoli	5,274
		Weir	7,119		
		Pokaran	5,284		
		Kushalgarh	5,264		
1	9,808	12	94,418	9	60,637
Sojat Road	4,434	Keshoraipatan	4,671	Vidya Vihar	3,464
				Indergarh	2,608
1	4,434	1	4,671	2	6,072
8	327,431	47	1,731,126	14	114,254

33. There are 6 towns in Class I category of towns. The largest of these is Jaipur which is the capital of the State; Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur are the administrative headquarters of their respective districts and were the headquarters of the former administrative divisions also. Ajmer, which was the capital of the former Ajmer State prior to the reorganisation of States in 1956, is also an important centre of Western Railway administrative offices and has loco and carriage workshops. Since a large proportion of the population of this city is employed in the Railway Transport undertakings, it has been classed as a Transport (Railway) town. Among the 4 Class II towns, Alwar, which is the administrative headquarter of the district, has been classified as an administrative town. The other 3 towns namely Ganganagar, Beawar and Sikar are the industrial and manufacturing towns. Ganganagar and Beawar are noted for textile industry while Sikar is famous for dyeing & printing of cloth. Ganganagar and Sikar are also the administrative headquarters of their respective districts. In Class III, there are 23 towns, of which one is trade and commercial town, 10 industrial and manufacturing towns, 1 transport (railway) town, 10 administrative and 1 is a residential town. According to predominant functional characteristics, town Barmer which is the administrative headquarter of its district has been classified as a trade and commercial town where large scale trading of 'Ghee' is carried on. Towns Bhilwara, Churu, Pali, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur and Sawai Madhopur which are the administrative headquarters of their respective districts, are classed as Industrial and Manufacturing towns. Bhilwara and Pali are centres of textile industry, Sawai Madhopur has a big cement factory, and Churu, Jhunjhunu and Nagaur are noted for their household and small scale industries. Sujangarh, Nawalgarh, Ladnu and Hindaun are important artisan towns. Gangapur is an important Railway Town having a big railway colony. Hindaun and Gangapur are also important as Mandis in Sawai Madhopur district. Among the ten administrative towns, three namely Bharatpur, Tonk and Bundi are the district headquarters and the rest are headquarters of their respective tehsils. 52 towns of the State are in Class IV. Of these, 5 are trade and commercial towns, 23 industrial and manufacturing towns, 4 transport (railway) towns, 18 administrative towns and only two are residential. Rajgarh and Taranagar of Churu district, Bhadra of Ganganagar district and Bayana of Bharatpur district are important as agricultural trading centres. Gangashahar which is a town about 2 miles from Bikaner city, is a business centre. Among the 23 industrial and manufacturing towns Makrana of Nagaur district is famous for marble industry, Sambhar for salt industry, Chomu and Dausa of Jaipur district for handloom industry, and Lakheri of Bundi district is well known for cement industry. The rest of them are artisan towns noted for their household and small scale industries. Hanumangarh of Ganganagar district, Abu Road of Sirohi district, Merta of Nagaur district and Bandikui of Jaipur district are important railway (transport) towns. Of the 18 administrative towns five *viz.*, Banswara, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Jalor and Dungarpur are the district headquarters. Bhinmal of Jalor district and Pilani of Jhunjhunu district are residential towns. Almost in equal number of towns (51) are in Class V. Among these 5 are trade and commercial towns, 24 industrial and manufacturing towns, 1 is a railway (transport) town, 12 administrative towns and 9 are residential towns. Nokha Mandi of Bikaner district, Salumbar of Udaipur district, Chhapar of Churu district, Ramganj Mandi of Kota district and Nadbai of Bharatpur district are important as agricultural trading centres. Ramganj-Mandi has also a large proportion of workers in Mining industry. All the 24 manufacturing towns are noted for household and small scale industries. Phulera is an important railway (transport) town having a big railway colony. Of the 13 administrative towns, Jaisalmer is the only district headquarter while others are headquarters of their tehsils. There are eight towns classed as residential of which Mt. Abu in Sirohi district is important as a hill station, Pushkar of Ajmer district is a pilgrimage centre, while Sangaria of Ganganagar district, Bijainagar of Ajmer district and Bhawanimandi of Jhalawar district are agricultural trading centres. There are 9 towns in Class VI, of which 2 are trade and commercial towns, 3 industrial and manufacturing towns, 1 railway (transport) town, 1 administrative town and 2 are residential and educational towns. Gajsinghpura of Ganganagar district, and Kherli of Alwar district are important agricultural trading centres. Jobner of Jaipur district, Ratannagar of Churu district and Anupgarh of Ganganagar district are noted for household and cottage industries. Sojat Road of Pali district is a railway (transport) town. Keshoraipatan is the headquarter of a tehsil in Bundi district. Vidya Vihar of Jhunjhunu district is a purely educational town and Indergarh of Kota district is residential. To sum up, out of the 145 towns in the State, 13 are trade and commercial, 63 are industrial and manufacturing, 8 are transport, 47 administrative and 14 are residential and educational towns.

Progress of urbanisation in districts

34. A comparison of the proportion of persons residing in towns to that of 1,000 persons of the total population obtaining in the past Censuses throws significant light on the progress of urbanisation in the various districts of the State. The following table has been constructed for this purpose showing the proportions of urban population per 1,000 persons of the general population at the time of various Censuses :

Proportion of urban population per 1,000 of general population during sixty years (1901-61)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
RAJASTHAN	163	162	140	135	130	121	135
1. Ganganagar	145	142	90	78	69	38	49
2. Bikaner	423	428	434	366	349	270	279
3. Churu	316	353	339	307	290	213	219
4. Jhunjhunu	177	192	163	168	158	167	173
5. Alwar	81	83	75	72	72	63	79
6. Bharatpur	137	132	130	131	132	129	135
7. Sawai Madhopur	102	87	85	88	86	89	94
8. Jaipur	263	243	192	182	170	150	166
9. Sikar	175	185	176	180	172	177	176
10. Ajmer	374	395	335	324	333	275	270
11. Tonk	147	161	181	184	186	197	208
12. Jaisalmer	97	120	121	149	134	152	190
13. Jodhpur	299	323	290	282	259	252	255
14. Nagaur	129	123	113	114	105	94	98
15. Pali	93	88	72	73	74	73	90
16. Barmer	61	64	50	48	44	39	36
17. Jalor	45	44	42	41	41	43	44
18. Sirohi	164	142	118	118	110	111	124
19. Bhilwara	73	64	40	37	38	38	55
20. Udaipur	109	107	85	80	78	76	123
21. Chitorgarh	95	99	92	82	71	68	96
22. Dungarpur	53	53	54	62	68	69	61
23. Banswara	52	55	54	52	52	55	43
24. Bundi	153	160	141	148	140	112	139
25. Kota	189	143	106	98	90	90	104
26. Jhalawar	77	76	62	66	70	77	102

35. The proportion of urban population of the State shows an increasing trend during the period 1911-61. During the decade 1901-11, there was, however, a fall in the proportion of urban population from 135 in 1901 to 121 in 1911. This decrease may be attributed to the epidemics and diseases which caused large scale migration of persons from urban to the rural areas during this period. This deficit in urban population was partly offset in the Census years 1921 and 1931. From 1931 onwards there was generally an increase in the urban component of the population except in the decade 1951-61, when there was a decline in the urban proportion of population of 1961 as compared to 1951 in the districts Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Chitorgarh, Banswara and Bundi. This may be partly due to a lesser rate of growth in urban areas and also to some extent due to the out-migration of persons from some of the urban centres in search of fresh avenues of employment and means of livelihood. The highest proportion of urban population in the State is noticeable in Bikaner district followed by Ajmer district. Churu, Jodhpur and Jaipur are some of the other districts where the proportion of urban population is high. The lowest proportion of urban population has been registered in Jalor district. It will be observed that district Ganganagar has shown a phenomenal growth of urban population and the urban proportion in this district has risen from barely 38 in 1911 to 145 in 1961. Other districts where there has been a high increase in the urban component of population are Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Kota. Except the two districts Ganganagar and Churu, the rest of the districts where the increase of urban component is high, are the districts in which five Class I towns of Rajasthan are located. Districts where the urban proportion has declined are Tonk, Jaisalmer Dungarpur and Jhalawar. In some districts *viz.*, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar, Pali, Jalor, Chitorgarh and Banswara, the urban proportion ha more or less been steady, except for the small variations during the Census years 1911-1941. This is an indication of the fact that urban development and progress in the State is largely confined to the areas around the big cities and the urban areas of Churu and Ganganagar districts. The rest of the urban centres have remained static in urban progress in the recent past as the emergence of big towns as administrative headquarters of various divisions and districts has relegated other towns into comparative neglect of enterprise and urban facilities.

Changes in proportions of urban population by class of towns

36. The fact that a large proportion of the urban population in the State and the districts is flocking to big cities is confirmed by the following table which shows the proportion of urban population in the State as well as the districts residing in Class I towns during the various Census years :

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district found in class I towns 1901-61
(Districts which have no Class I towns are omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
RAJASTHAN	378	303	297	167	175	103	116
1. Bikaner	801	797	930	..	..	..	..
2. Jaipur	803	784	772	760	754	804	736
3. Ajmer	632	607	644	621	651	..	..
4. Jodhpur	847	831	781	..	..	..	..
5. Udaipur	695	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kota	752	..	..	..	..	..	..

37. It will be observed that over one-third of the State urban population of 1961 is found in the 6 Class I towns. The share of urban population in Class I towns, has varied during the period 1901—61 from about 10·3% to 37·8%. Among the Class I towns, Jaipur city is the oldest town which has contributed about 75-80% of the urban population of the district in the various Censuses. Bikaner is another district where the proportion of urban population in Class I has been 80% and above. In 1941, when Bikaner city entered the field as Class I town for the first time, its population was 93% of the urban population in the district. This proportion, however, decreased in 1951 Census possibly due to the emergence of separate townships of Gangashahar and Bhinasar in close proximity. The contribution to urban population of the district by Jodhpur city, which emerged as a Class I town in 1941, is also equally high ranging from 78 to 85%. Ajmer city entered as a Class I towns in 1921 for the first time. The percentage of urban population of the district living in Ajmer city ranges between 60 to 65%. It will, however, be observed that the proportion of the city population to the urban population of the district has been fluctuating within a small range. Udaipur and Kota with 70% and 75% of the urban population of their districts respectively residing in them have come up as Class I towns only in 1961 Census. The proportion of urban population in Class II towns is very low in the State and has considerably declined since 1901 as indicated in the following table :

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district found in Class II towns, 1901—61
(Districts which have no class II towns are omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
RAJASTHAN	74	102	58	114	107	168	190
1. Ganganagar	426	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Alwar	827	813	855	..	..	..	838
4. Sikar	552	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ajmer	148	157	..	..	..	577	518
6. Jodhpur	..	..	..	757	742	727	729
7. Udaipur	..	703	687	..	..	..	..
8. Kota	..	655	..	..	..	..	..

38. The highest concentration of urban population in Class II towns was found in Bikaner district during the Census years 1901-31. This was because Bikaner was the only town in the district up to 1931 where the entire urban population was centralised. Alwar is the other Class II town which has contributed a high proportion of urban population in that district. This proportion in Alwar district ranges from 81.3 to 85.5%. Alwar was originally a Class II town in 1901, but its population declined in 1911—31 and it came down to Class III during these Censuses. It, however, regained its position among Class II towns in 1941. Jodhpur also contributed a high proportion of urban population 72.7 to 75.7% in the district during the period 1901 to 1931 when it was a Class II town. Udaipur entered as a Class II town in 1941 and continued as such in 1951 Census contributing about 70% of the urban population in the district. Kota has made a very rapid progress. It was a town in Class III upto 1941 and entered in Class II during 1951 Census. It jumped up to Class I in 1961. In Ajmer district, Ajmer town was in Class II during the Census years 1901 and 1911; while a new town Beawar entered in this class during 1951. Ganganagar and Sikar are the two towns which have entered into this Class during the present census. The proportion of urban population residing in Class III towns of the State fluctuated between 16 to 22% during the period 1901—61 as will be seen from the following table:

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district found in class III towns, 1901-61

(Districts which have no class III towns are omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
RAJASTHAN	203	218	194	186	164	181	182
1. Ganganagar	—	408	—	—	—	—	—
2. Churu	631	651	650	196	—	—	—
3. Jhunjhunu	392	419	257	—	—	—	—
4. Alwar	—	—	—	862	857	807	—
5. Bharatpur	492	484	507	311	349	321	360
6. Sawai Madhopur	910	—	—	—	—	—	408
7. Sikar	188	567	515	280	265	269	263
2. Ajmer	135	155	161	259	128	286	313
9. Tonk	592	654	648	654	641	621	716
10. Nagaur	399	223	—	—	—	—	—
11. Pali	434	414	—	—	—	—	—
12. Barmer	695	684	—	—	—	—	—
13. Bhilwara	686	640	—	—	—	—	—
14. Udaipur	—	—	—	648	603	624	659
15. Bundi	512	505	594	—	—	—	—
16. Kota	142	205	701	691	673	676	697

39. The highest proportion of population in Class III towns of 1961 was in Sawai Madhopur district (910) followed by Alwar district where the proportion ranged from 807 to 862 during the period 1911—31. In the present Census there is no Class III town in Alwar district. The lowest proportion in this Class of towns has been found in Ajmer district being 135 in 1961 and 128 in 1921. The proportion of urban population in Class III towns of various districts goes on fluctuating from year to year and does not indicate any particular trend. While old Class III towns gradually enter into Class II, fresh Class III towns are coming up from Class IV and hence the fluctuation from year to year and district to district. The urban proportion of population in Class IV towns of the State has fluctuated between 18 to 24 per cent during the period 1901—61 as indicated in the table below :

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district found in Class IV towns, 1901-61

(District which have no class IV towns are omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
RAJASTHAN	216	187	199	228	202	241	232
1. Ganganagar	355	121	335	—	—	—	—
2. Bikaner	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Churu	268	202	155	471	660	836	656
4. Jhunjhunu	192	202	356	456	438	443	415
5. Alwar	137	—	—	—	—	—	162
6. Bharatpur	361	212	223	420	291	420	482
7. Sawai Madhopur	—	893	756	577	414	767	387
8. Jaipur	133	130	62	66	73	64	54
9. Sikar	460	255	262	483	493	479	459
10. Ajmer	34	—	141	62	113	69	89
11. Tonk	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Jodhpur	153	169	109	120	129	126	128
13. Nagaur	492	632	732	575	397	440	467
14. Pali	380	438	605	320	340	690	668
15. Barmer	305	—	608	—	—	—	—
16. Jalor	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Sirohi	557	595	—	—	—	—	—
18. Bhilwara	192	250	604	528	—	—	536
19. Udaipur	157	97	—	—	—	—	—
20. Chitorgarh	637	641	284	303	—	—	—
21. Dungarpur	595	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Banswara	787	791	783	772	—	—	—
23. Bundi	265	290	—	561	612	798	811
24. Kota	—	—	209	209	216	—	—
25. Jhalawar	390	398	498	480	—	497	552

40. Both the towns in Jalor district are in Class IV during the present Census, showing the highest proportion of urban population in this class among the various districts. Banswara district follows next with its proportion in Class IV being more or less static within a narrow range of 77—79%. The proportion of urban population in Class IV towns was found to be high in districts Churu, Sawai Madhopur, Pali and Bundi in 1911, when some of the towns came down to Class IV from Class III on account of the diseases and epidemics during the decade 1901—11. A very low proportion (34) of population in Class IV towns has been registered in Ajmer district during 1961 Census. The proportion of urban population in Class V towns of the State has been gradually decreasing from Census to Census during the period 1921—61. During 1901—21 there was, however, an increase in this Class of towns from 238 in 1901 to 278 in 1921. From 1921 onwards it declined and came down to 120 in 1961 as shown in the table given below:

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district found in Class V town 1901–61

(Districts which have no class V towns are omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
RAJASTHAN	119	166	223	255	278	250	238
1. Ganganagar	173	376	566	595	436	648	—
2. Bikaner	142	142	38	—	—	—	—
3. Churu	80	125	195	333	340	93	272
4. Jhunjhunu	389	379	387	544	562	557	585
5. Alwar	—	133	145	138	143	193	—
6. Bharatpur	147	266	270	222	313	259	158
7. Sawai Madhopur	90	107	244	423	482	233	205
8. Jaipur	50	76	147	128	129	109	126
9. Sikar	—	178	223	237	242	252	278
10. Ajmer	51	66	36	37	86	39	48
11. Tonk	264	215	204	110	113	208	120
12. Jaisalmer	1,000	1,000	629	612	—	1,000	1,000
13. Jodhpur	—	—	110	123	129	147	143
14. Nagaur	109	145	202	357	439	476	448
15. Pali	128	148	395	680	497	168	332
16. Barmer	—	316	392	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
17. Jalor	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	621
18. Sirohi	443	297	696	672	692	654	611
19. Bhilwara	122	110	396	472	1,000	1,000	464
20. Udaipur	148	200	313	283	236	204	274
21. Chitorgarh	363	359	716	697	824	639	1,000
22. Dungarpur	404	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	590	1,000
23. Banswara	213	—	—	—	759	747	1,000
24. Bundi	133	128	178	204	—	—	—
25. Kota	90	117	90	100	111	324	303
26. Jhalawar	610	602	502	291	772	311	307

41. It will be observed that a special feature of this class of towns is the fact that all the 26 districts have claimed their towns in Class V during the various Censuses. Jaisalmer had all its towns in this class during 1901-11 and 1951-61, Barmer during 1901—31, Jalor during 1911-51, Bhilwara during 1911-21, Chitorgarh in 1901, Dungarpur in 1901 and during 1921-51 and Banswara in 1901. Sirohi, Chitorgarh ad Jhalawar are some of the other districts where the proportion of urban population in Class V towns is high. However, as in towns of Classes III and IV, the lowest proportions in Class V towns have also been found in Ajmer district. This is the only class of towns which is found in all the districts of the State. As in case of Class V, the proportion of urban population in Class VI towns of the State has been decreasing during the period 1921 to 1961 and has come down from 74 to 10. The proportion had increased during the period 1901-21 as revealed the following table :

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district found in class VI Towns 1901-61

(Districts which have no Class VI towns are omitted)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
RAJASTHAN	10	24	29	50	74	57	42
1. Ganganagar	46	95	99	405	564	352	1,000
2. Bikaner	—	61	32	—	—	—	—
3. Churu	21	22	—	—	—	71	72
4. Jhunjhunu	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Alwar	36	54	—	—	—	—	—
6. Bharatpur	—	38	—	47	47	—	—
7. Sawai Madhopur	—	—	—	—	104	—	—
8. Jaipur	9	10	19	46	44	23	24
9. Ajmer	—	15	18	21	22	29	32
10. Tonk	—	131	148	236	246	171	164
11. Jaisalmer	—	—	371	388	1,000	—	—
12. Nagaur	—	—	66	68	164	84	85
13. Pali	58	—	—	—	163	142	—
14. Jalor	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
15. Sirohi	—	108	304	328	308	346	389
16. Udaipur	—	—	—	69	161	172	67
17. Chitorgarh	—	—	—	—	176	361	—
18. Dungarpur	—	—	—	—	—	410	—
19. Banswara	—	209	217	228	241	253	—
20. Bundi	90	77	228	235	388	202	189
21. Kota	16	23	—	—	—	—	—
22. Jhalawar	—	—	—	229	228	192	141

42. The highest proportion found in this class was 1,000 in Ganganagar district in 1901 and Jaisalmer in 1921, when all the towns in these districts were in Class VI. Other districts which recorded considerable proportions of the urban population in this class during the different censuses are Tonk, Sirohi, Banswara, Bundi and Jhalawar. The proportions in this class were also quite high in Ganganagar district during 1911-31 and district Jalor in 1901 and districts Chitorgarh and Dungarpur in 1911. Some of the lowest proportions in this class have been registered in districts Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota. Considering the relative importance of the various classes of towns in the State as a whole in so far as the proportion of urban population residing in each of them is concerned during the different Census years, it is found that class I towns dominate the urban scene during the period 1941-61. The proportion of population living in Class V towns was on the other hand comparatively greater than other classes during the period 1901-31. However, judging the relative importance of classes during the whole span of 60 years from 1901 to 1961, the towns in Class V have consistently held the field except during the Censuses of 1941 and 1951. The importance of Class V towns in urban life of the State has considerably dwindled in 1961 when the proportion of population living in this Class has come down to 120 per 1,000 of urban population from as high as 278 in 1921. Among the various districts Class I is predominant in Bikaner, Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur, Class II in Alwar, Class III has importance in Churu, Tonk, Udaipur and Kota, Class IV in Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Banswara and Bundi and Class V in Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Jhalawar. Class VI is comparativley insignificant as the proportion of urban population residing in this Class of towns in the State was found to be very low.

Concentration of population in intermediate class ranges

43. Having considered the relative importance of various classes of towns in the districts and the State, it would be worth-while to further investigate the concentration of urban population in certain intermediate population ranges covering the towns with population 20,000 and above. The following tables respectively indicate the distribution of 1,000 persons of urban population in 1961 and in 1951 in the State and the various districts between the population ranges with populations 20,000 and over:

Distribution of population between towns, district by district, with populations over 20,000 in 1961

State/District	Average population per town	Number in towns per 1,000 of general population in district	Number per 1,000 of Urban population in towns with a population of				
			100,000 & over	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	22,631	163	378	—	42	86	149
1. Ganganagar	14,995	145	—	—	426	—	—
2. Bikaner	31,338	423	801	—	—	—	—
3. Churu	18,913	316	—	—	—	201	430
4. Jhunjhunu	11,575	177	—	—	—	—	392
5. Alwar	29,297	81	—	—	827	—	—
6. Bharatpur	17,441	137	—	—	—	317	175
7. Sawai Madhopur	19,226	102	—	—	—	—	910
8. Jaipur	49,932	263	808	—	—	—	—
9. Sikar	20,528	175	—	—	—	352	188
10. Ajmer	45,701	374	632	—	—	148	135
11. Tonk	14,677	147	—	—	—	592	—
12. Jaisalmer	6,823	97	—	—	—	—	—
13. Jodhpur	66,303	299	847	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaur	15,082	129	—	—	—	—	399
15. Pali	15,347	95	—	—	—	—	434
16. Barmer	19,855	61	—	—	—	—	695
17. Jalor	12,357	45	—	—	—	—	—
18. Sirohi	11,549	164	—	—	—	—	—
19. Bhilwara	21,144	73	—	—	—	686	—
20. Udaipur	26,667	109	695	—	—	—	—
21. Chitorgarh	11,282	95	—	—	—	—	—
22. Dungarpur	10,705	53	—	—	—	—	—
23. Banswara	12,415	52	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bundi	12,935	153	—	—	—	—	512
25. Kota	32,016	189	752	—	—	—	142
26. Jhalawar	9,386	77	—	—	—	—	—

Distribution of population between towns, district by district, with population over 20,000 in 1951

State/District	Average population per town	Number in towns per 1,000 of general population in district	Number per 1,000 of Urban population in towns with a population of				
			100,000 & over	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	18,261	162	303	35	25	91	169
1. Ganganagar	8,929	142	—	—	—	—	408
2. Bikaner	25,485	428	797	—	—	—	—
3. Churu	16,827	353	—	—	—	216	434
4. Jhunjhunu	11,302	192	—	—	—	—	419
5. Alwar	23,713	83	—	—	—	813	—
6. Bharatpur	13,306	132	—	—	—	—	484
7. Sawai Madhopur	13,281	87	—	—	—	—	—
8. Jaipur	37,119	243	784	—	—	—	—

Distribution of population between towns, district by district, with populations over 20,000 in 1951—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Sikar	17,862	185	—	—	—	353	214
10. Ajmer	40,531	395	606	—	—	157	155
11. Tonk	13,100	161	—	—	—	654	—
12. Jaisalmer	6,572	120	—	—	—	—	—
13. Jodhpur	54,370	323	831	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaur	13,403	123	—	—	—	—	223
15. Pali	14,539	88	—	—	—	—	414
16. Barmer	15,225	64	—	—	—	—	684
17. Jalor	9,221	44	—	—	—	—	—
18. Sirohi	8,236	142	—	—	—	—	—
19. Bhilwara	15,458	64	—	—	—	—	640
20. Udaipur	21,243	107	—	703	—	—	—
21. Chitorgarh	9,621	99	—	—	—	—	—
22. Dungarpur	8,244	53	—	—	—	—	—
23. Banswara	9,843	55	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bundi	11,227	160	—	—	—	—	505
25. Kota	19,899	148	—	—	654	—	205
26. Jhalawar	7,663	76	—	—	—	—	—

44. The average population per town works out to be 22,631 persons in 1961 while it was 18,261 in 1951 in the State as a whole. However, the number of persons living in the towns of the State, per 1,000 of the general population has almost ramained the same (163 in 1961 and 162 in 1951). The number per 1,000 of urban population in Class I towns with population 100,000 and over has increased in 1961 to 378 from 303 in 1951. There is no town in the range 80,000 to 100,000 in the 1961 Census, while in 1951 there was one town *viz.* Udaipur in this range and the proportion of population worked out to 35 per 1,000 persons in urban areas of the State and in Udaipur district the corresponding proportion in this range contributed by this town was 703. In the next range of population 60,000 to 80,000, the proportion per 1,000 urban population is 42 in 1961 while it was 25 in 1951. There was only one town Kota in this range in 1951 which contributed a proportion of 654 per 1,000 persons in urban areas of Kota district. In 1961, there are two towns Ganganagar and Alwar in this range and the corresponding proportions in districts Ganganagar and Alwar are 426 and 827 respectively. In the range 40,000 to 60,000 the proportion is 86 in 1961 and the corresponding proportion in 1951 was 91. Thus, the proportion has slightly come down in 1961 Census. The highest proportion in this range is 686 in Bhilwara district in 1961 while the highest in 1951 was 813 in Alwar district. These proportions indicate the contributions of urban population made by towns Bhilwara and Alwar to their respective districts in these Censuses. In 1961 there are six towns in this range *viz.* Churu, Bharatpur, Sikar, Beawar, Tonk and Bhilwara. In 1951 there were only five towns as Bhilwara and Bharatpur have come in this range in 1961 while Alwar which was in this range in 1951 has gone up to the next higher range 60,000 to 80,000. The number in the population range 20,000 to 40,000 was 169 per 1,000 of the urban population of the State in 1951 but it has come down to 149 in 1961. The highest proportion registered in 1961 in this range is 910 in Sawai Madhopur district while it was 684 in Barmer district in 1951 Census. The lowest proportion in 1961 is 135 in Ajmer district while it was 155 in 1951 in the same district. These are also the lowest proportions recorded in the respective Censuses in towns with populations 20,000 and over in the various districts of the State.

45. It is further revealed from the above table that there is a concentration of urban population in the State in the higher population ranges in as many as 14 districts *viz.*, 1. Bikaner, 2. Churu, 3. Alwar, 4. Sawai Madhopur, 5. Jaipur, 6. Sikar, 7. Ajmer, 8. Tonk, 9. Jodhpur, 10. Barmer, 11. Bhilwara, 12. Udaipur, 13. Bundi and 14. Kota, where the majority of the urban population resides in towns of population 20,000 and over according to 1961 Census. There are, however, no such towns in districts 1. Jaisalmer, 2. Jalor, 3. Sirohi, 4. Chitorgarh, 5. Dungarpur, 6. Banwara and 7. Jhalawar. In five districts *viz.*, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Nagaur and Pali the majority of the urban population lives in towns with population less than 20,000. On the other hand, in 1951 there was concentration in these higher population ranges in 13 districts. District Sawai Madhopur has entered in the population range of above 20,000 in 1961 only. In the six districts where the cities of population 100,000 and over are located the concentration of populaton is clearly reflected in their respective proportions *i.e.*, Bikaner (801), Jaipur (808), Ajmer (632), Jodhpur (847) Udaipur (695) and Kota (752).

Progress of population in cities and towns classified according to character during 1901-1961—contd.

Class of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41. Khetri	8,058	7,148	8,727	7,378	6,039	7,125	8,537
42. Gangapur (Bhilwara) ..	7,769	5,097	—	—	—	—	—
43. Chhabra	7,558	6,537	6,107	5,462	5,251	6,164	6,724
44. Weir	7,119	5,183	5,071	4,602	4,548	5,130	5,711
45. Pokaran	5,284	5,117	4,328	4,516	4,433	5,814	7,125
46. Kushalgarh	5,264	4,127	3,520	3,069	2,731	2,594	—
47. Deoli	5,274	4,021	4,071	3,757	3,474	5,205	..
48. Keshoraipatan	4,671	3,451	3,149	2,811	2,004	—	—
(*b*) *Residential and Educational Towns*							
49. Nasirabad	24,148	24,504	17,804	21,397	19,651	20,241	22,494
50. Bhinmal	11,832	9,054	7,503	6,082	5,032	5,214	4,545
51. Pilani	11,565	11,194	—	—	—	—	—
52. Sangaria	8,112	3,879	—	—	—	—	—
53. Mt. Abu	8,076	4,439	4,316	4,165	2,804	3,286	3,488
54. Bhawani Mandi	7,247	5,229	—	—	—	—	—
55. Bagar	7,174	5,837	—	—	—	—	—
56. Pushkar	6,703	5,934	—	—	—	—	—
57. Sunel	6,526	6,271	5,572	4,976	4,756	4,431	3,655
58. Bijainagar	5,765	5,802	—	—	—	—	—
59. Uniara	5,760	4,558	4,785	4,311	4,102	4,613	4,461
60. Vidyavihar	3,464	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Indergarh	2,608	2,320	—	—	—	—	—
B. Trading and Commercial Towns ..	132,042	103,692	56,663	41,129	33,001	28,345	27,504
	(+27·34)	(+83·00)	(+37·77)	(+24·63)	(+16·43)	(+3·05)	
1. Barmer	27,600	20,812	12,051	9,240	7,184	6,380	6,064
2. Rajgarh (Churu)	18,136	14,996	12,261	9,828	5,621	4,526	4,136
3. Bayana	12,223	9,485	8,662	7,252	6,954	7,029	6,867
4. Gangashahar	10,696	8,819	—	—	—	—	—
5. Taranagar	10,406	10,041	8,319	6,335	5,785	5,904	5,745
6. Bhadra	10,000	6,708	4,750	3,783	3,058	—	—
7. Nokha Mandi	7,740	4,557	—	—	—	—	—
8. Salumbar	7,384	5,876	5,257	4,691	4,399	4,506	4,692
9. Chhapar	7,255	5,949	5,363	—	—	—	—
10. Ramganjmandi	6,805	5,111	—	—	—	—	—
11. Nadbai	5,979	4,582	—	—	—	—	—
12. Gajsinghpura	4,681	2,940	—	—	—	—	—
13. Kherli	3,137	3,816	—	—	—	—	—
C. Industrial and Manufacturing Towns	976,625	793,143	604,317	493,232	404,077	407,090	412,360
	(+23·13)	(+31·25)	(+22·52)	(+22·06)	(—0·74)	(—1·28)	
1. Ganganagar	63,854	36,437	16,136	9,943	—	—	—
2. Beawar	53,931	51,054	36,720	28,342	22,362	22,800	21,928
3. Sikar	50,636	44,140	32,334	26,297	21,080	22,317	21,523
4. Bhilwara	43,499	29,668	15,169	10,402	9,100	8,763	10,346
5. Churu	41,727	40,047	28,269	21,965	16,932	16,038	15,657
6. Pali	33,303	24,100	12,356	10,974	10,129	12,939	12,673
7. Sujangarh	30,761	26,296	24,972	17,157	12,520	12,086	9,762
8. Jhunjhunu	24,962	20,637	16,874	14,272	11,950	13,266	12,279
9. Nawalgarh	24,911	26,679	20,620	16,902	12,570	14,059	12,315
10. Nagaur	24,296	19,588	14,714	13,837	10,227	12,960	13,377
11. Ladnu	23,825	20,914	16,446	13,275	10,181	9,685	8,064
12. Sawai Madhopur	20,952	11,417	8,392	8,216	7,450	11,166	10,328
13. Hindaun	20,237	14,673	13,804	10,825	8,687	10,640	11,938
14. Lachhmangarh	18,484	18,748	15,044	12,839	10,353	10,828	10,176
15. Deeg	17,668	13,187	13,139	11,166	11,798	13,147	15,409

Progress of population in cities and towns classified according to character during 1901-1961—concld.

Class of Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Makrana	17,270	13,943	11,404	8,713	7,727	—	—
17. Chitorgarh	16,888	11,863	9,300	8,041	8,015	7,332	7,593
18. Chomu	15,791	12,929	9,671	7,807	6,712	6,497	9,300
19. Phalodi	15,722	15,224	17,689	14,982	12,801	13,825	13,924
20. Kuchaman	15,458	13,745	11,653	10,262	8,104	9,605	10,749
21. Bari	14,695	12,181	11,935	10,049	9,565	11,401	11,603
22. Dausa	14,612	11,048	8,844	7,691	6,637	5,191	7,540
23. Sambhar	14,139	14,301	14,112	12,593	11,627	11,094	10,873
24. Ramgarh	13,956	13,079	13,202	13,073	11,479	11,556	11,023
25. Lakheri	13,725	13,012	6,260	6,530	4,176	—	—
26. Sadri	12,595	11,152	8,701	7,684	6,035	4,742	6,621
27. Pipar	12,557	11,251	8,917	7,961	6,494	7,556	6,785
28. Bilara	12,171	10,287	8,864	7,451	6,364	8,606	8,695
29. Kaman	12,140	9,420	9,204	7,860	7,873	8,912	12,083
30. Balotra	12,110	9,637	7,765	5,601	5,142	5,408	5,118
31. Rajgarh (Alwar)	12,048	9,485	9,165	7,683	7,469	9,865	11,008
32. Khandela	11,765	7,791	9,484	9,101	6,990	8,206	9,156
33. Sri Madhopur	11,555	8,278	7,693	6,995	6,699	6,738	6,892
34. Kotputli	11,281	10,048	9,948	8,739	7,157	6,879	8,439
35. Rajsamand	11,272	5,432	—	—	—	—	—
36. Rajaldesar	10,980	9,130	8,310	7,204	6,573	—	—
37. Bali	9,855	8,599	7,044	5,779	4,882	5,593	5,186
38. Sheoganj	9,766	5,720	4,166	4,230	3,599	4,010	4,361
39. Udaipur	9,723	8,687	7,510	7,144	6,441	7,743	8,638
40. Bidasar	9,389	8,041	8,094	5,812	5,165	—	—
41. Sagwara	8,655	6,673	6,200	5,563	5,539	4,499	—
42. Todabhim	8,653	7,091	5,841	5,219	4,891	6,886	6,629
43. Kapasan	8,371	6,883	6,085	5,400	—	—	—
44. Nawai	8,317	6,079	5,586	4,834	4,042	4,730	4,432
45. Mandawa	8,290	8,192	7,895	6,956	5,630	5,536	5,165
46. Bhindar	8,282	7,317	6,443	5,651	5,069	4,630	5,172
47. Chhoti Sadri	8,265	6,976	6,045	5,615	4,757	4,576	5,050
48. Mukandgarh	8,144	6,343	—	—	—	—	—
49. Surajgarh	8,101	6,636	6,829	6,082	5,349	5,992	5,243
50. Chaksu	8,063	5,962	4,416	4,131	3,375	3,949	4,902
51. Deogarh	8,032	6,872	5,742	5,082	4,885	5,461	5,384
52. Bari Sadri	7,937	6,851	5,705	—	—	—	—
53. Pindwara	7,726	6,521	—	—	—	—	—
54. Amber	6,932	6,407	5,130	4,576	3,689	—	—
55. Deshnoke	6,880	6,203	5,187	—	—	—	—
56. Nainwa	6,865	5,749	4,847	4,726	3,996	4,960	4,501
57. Napasar	6,634	5,857	4,388	—	—	—	—
58. Sarwar	6,182	4,810	4,054	4,000	3,790	4,418	4,520
59. Bhinasar	5,442	4,361	—	—	—	—	—
60. Parbatsar	5,081	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Jobner	4,607	3,709	—	—	—	—	—
62. Ratannagar	4,363	4,171	—	—	—	—	—
63. Anupgarh	2,294	1,612	—	—	—	—	—
D. Railway Towns	327,431 (+29·49)	252,854 (+42·02)	178,046 (+21·88)	146,084 (+10·77)	131,877 (+27·32)	103,579 (+15·07)	90,016
1. Ajmer	231,240	196,633	147,258	119,524	113,512	86,222	73,839
2. Gangapur	22,591	14,078	11,050	8,943	6,587	5,780	5,155
3. Hanumangarh	17,909	6,837	5,027	3,468	—	—	—
4. Abu Road	17,728	12,544	9,935	9,725	8,199	7,180	6,661
5. Merta	13,083	7,102	4,776	4,424	3,579	4,397	4,361
6. Bandikui	10,638	8,543	—	—	—	—	—
7. Phulera	9,808	7,117	—	—	—	—	—
8. Sojat Road	4,434	—	—	—	—	—	—

Non-industrial towns which declined in population at (Certain Censuses—1901-61)—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICT KOTA							
Kota	120,345	65,107	47,339	37,876	31,707	32,753	33,657
Chhabra	7,558	6,537	6,107	5,462	5,251	6,164	6,724
DISTRICT BUNDI							
Bundi	26,478	22,697	20,846	17,991	16,105	19,598	19,313
DISTRICT JHALAWAR							
Jhalawar	14,643	12,186	11,549	10,442	9,985	11,474	14,315
Jhalrapatan	9,128	6,967	6,059	6,316	6,083	7,190	7,955

51. There are 40 non-industrial towns in the State showing a population which fluctuated from decade to decade during 1901-61. 5 of these towns are in Bharatpur district, 4 each in Tonk and Ajmer districts and 3 in Udaipur district, 2 each in Churu, Nagaur, Jalor, Sirohi, Chitorgarh, Kota and Jhalawar districts and one each in Bikaner, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara and Bundi districts. As already stated, there was generally a decline in the population of most of the towns during the decades 1901–11 and 1911–21. Besides, in case of a few towns the population has shown some decreases in the other decades also. Karauli of Sawai Madhopur district has also registered decreases in population during the decades 1931–41 and 1941–51 due to migration of population to other areas. The Census Superintendent of 1911 has recorded that "Karauli's decline is an interesting instance of the disadvantageous effects of the proximity of a railway. The opening of the Nagda-Mathura railway which cuts through a corner of the State is said to have caused a depreciation in the trade of Karauli and as a result to have drawn away some of its population to towns not far off in the Jaipur state on the new railway." Bharatpur and Nathdwara (Udaipur district) have shown decline of population in the decade 1921–31 which may be ascribed to the economic depression. During the decade 1931–41, the population also declined in towns Nasirabad (Ajmer district), Nawa (Nagaur district) and Jhalrapatan (Jhalawar district). Nasirabad declined in the population probably due to disbandment of some of the regiments while migration of population may be responsible in case of Nawa and Jhalrapatan. In the towns of Dholpur (Bharatpur district), Neem-ka-thana (Sikar district), Deoli and Uniara (Tonk district), the population showed a decrease during the decade 1941–51 on account of their dwindling importance with the formation of the State of Rajasthan. The rise of the townships of Gangashahar and Bhinasar during this period in the close proximity of Bikaner City was perhaps responsible for the decline in the population of the City. Ratangarh (Churu District) and Bijainagar (Ajmer District) towns have declined in population during the decade. Bijainagar town was created in 1951 and on account of the closure of certain industrial establishments population of the town probably migrated. In the industrial towns of the State generally there has been a steady rise of population during the various decades of 1901–61. Among these towns, however, there are as many as 43 towns out of 63, which have shown fluctuation of populations. These towns are listed in the following table showing the progress of their population during the various census years from 1901-1961 :

Industrial towns whose population fluctuated between 1901 and 1961

District/Town	Population in 1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICT CHURU							
Bidasar	9,389	8,041	8,094	5,812	5,165	—	—
DISTRICT JHUNJHUNU							
Jhunjhunu	24,962	20,637	16,874	14,272	11,950	13,266	12,279
Nawalgarh	24,911	26,679	20,620	16,902	12,570	14,059	12,315
Udaipur	9,723	8,687	7,510	7,144	6,441	7,743	8,638
Surajgarh	8,101	6,636	6,829	6,082	5,349	5,992	5,243
DISTRICT ALWAR							
Rajgarh	12,048	9,485	9,165	7,683	7,469	9,865	11,008

Industrial towns whose population fluctuated between 1901 and 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICT BHARATPUR							
Bari	14,695	12,181	11,935	10,049	9,565	11,401	11,603
Kaman	12,140	9,420	9,204	7,860	7,873	8,912	12,083
Deeg	17,668	13,187	13,139	11,166	11,798	13,147	15,409
DISTRICT SAWAI MADHOPUR							
Sawai Madhopur	20,952	11,417	8,392	8,216	7,450	11,166	10,328
Todabhim	8,653	7,091	5,841	5,219	4,891	6,886	6,629
Hindaun	20,237	14,673	13,804	10,825	8,687	10,640	11,938
DISTRICT JAIPUR							
Chomu	15,791	12,929	9,671	7,807	6,712	6,497	9,300
Dausa	14,612	11,048	8,844	7,691	6,637	5,191	7,540
Sambhar	14,139	14,301	14,112	12,593	11,627	11,094	10,873
Kotputli	11,281	10,048	9,948	8,739	7,157	6,879	8,439
Chaksu	8,063	5,962	4,416	4,131	3,375	3,949	4,902
DISTRICT SIKAR							
Sikar	50,636	44,140	32,334	26,297	21,080	22,317	21,523
Lachhmangarh	18,484	18,748	15,044	12,839	10,353	10,828	10,176
Ramgarh	13,956	13,079	13,202	13,073	11,479	11,556	11,023
Khandela	11,765	7,791	9,484	9,101	6,990	8,206	9,156
Sri Madhopur	11,555	8,278	7,693	6,995	6,699	6,738	6,892
DISTRICT AJMER							
Beawar	53,931	51,054	36,720	28,342	22,362	22,800	21,928
Sarwar	6,182	4,810	4,054	4,000	3,790	4,418	4,520
DISTRICT TONK							
Nawai	8,317	6,079	5,586	4,834	4,042	4,730	4,432
DISTRICT JODHPUR							
Phalodi	15,722	15,224	17,689	14,982	12,801	13,825	13,924
Pipar	12,557	11,251	8,917	7,961	6,494	7,556	6,785
Bilara	12,171	10,287	8,864	7,451	6,364	8,606	8,695
DISTRICT NAGAUR							
Nagaur	24,296	19,588	14,714	13,837	10,227	12,960	13,377
Kuchaman	15,458	13,745	11,653	10,262	8,104	9,605	10,749
Merta	13,083	7,102	4,776	4,424	3,579	4,397	4,361
DISTRICT PALI							
Pali	33,303	24,100	12,356	10,974	10,129	12,939	12,673
Sadri	12,595	11,152	8,701	7,684	6,035	4,742	6,621
Bali	9,855	8,599	7,044	5,779	4,882	5,593	5,186
DISTRICT BARMER							
Balotra	12,110	9,637	7,765	5,601	5,142	5,408	5,118
DISTRICT SIROHI							
Sheoganj	9,766	5,720	4,166	4,230	3,599	4,010	4,361
DISTRICT BHILWARA							
Bhilwara	43,499	29,668	15,169	10,402	9,100	8,763	10,346
DISTRICT UDAIPUR							
Bhindar	8,282	7,317	6,443	5,651	5,069	4,630	5,172
Deogarh	8,032	6,872	5,742	5,082	4,885	5,461	5,384
DISTRICT CHITORGARH							
Chitorgarh	16,888	11,863	9,300	8,041	8,015	7,332	7,593
Chhoti Sadri	8,265	6,976	6,045	5,615	4,757	4,576	5,050
DISTRICT BUNDI							
Lakheri	13,725	13,012	6,260	6,530	4,176	—	—
Nainwa	6,865	5,749	4,847	4,726	3,996	4,960	4,501

52. There are 5 towns each in Sikar and Jaipur districts, 4 in Jhunjhunu district, 3 each in Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Pali districts, 2 each in Ajmer, Udaipur, Chitorgarh and Bundi districts, and one each in Churu, Alwar, Tonk, Barmer, Sirohi and Bhilwara districts. The decline in population in most of these industrial and manufacturing towns has taken place either in the decade 1901-11 due to famines, or in the decade 1911-21 on account of influenza and plague epidemics. There are very few towns which have shown decline in population during the other decades. Kaman and Deeg the small scale industrial towns of Bharatpur district slightly declined during 1921-31 due to the influence of economic depression. Phalodi town of Jodhpur district, Surajgarh of Jhunjhunu district and Bidasar of Churu district have also shown a decline during the decade 1941-51 on account of migration taking place due to the administrative changes. Sambhar town has registered a small decline in population during 1951-61 probably due to the transfer of the salt industry and trade to the public sector.

Nature and extent of immigration into urban areas of districts and major towns

53. In the foregoing paragraphs we have considered some of the residential, non-industrial and industrial towns whose populations either declined or fluctuated between 1901 and 1961. But in the urban areas of the State as a whole and most of the districts, the population has gradually been increasing from decade to decade. In addition to the natural growth of population, immigration on a large scale is one of the major factors responsible for such increase in population. We therefore, now proceed to investigate as to how far immigration of population has effected the growth of population in urban areas of the various districts. The following table has been constructed to show the proportions of urban population in each district and towns of population of 50,000 and over, classified by persons according to their place of birth other than the urban area in which enumerated such as born within the district but outside the place of enumeration, born outside the district of enumeration but within the state and born in other states of India :

Proportion per 1,000 urban population in each district and towns of population 50,000 and above classified by persons (1) Born within the district but outside (i) the town of enumeration (ii) town (with a population 50,000 or over) of enumeration, (2) Born outside the district of enumeration but within the State and (3) Born in other States of India

District and town with population of 50,000 and over	Females per 1,000 males	Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born within the District but outside the town of enumeration			Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born outside the District of enumeration but within the State			Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born in other States of India		
		Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 males.	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICTS										
1. Ganganagar ..	784	87	77	99	158	161	153	235	241	228
2. Bikaner ..	916	98	76	122	100	98	102	40	41	39
3. Churu ..	985	145	68	224	107	53	161	23	20	26
4. Jhunjhunu ..	911	164	96	238	79	49	112	38	43	33
5. Alwar	857	175	125	233	76	55	100	61	54	70
6. Bharatpur ..	826	141	93	198	46	34	60	122	76	179
7. Sawai Madhopur	851	185	116	265	111	92	133	57	57	58
8. Jaipur	860	129	113	147	105	101	110	62	63	62
9. Sikar	996	154	84	224	103	40	167	15	14	16
10. Ajmer	879	129	109	153	139	119	161	82	84	80
11. Tonk	909	91	52	130	100	66	137	14	14	14
12. Jaisalmer ..	974	69	60	79	109	121	96	36	39	32
13. Jodhpur ..	965	81	74	90	86	84	88	49	48	51
14. Nagaur ..	921	123	79	172	89	54	127	16	19	13
15. Pali	897	177	145	212	122	118	126	141	16	13
16. Barmer	867	166	143	192	97	78	119	22	24	20
17. Jalor	870	181	84	293	73	82	63	10	14	5

Population per 1,000 urban population in each district and towns of population 50,000 and above classified by persons—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18. Sirohi	889	147	119	180	142	127	159	69	83	53
19. Bhilwara ..	868	218	100	353	126	67	194	33	35	31
20. Udaipur ..	865	167	137	202	80	74	87	41	41	41
21. Chitorgarh ..	899	131	87	181	114	87	144	73	38	112
22. Dungarpur ..	930	122	106	139	112	105	120	28	24	33
23. Banswara ..	938	91	82	100	64	65	63	64	48	81
24. Bundi	896	101	82	122	180	140	224	39	36	43
25. Kota	844	148	126	174	167	164	171	112	114	109
26. Jhalawar ..	914	129	101	159	122	103	143	97	78	118
TOWNS (*with population of* 50,000 *and over*)										
1. Jaipur	855	116	113	117	102	101	103	67	68	66
2. Ajmer	887	101	88	116	136	122	151	106	105	106
3. Jodhpur ..	847	70	74	65	93	94	91	52	54	51
4. Bikaner ..	884	60	55	65	109	110	107	46	47	44
5. Kota	826	122	109	139	181	178	185	119	125	112
6. Udaipur ..	844	154	152	156	94	93	94	53	54	53
7. Alwar	859	165	118	220	64	49	80	68	60	78
8. Ganganagar ..	755	64	63	65	140	149	129	274	290	252
9. Beawar ..	888	173	152	196	174	148	205	41	37	45
10. Sikar	945	132	73	194	92	47	139	15	15	15

54. It will be observed that the largest movement of population within a district and in its urban areas has taken place in Bhilwara where 218 persons per 1,000 of its urban population are migrants from the same district. The female migrants are 353 per 1,000 females while males are only 100 per 1,000 males indicating larger recruitment of females through immigration specially in the textile and mica industry of Bhilwara. Sawai Madhopur is another district from where the next higher figure (185) of urban immigrants was returned, probably due to large scale employment in the cement industry located in this district. Other districts where considerable proportions of urban immigrants from within the same district were found are Jalor (181) Pali (177) Alwar (175) Udaipur (167) Barmer (166) Jhunjhunu (164) and Sikar (154). The towns with population of 50,000 and over in which considerable proportions of immigrants from the same district per 1,000 of the population were recorded are Beawar (173) Alwar (165) and Udaipur (154). An appreciable proportion of such immigrants has also been returned from the towns Sikar (132) Kota (122) Jaipur (116) and Ajmer (101). Urban immigrants born outside the district of enumeration but within the state have been found in largest proportion in district Bundi (180) followed by Kota (167) and Ganganagar (158) districts. A big cement factory located at Lakheri in Bundi district,several industrial establishments in Kota district and the sugar and textile industries in Ganganagar district attract large number of migrants from various parts of the state in search of new-enterprises and employment. Such immigrants have also been reported in appreciable proportions from the districts Sirohi (142), Ajmer (139), Bhilwara (126), Pali and Jhalawar (122), Chitorgarh (114), Dungarpur (112), Sawai Madhopur (111), Jaisalmer (109), Churu (107), Jaipur (105), Sikar (103), Bikaner and Tonk (100). Kota city and Beawar town (Ajmer district) draw large number of immigrants on account of the industries located in these towns. Ganganagar town and Ajmer city also attract considerable proportion of immigrants on account of the textile and sugar industry in Ganganagar and Railway workshops in Ajmer. Bikaner and Jaipur city also attract appreciable proportion of immigrants from various districts of the State. Ganganagar district has recorded highest proportion of unban immigrants (235) born in other states of India outside Rajasthan as the textile and sugar industries of Ganganagar town attract large population of males as well as females from outside the State and also from other districts within the State. Kota and Bharatpur are the other districts which attract appreciable proportion of migrants from outside the State largely on account of the Railway workshops and the wagon factory located at Kota and Bharatpur towns respectively. Besides Ganganagar town, which attracts the largest proportion of immigrants in the State from outside the State, Kota and Ajmer cities also draw an appreciable proportion of immigrants from outside the State on account of the Railway workshops located at these places. It will thus, be seen that only those districts and towns attract large number of immigrants from different parts of the State and even from outside the State where certain important industrial establishments and workshops are located.

Migration to major towns

55. The following table has been constructed to make a comparative study of the migration into the towns having population 50,000 and over and bearing different characteristics such as Administrative, Residential, Industrial etc.:

Proportion per 1,000 urban population in (i) administrative, residential and educational cities & towns, (ii) manufacturing and industrial towns (iii) railway towns

Characteristics of Towns (with population 50,000 and over)	Females per 1,000 males	Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born within the District but outside the City or town of enumeration			Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born outside the District of enumeration but within the State			Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born in other States of India		
		Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns	853	106	101	112	106	105	108	66	67	64
Manufacturing and Industrial Towns	851	119	94	149	137	119	157	121	132	109
Railway Towns	887	101	88	116	136	122	151	106	105	106

56. It will be seen that among the ten towns of the State having population of 50,000 and over, there is not a single town which is predominantly trading or commercial in its character, although most of the administrative and residential towns possess trade and commerce as their secondary function. The above table further confirms the fact that large proportions of immigrants are attracted by the manufacturing and industrial towns from all quarters *i.e.* from within the district, within the state and other states of India. The only Railway town of Ajmer belonging to this group also attracts a considerable proportion of immigrants from within the state as well as the other states of India. Over one third of the population in the above mentioned categories of towns *viz.*, Railway and Industrial, consists of migrants born outside the town of enumeration. In the administrative, residential and educational towns, where rice, oilmill cotton-ginning and agricultural product processing is also carried on, the appreciable proportions of migrants are from within the district or outside the district of enumeration but within the state itself and only a small proportion of migrants are drawn from outside the state. Coming to the proportion of sexes among migrants, we find that in case of migrants from other parts of the same district there is an excess of females over males, indicating migration of larger number of females on account of marriages and opportunities of employment for women workers in certain industries like textile, cotton ginning etc. In case of administrative, residential and educational towns, the sexes are more or less equally represented which is indicative of the fact that most of the migrants to these towns are civil servants and workers in other services, who permanently settle in their place of work and bring their wives and families with them. In case of industrial and manufacturing towns which provide better avenues of employment even for persons from outside the state, the men-folk come to their place of vocation leaving their families in their home towns with which they retain their connections and to which they return in their old age and at more or less regular intervals in the mean-time during the periods of long leave of vacations. This kind of migration is evidenced by the excess of males over females in industrial and manufacturing towns among the migrants from outside the state. This applies more to immigrants from the adjacent states of Punjab, Uttar-Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for more than to migrants from other remote states. There is good reason too, because it is easier for migrants from neighbouring states to repair to their homes oftener and at regular intervals than for those whose homes are farther away. Larger number of immigrants are therefore, drawn from the adjacent states and they are particularly concentrated far more in bigger towns of population 50,000 and over than in other urban areas. The following table illustrates how the immigrants from the bordering states of Punjab, U.P., M.P. and Gujarat are drawn by the various towns of population 50,000 and over in the state :

Proportion per 1,000 urban population of migrants to the cities and towns, from the neighbouring States

Neighbouring States	Names of the Cities & Towns									
	Bikaner	Jaipur	Ajmer	Jodhpur	Udaipur	Kota	Alwar	Ganganagar	Beawar	Sikar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	13	15	17	11	9	25	33	220	5	13
Uttar Pradesh ..	11	29	46	15	14	41	25	40	11	10
Madhya Pradesh ..	2	6	13	7	17	27	3	1	23	3
Gujarat	1	4	8	2	7	8	1	1	8	1

57. Most of the migrants to the cities of Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur are drawn from the neighbouring states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have also contributed appreciable number of migrants to the towns of Alwar, Ganganagar, Beawar and Sikar. The highest proportion of migrants from Punjab per 1,000 of the total population of a town has been recorded in Ganganagar (220). The highest proportion of migrants from Uttar Pradesh was found in Ajmer City (46) followed by Kota (41) and Ganganagar (40). Appreciable proportions of migrants from Madhya Pradesh have been recorded in Kota City (27) followed by Beawar town (23). The State of Gujarat which touches Rajasthan State on the south-western border has, however, sent very small proportions of migrants to the various cities and towns of the State. Notable proportion of 8 per 1,000 persons of a town was recorded in Ajmer, Kota and Beawar followed by Udaipur (7).

58. The movement of population between contiguous administrative units is largely caused by the so-called "marriage migration". A political boundary does not act as a handicap to free social intercourse between the people on either side unless it is a formidable geographical feature like a desert or a dense jungle or range of mountains. In the absence of such obstacles and with the increasing means of communications inter-marriages and other social business exchanges take place among the people living on either side of the border as if the political boundary does not exist. This is also true in case of Rajasthan and its neighbours. These exchanges are consequently reflected in the migration data of the State.

59. Since the migration to the cities takes place even from the far-flung areas of the country, mostly due to the economic causes, the migration data relating to the cities reveals only an illusionary movement of population on account of marriages and other social exchanges.

Characteristics of migrants to cities

60. The real population movement in the cities is by and large the effect of economic factors. Broadly speaking, the migrants to the various cities range between 20 to 50% of their population as revealed from the following table showing rural and urban immigrants per 1,000 persons of each sex :

Number of immigrants—rural and urban per 1,000 persons of each sex, in the cities of Rajasthan

City	Total population		Born in the city of enumeration		Migrants into the City					
					Total Migrants		Migrants from rural area		Migrants from urban area	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Jaipur	1,000	1,000	704	701	296	299	168	162	128	137
Ajmer	1,000	1,000	643	574	357	426	192	202	165	224
Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	776	792	224	208	130	115	94	93
Bikaner	1,000	1,000	788	784	212	216	108	107	104	109
Kota	1,000	1,000	557	529	443	471	281	286	162	185
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	698	698	302	302	214	203	88	99

61. It will be observed that Kota leads among cities as regards the proportions of migrants (M 443, F 471) followed by Ajmer (M 357, F 426). In Jaipur and Udaipur the percentage of migrants is about 30% of the population while in Jodhpur and Bikaner, the proportion of migrants is still lower *i.e.*, 21-22%. Further analysing the migrants according to their birth place—rural or urban, it is revealed that larger share of migrants into the cities of Kota, Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur is from rural areas. In case of Bikaner City the rural

and urban migrants are equally divided while in Amjer the male migrants are comparatively larger from rural area and the female migrants from the urban area. The following tables, separately for rural and urban areas respectively, indicate the proportions of migrants per 1,000 males and females in each city according as they have been resident in the city for a duration of less than 3 years and 3 years or more :

Migrants from rural areas per 1,000 males and females in each city according as they have lived for more than or less than 3 years

City	Migrants born in Rural areas but resident in the City															
	For less than 3 years								For 3 years or more							
	Total		Born in the same district		Born outside the district but within the State		Born outside the State		Total		Born in the same district		Born outside the district but within the State		Born outside the State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jaipur	54	36	28	20	16	10	10	6	114	126	73	83	28	31	13	12
Ajmer	42	32	13	9	15	15	14	8	150	170	48	66	65	71	37	33
Jodhpur	38	32	16	14	14	12	8	6	92	83	42	35	39	38	11	10
Bikaner	38	30	12	11	19	14	7	5	70	77	26	36	34	34	10	7
Kota	122	77	29	27	50	32	43	18	159	209	69	103	63	78	27	28
Udaipur	90	47	53	29	23	13	14	5	124	156	89	109	26	36	9	11

Migrants from urban areas per 1,000 males and females in each city according as they have lived for more than or less than 3 years

City	Migrants born in Urban areas but resident in the City															
	For less than 3 years								For 3 years or more							
	Total		Born in the same district		Born outside the district but within the State		Born outside the State		Total		Born in the same district		Born outside the district but within the State		Born outside the State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jaipur	40	36	4	4	20	17	16	15	88	101	12	14	43	49	33	38
Ajmer	38	42	9	8	14	19	15	15	127	182	28	46	44	68	55	68
Jodhpur	28	25	6	5	9	9	13	11	66	68	12	11	31	32	23	25
Bikaner	28	31	3	3	15	16	10	12	76	78	14	14	41	42	21	22
Kota	73	67	12	11	32	28	29	28	89	118	7	10	46	62	36	46
Udaipur	41	33	3	2	22	17	16	14	47	66	7	12	24	31	16	23

62. It will be seen that among the migrants to the cities from the rural area there is a larger share of persons who have been resident in the cities for 3 years or more indicating a sort of permanent migration, partly on account of marriages and largely due to economic factors. These rural migrants are mostly drawn from the surrounding areas of the same district and in lesser number from other districts of the state. An appreciable proportion of rural migrants from areas outside the state is noticeable in case of Ajmer and Kota cities, while in other cities it is quite low. Similar is the case in respect of migrants from the rural areas and resident in the city for less than 3 years duration, with the only difference that in case of Kota and Ajmer cities the proportions of persons, born in the district, outside the district but within the state and outside the state, are more or less equally divided. Migrants to the cities from the urban areas are of a more permanent character as most of them are resident in the city for 3 years or more and larger proportions of these migrants have been drawn either from other states or from other districts of Rajasthan. Migrants from urban areas of the same district are comparatively less and they are still lesser in case of those resident in the city for less than 3 years. In case of Ajmer and Kota cities the proportion of migrants is still higher from persons born outside the district as well as outside the state, who are mostly attracted due to the industrial enterprises existing in these cities.

63. Among the migrants to the cities, 40 to 50% are in the age-group 15-34, which is composed of new entrants to the labour force migrating to big cities and towns which offer new opportunities of employment. The following table illustrates how the migrants are distributed in the various age-groups in the six cities of Rajasthan:

Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by age-groups

City	Total persons	Age-groups							
		0—14		15—34		35—59		60 and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Jaipur	*1,000*	*98*	*96*	*263*	*212*	*145*	124	28	34
2. Ajmer	1,000	104	137	218	207	140	126	32	36
3. Jodhpur	1,000	127	158	265	173	138	86	24	29
4. Bikaner	1,000	127	128	235	203	140	109	27	31
5. Kota	1,000	80	185	259	131	168	117	26	34
6. Udaipur	1,000	92	78	284	223	140	129	21	33

64. On account of large scale industrial establishments and growth of new enterprises, the cities attract a large number of migrants. Most of them, as already stated, are in the age-group 15-34 and a majority of the migrants in this age-group are males. With its increasing industrialisation Udaipur City has Claimed over 50% of migrants in this age-group. The sex-wise break-up of migrants of this age-group in this city indicates 28% males as against 22% females. In Ajmer city the disparity in the two sexes is the minimum that is 22% males against about 21% females, indicating a permanent or semi-permanent form of migration in this city. A moderate climate and high-standard of public amenities like sanitation, medical and educational facilities available in this city may have been a powerful factor in attracting permanent settlers. Most of its migrants are employed in railway establishments which provide for housing accommodation as well as medical and educational facilities to their employees. During the last decade the Railway organisation has also undertaken an ambitious programme of expansion of housing and medical facilities for their employees. In Kota and Jodhpur cities the disparity of sexes among the migrants of the age-group 15-34 as well as 35-59 is wider and may be attributed to the new industrial and construction projects attracting male workers for temporary engagement on them. Temporary migrants to the cities live in the city but casually visit their homes where they leave behind their families till they are able to secure some permanent sort of employment. Proportions of migrants in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ are generally small. These persons are usually dependant on the earners and accompany those in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59.

Working migrants to cities and their characteristics

65. Since a majority of the migrants to the cities are workers in gainful occupations especially commerce, industry, government and other services it would be interesting to study their distribution in the various occupations. The following table shows the distribution of workers among the migrants to the cities, according to their sex and occupation:

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex among migrants to the cities by occupation

Occupations	Name of the City											
	Jaipur		Ajmer		Jodhpur		Bikaner		Kota		Udaipur	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivator	1	6	3	27	1	2	—	5	13	55	9	83
Agricultural Labourer	—	1	1	6	—	4	1	53	4	96	5	9
Occupational Divisions :												
0 Professional, technical and related workers	74	181	49	263	57	202	94	185	68	95	107	138
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	82	7	45	3	127	7	46	6	134	4	76	6
2 Clerical and related workers	201	46	149	36	135	37	140	30	141	19	135	20
3 *Sales workers*	172	46	194	46	148	34	132	47	147	93	137	61

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex among migrants to the cities by occupation—concld.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers	9	43	7	23	14	12	10	34	15	30	12	34
5	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	1	0	0	0	9	66	0	0	2	0	1	1
6	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations	64	3	49	2	66	1	61	4	74	2	90	1
7-8	Craftsmen, Production process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	281	460	364	376	323	351	289	381	295	473	272	493
9	Service, Sport and recreation workers	108	203	130	209	90	271	186	252	100	131	150	153
X	Workers not classifiable by occupation	7	4	9	4	30	13	41	3	7	2	6	1

66. It will be seen that appreciable proportions of workers of each sex are engaged in occupational divisions 7-8 relating to crafts and production processes mostly undertaken by household and small scale industries. Male migrants are largely employed as administrative, executive and managerial workers (Division 1),clerical and related workers(Division 2), sales workers (Division 3), transport workers (Division 6) and workers in miscellaneous services (Division 9). Females are mostly employed as professional and technical workers clerical workers and also as workers in miscellaneous, recreation and other services. More than one-fourth of the female workers in Ajmer are in professional and technical jobs, while in Jodhpur and Bikaner almost an equal proportion are engaged in recreation and other services. We now proceed to examine the occupational pattern of the working migrants in detail on the basis of occupational groups, shown in the table below :

Occupational pattern of the working migrants to cities

Occupational Divisions and Groups			Name of the City											
			Jaipur		Ajmer		Jodhpur		Bikaner		Kota		Udaipur	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Total workers	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Division	Group													
0	04	Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors etc.	9	48	8	66	9	76	13	51	7	26	17	28
	05	Teachers	23	102	20	174	25	105	37	110	25	59	50	91
	Others	Engineers, Doctors, Artists, Technicians etc	42	31	21	28	23	21	44	24	36	10	40	19
1	10	Administrators, and Executive Officials Govt.	50	4	15	0	98	2	27	2	98	2	39	4
	13	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors	29	3	29	3	28	5	17	2	35	2	35	2
	Others	Directors, Managers Trade and Financial Institutions ..	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	0
2	28	Clerical workers, Miscellaneous	127	30	100	18	63	9	76	9	82	3	74	4
	29	Unskilled office workers (peons etc.)	39	14	27	17	47	26	41	20	37	16	37	15
	Others	Cashiers, Accounts Clerks, Typists, etc.	35	2	22	1	25	2	23	1	22	—	24	1
3	30	Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade	121	34	129	33	100	24	95	35	112	43	104	45
	33	Salesmen, shop assistants, Hawkers etc.	42	8	60	13	42	10	34	9	30	50	29	12
	Others	Insurance Agents, Commercial travellers, money lenders etc.	9	4	5	0	6	0	3	3	5	0	4	4

Occupational pattern of the working migrants to cities—concld.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	41	Farm workers, Agricultural labourers, Malis etc. ..	7	41	7	22	8	12	9	29	13	26	10	34
	Others	Farmers, wood cutters, Forestry workers etc.	2	2	0	1	6	0	1	5	2	4	2	0
5	50	Miners, Quarrymen etc. ..	1	0	0	0	9	66	—	—	2	0	1	1
6	64	Motor drivers, Rickshaw pullers etc.	47	0	29	0	31	0	31	1	37	2	43	1
	Others	Air-craft pilots, Railway engine drivers, Railway Guards, Station Masters Pointsmen, Telephone Operators, Postmen, Bus conductors etc. ..	17	3	20	2	35	1	30	3	37	0	47	0
7-8	70	Spinners, weavers, Ginners, Knitters, Dyers etc.	14	73	9	26	7	19	19	176	3	30	3	18
	71	Tailors, Dress-makers, Embroiders etc.	15	40	20	46	18	28	11	19	11	19	12	39
	75	Fitters, Machine tool operators, Plumbers, Welders etc. ..	42	4	67	3	39	0	55	4	48	1	25	2
	82	Millers, Bakers, Oil-seed crushers, Dairy workers etc.	21	14	19	41	11	12	9	3	11	4	13	11
	85	Craftsman such as Basket Weavers, Plastic Product Makers, Tanners etc. ..	9	90	13	44	7	13	3	9	6	28	4	28
	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	84	202	114	155	143	181	114	146	135	324	116	310
	Others	Shoe makers, Blacksmiths, Metal Workers Watch makers, Jewellers, Goldsmiths, Electricians, Carpenters, Painters, Bricklayers, Compositors, Potters, Bidi makers etc.	96	37	122	61	98	98	78	24	81	67	99	85
	90	Police constables, Watchmen, Fire fighters etc.	49	5	82	0	25	2	124	1	52	2	88	5
	91	Cooks, Bearers, Mids, Ayas, House keepers etc. (Domestic)	23	81	19	84	30	169	23	105	14	46	28	57
	93	Cleaners, Sweepers, Watermen, Building Care takers etc. ..	14	84	15	102	20	76	21	111	19	67	14	68
	Others	Waiters (Institutional), Barbers, Dhobis, Dry cleaners, Athelets Photographers etc.	22	33	14	23	15	24	18	35	15	16	20	23
X	X8	Workers unclassifiable ..	7	4	9	4	30	13	41	3	7	2	6	1
Other Occupations		*Cultivators*	1	6	3	27	1	2	0	5	13	55	9	83
		Agricultural labourer	0	1	1	6	0	4	1	53	4	96	5	9

67. Considerable proportions of these working migrants are engaged as labourers, shoe-makers, blacksmiths, metal workers, carpenters, brick-layers, potters etc. Then there are considerable proportions of male migrants who are working as clerical workers, cashiers, accounts clerks, typists etc. There are appreciable proportions of male migrants who are working proprietors in wholesale or retail trade, salesmen, shop assistants, hawkers etc. Considerable proportions of female migrants are, however, employed as teachers, artists, doctors, nurses etc. Appreciable proportions of migrants males as well as females are working as watchmen, cooks bearers, maids, cleaners, sweepers, watermen etc. We had earlier pointed out that five out of the six cities are predominantly administrative towns while Ajmer is a Railway town. This is also reflected in the table above as we find appreciable proportions of working migrants engaged as administrators, executive officers, engineers, doctors, technicians etc. in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur. In Ajmer, however, there is appreciable proportion of workers employed as fitters, mechanics, machine tool operators, welders etc. by the Railway carriage and loco workshops.

68. Most of the unskilled workers are illiterate while the skilled craftsmen possess adequate educational qualifications and technical training. It would therefore be profitable to examine the literacy and educational levels of working migrants to the cities. The following table shows the distribution of workers among migrants to cities by sex and educational levels:

Distribution of 1,000 migrants of each sex by place of birth

Name of the city	Duration of residence in the city	Migrants		Born in the district but outside the city		Born in the State but outside the district	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur City	Total	1,000	1,000	317	320	285	283
	Less than 1 Year	110	88	39	30	37	27
	1— 5 Years	312	251	97	70	114	90
	6—10 Years	179	172	55	52	55	56
	11—15 Years	232	243	40	42	35	40
	16 Years & above	133	203	70	107	32	54
	Period not stated	34	43	16	19	12	16
Ajmer City	Total	1,000	1,000	195	223	271	289
	Less than 1 Year	88	67	20	12	27	29
	1— 5 Years	176	159	40	44	61	58
	6—10 Years	120	134	37	41	36	48
	11—15 Years	296	353	31	43	35	46
	16 Years & above	293	255	56	68	102	97
	Period not stated	27	32	11	15	10	11
Jodhpur City	Total	1,000	1,000	269	249	343	347
	Less than 1 Year	127	115	35	37	38	37
	1— 5 Years	243	227	76	68	88	79
	6—10 Years	144	130	35	33	52	51
	11—15 Years	219	228	35	36	51	53
	16 Years & above	213	241	72	57	90	104
	Period not stated	54	59	16	18	24	23
Bikaner City	Total	1,000	1,000	228	269	458	445
	Less than 1 Year	143	149	37	40	70	75
	1— 5 Years	266	220	45	41	128	96
	6—10 Years	146	123	34	28	76	63
	11—15 Years	133	150	27	42	42	52
	16 Years & above	278	322	76	110	121	136
	Period not stated	34	36	9	8	21	23
Kota City	Total	1,000	1,000	225	271	369	361
	Less than 1 Year	237	153	51	44	93	60
	1— 5 Years	314	274	61	56	135	114
	6—10 Years	128	157	33	46	54	62
	11—15 Years	168	203	21	33	28	35
	16 Years & above	153	213	59	92	59	90
	Period not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur City	Total	1,000	1,000	441	444	271	269
	Less than 1 Year	197	102	76	37	62	37
	1— 5 Years	338	256	155	103	115	87
	6—10 Years	135	149	71	73	35	42
	11—15 Years	161	202	37	51	16	28
	16 Years & above	122	228	74	140	31	62
	Period not stated	47	63	28	40	12	13

N=Negligible

and duration of residence in the city of enumeration, 1961

Born outside the State in India and other countries							
Total		Delhi		Gujarat		Madhya Pradesh	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
398	397	13	16	11	10	14	18
34	31	2	2	1	1	2	2
101	91	6	6	3	3	5	6
69	64	3	4	3	2	4	4
157	161	1	2	2	2	2	2
31	42	1	2	2	2	1	3
6	8	N	N	N	N	N	1
534	488	8	9	16	15	24	29
41	26	1	N	2	1	3	4
75	57	2	2	3	2	7	8
47	45	1	1	3	2	4	6
230	264	1	2	2	3	3	6
135	90	3	4	5	7	6	4
6	6	N	N	1	N	1	1
388	404	10	14	7	9	17	33
54	41	2	1	1	1	3	3
79	80	3	3	2	2	4	4
57	46	1	2	N	1	2	5
133	139	2	2	1	2	2	5
51	80	1	6	2	2	6	15
14	18	1	N	1	1	N	1
314	286	8	9	5	6	7	8
36	34	2	2	1	1	N	N
93	83	4	3	2	3	2	3
36	32	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	56	N	1	N	N	1	1
81	76	1	2	1	1	3	3
4	5	—	N	N	N	N	—
406	368	9	9	16	15	45	65
93	49	2	2	4	4	11	9
118	104	5	4	6	6	15	22
41	49	2	1	2	2	6	13
119	135	N	1	2	1	5	7
35	31	N	1	2	2	8	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
288	287	—	—	23	17	39	61
59	28	—	—	12	3	9	6
68	66	—	—	4	5	12	16
29	34	—	—	2	3	6	10
108	123	—	—	2	3	5	10
17	26	—	—	2	2	6	15
7	10	—	—	1	1	1	4

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 migrants of each sex by place of birth

Name of the city	Duration of residence in the city	Born outside the State-in							
		Madras		Maharashtra		Punjab		Uttar Pradesh	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Jaipur City	Total	3	2	6	6	47	35	78	81
	Less than 1 Year	1	1	1	1	6	6	11	8
	1— 5 Years	1	1	2	2	20	12	33	31
	6—10 Years	1	N	1	1	8	6	15	15
	11—15 Years	N	N	1	1	8	6	8	9
	16 Years & above	N	N	1	1	4	4	9	15
	Period not stated	N	N	N	N	1	1	2	3
Ajmer City	Total	6	7	11	9	47	23	100	90
	Less than 1 Year	1	N	1	1	8	1	12	11
	1— 5 Years	1	1	3	1	8	4	24	19
	6—10 Years	N	1	1	2	4	3	12	14
	11—15 Years	1	1	1	1	6	4	10	17
	16 Years & above	3	4	5	4	20	11	41	26
	Period not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N	1	3
Jodhpur City ..	Total	9	6	23	16	41	42	58	53
	Less than 1 Year	2	2	3	3	9	9	10	7
	1— 5 Years	3	3	6	4	14	13	17	14
	6—10 Years	2	1	11	3	7	5	10	7
	11—15 Years	1	N	1	3	4	4	7	9
	16 Years & above	1	N	2	3	5	9	12	14
	Period not stated	N	N	N	N	2	2	2	2
Bikaner City	Total	2	1	3	2	78	70	71	65
	Less than 1 Year	1	N	N	N	11	9	13	8
	1— 5 Years	N	1	1	1	32	28	25	23
	6—10 Years	1	N	N	N	11	10	8	8
	11—15 Years	N	—	1	N	10	9	5	5
	16 Years & above	N	N	1	1	14	13	19	20
	Period not stated	—	N	—	N	N	1	1	1
Kota City	Total	3	2	12	10	61	39	94	70
	Less than 1 Year	2	1	5	4	21	7	32	13
	1—5 Years	1	1	4	4	21	14	40	31
	6—10 Years	N	N	1	1	6	6	10	11
	11—15 Years	N	N	1	N	10	10	4	5
	16 Years & above	N	—	1	1	3	2	8	10
	Period not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur City ..	Total	3	1	6	5	29	20	43	37
	Less than 1 Year	1	1	4	1	6	2	17	8
	1— 5 Years	1	N	1	2	12	9	16	15
	6—10 Years	1	N	N	1	4	3	4	5
	11—15 Years	N	N	N	N	5	5	2	3
	16 Years & above	N	N	1	1	1	1	3	5
	Period not stated	N	N	N	—	1	N	1	1

N=Negligible

and duration of residence in the city of enumeration, 1961—concld.

India and other countries

West Bengal		Other States of India		Pakistan		Outside India and unclassifiable	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
5	5	12	9	206	213	3	2
1	1	2	2	6	6	1	1
2	2	5	4	23	23	1	1
1	1	3	1	30	30	N	N
N	N	1	1	134	138	N	N
1	1	1	1	10	13	1	N
N	N	N	N	3	3	N	N
9	7	13	16	298	279	2	4
1	N	2	1	10	6	N	1
3	1	4	3	19	15	1	1
1	1	1	3	19	12	1	N
1	2	2	3	203	225	N	N
3	3	4	6	45	19	N	2
N	N	N	N	2	2	N	N
5	4	28	17	189	208	1	2
2	1	7	4	14	9	1	1
2	2	8	7	20	28	N	N
1	N	6	2	17	19	N	1
N	N	4	2	111	112	N	N
N	1	2	2	20	28	N	N
N	N	1	N	7	12	N	N
12	19	14	10	112	94	2	2
2	4	2	2	4	8	N	—
3	4	5	3	19	14	—	N
1	1	1	2	11	8	—	N
1	1	2	1	44	37	N	1
4	9	4	2	33	25	1	—
1	N	—	N	1	2	1	1
2	2	18	9	145	147	1	N
1	1	9	2	6	6	N	N
1	1	7	5	17	16	1	N
N	N	1	1	13	14	N	N
N	N	1	1	96	110	N	N
N	N	N	N	13	1	N	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	15	8	128	136	1	1
N	N	4	2	6	5	N	N
1	1	7	3	14	14	N	1
N	N	1	1	11	11	N	N
N	N	1	N	93	102	—	—
N	N	1	1	3	1	—	N
N	—	1	1	1	3	1	N

N=Negligible

Sex ratio by types of towns

74. The foregoing discussion reveals that there is normally a tendency to settle down to family life as early as possible among the migrants to the cities from the various parts of the State itself. Migrants from other states, however, take some time to adjust

Females per 1,000 males in different types

Name of City & Town	1,001 and more females per 1,000 males							951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. ADMINISTRATIVE, RESIDENTIAL AND														
(a) Administrative														
1. Jaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Jodhpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bikaner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	974	987
4. Kota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	960
6. Alwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bharatpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Tonk	—	1,045	—	—	1,012	1,011	1,042	—	—	951	967	—	—	—
9. Sardarshahar ..	—	1,017	—	—	1,048	1,060	1,062	989	—	—	998	—	—	—
10. Dholpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Fatehpur	1,067	1,119	1,032	1,057	1,009	1,089	1,121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Ratangarh	—	1,035	—	—	1,042	1,106	1,094	987	—	—	993	—	—	—
13. Bundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	—	982	—	960	969	999	—
14. Kishangarh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Karauli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	979	—	—	—	—	—
16. Baran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	976
17. Banswara	—	—	—	1,032	1,044	1,056	1,085	—	976	982	—	—	—	—
18. Sojat	—	—	1,039	1,045	—	1,022	1,118	952	951	—	—	976	—	—
19. Dungargarh ..	1,028	—	—	1,039	1,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Jhalawar	—	—	—	—	—	1,050	1,032	—	954	956	986	1,000	—	—
21. Pratapgarh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,059	951	974	968	—	968	990	—
22. Sirohi	—	1,023	—	—	—	1,022	1,068	—	—	—	954	—	—	—
23. Nathdwara ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Nohar	—	—	—	—	—	1,039	1,065	—	—	958	980	998	—	—
25. Didwana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	962	—	—	—	—	—
26. Chirawa	—	1,050	1,004	—	1,070	1,051	—	969	—	—	986	—	—	961
27. Jalor	—	—	—	—	1,034	1,011	1,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Dungarpur ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,076	1,123	—	—	—	—	979	—	—
29. Kekri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	970	956	—	—
30. Shahpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	983	969	983	964	—	—
31. Nimbahera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Karanpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Malpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Neem-ka-thana ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Rajakhera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Raisinghnagar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Jhalrapatan ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,027	—	—	974	—	—	997	—	—
38. Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	1,023	—	—	—	—	—	987	—	996
39. Suratgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Nawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	962	—	—	—	—	—
41. Khetri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	955	—	—	—	—	—
42. Gangapur (Bhilwara)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	973	—	—	—	—	—
43. Chhabra	—	—	—	—	1,009	—	—	—	971	—	978	—	983	—
44. Weir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Pokaran	—	—	1,014	1,026	1,018	1,031	1,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Kushalgarh ..	—	—	—	—	1,043	1,033	—	—	—	—	979	—	—	—
47. Keshoraipatan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981	—	—	—	—

to the family life which considerably affects the sex-ratio. The following table shows the sex-ratios during the period 1901-61 existing in the various towns of the State classified by their functional characteristics and descending order of number of females per 1,000 males:

of cities and towns 1901-1961

851 to 950 females per 1,000 males							Less than 850 females per 1,000 males						
1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
EDUCATIONAL CITIES AND TOWNS													
Towns													
856	895	881	—	867	935	910	—	—	—	850	—	—	—
—	875	—	—	—	906	906	847	—	843	816	849	—	—
884	935	—	875	891	—	—	—	—	821	—	—	—	—
—	889	862	870	888	932	914	826	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	919	854	852	899	903	—	844	—	—	—	—	—	—
859	877	902	872	910	856	920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	790	758	824	803	738	804	839
938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	899	853	859	902	—	916	826	—	—	—	—	848	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
905	—	947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
881	930	875	866	854	914	902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
876	—	909	—	—	877	—	—	—	—	816	754	—	845
899	908	915	912	887	912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	876	—	—	—	—	—	837	—	—	—	—	—
885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
926	—	891	—	924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
878	912	880	892	872	866	926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
865	924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
899	—	906	910	879	861	913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
862	890	890	941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
883	900	926	938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
912	929	945	—	—	896	937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
917	—	—	—	—	946	907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
908	928	907	933	863	893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	848
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850	682	693	—	—	—	—
882	899	893	871	889	901	931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
882	932	912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	847	836	807	809
—	—	—	870	854	—	—	811	830	823	—	—	812	832
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	739	652	—	—	—	—	—
923	—	921	945	—	—	945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	886	921	—	—	—	848	799	—	—	—	—	—
—	886	—	—	—	873	—	790	—	808	776	850	—	819
908	—	945	920	873	909	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
904	—	898	874	913	916	906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
931	—	928	—	—	—	860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
866	917	904	901	—	916	894	—	—	—	—	817	—	—
917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	784	—	—	—	—	—
913	919	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	866	—	890	923	—	—	818	—	—	—	—	—	—

Females per 1,000 males in different types

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														(b) Residential and
48. Nasirabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Bhinmal	—	—	—	—	1,055	1,007	—	—	963	—	—	—	—	980
50. Pilani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Sangaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Mt. Abu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Bhawani Mandi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Bagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	966	—	—	—	—	—
55. Pushkar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	961	—	—	—	—	—
56. Sunel	1,070	1,132	1,001	1,013	—	1,054	1,061	—	—	—	—	952	—	—
57. Bijainagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Uniara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	986	967	—	—	960	—
59. Vidya Vihar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60. Indergarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	978	—	—	—	—	—
61. Deoli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	975	—	—	—	—	—
														B. TRADING AND
1. Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Rajgarh (Churu) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,001	1,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bayana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	993
4. Gangashahar ..	1,117	1,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Taranagar	—	—	—	1,042	1,062	1,055	1,088	—	967	981	—	—	—	—
6. Bhadra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Nokhamandi ..	1,005	1,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Salumbar	—	1,004	—	1,136	1,107	1,102	1,082	—	—	985	—	—	—	—
9. Chhapar	1,044	1,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	957	—	—	—	—
10. Ramganj Mandi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Nadbai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Gajsinghpura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Kherli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
														C. MANUFACTURING AND
1. Ganganagar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Beawar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	957
3. Sikar	—	1,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	975	968	963	—	—
4. Bhilwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Churu	—	—	—	—	1,001	1,058	1,027	—	993	—	978	—	—	—
6. Pali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	960	—	966	—
7. Sujangarh	1,011	1,101	—	1,014	1,029	1,032	1,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Jhunjhunu	—	—	—	—	—	1,018	—	—	956	—	—	—	—	991
9. Nawalgarh	—	1,029	—	—	—	1,045	1,015	969	—	954	978	994	—	—
10. Nagaur	—	1,011	—	—	1,055	1,012	1,045	—	—	—	998	—	—	—
11. Ladnu	1,010	1,044	1,029	1,068	1,133	1,117	1,169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Sawai Madhopur ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	976	—	—	—	—
13. Hindaun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Lachhmangarh ..	1,082	1,081	1,019	1,030	1,087	1,155	1,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Deeg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Makrana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	975	—	—	—
17. Chitorgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Chomu	—	—	—	—	—	1,015	1,008	—	996	971	—	959	—	—
19. Phalodi	1,030	1,107	1,066	1,113	1,073	1,169	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Kuchaman	—	1,019	—	—	1,027	1,020	1,005	—	—	953	988	—	—	—
21. Bari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	921	975
22. Dausa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	966

of cities and towns 1901--1961—contd.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Educational Towns													
—	—	—	—	—	—	892	779	801	834	804	737	792	—
878	—	931	941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	783	712	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765	610	—	—	—	—	—
—	895	—	—	—	—	—	699	—	798	640	681	578	689
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	839	844	—	—	—	—	—
928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	705	—	—	—	—	—
907	—	—	941	927	—	934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—	—
872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	823	—	778	834	811	695	—
COMMERCIAL TOWNS													
861	904	923	915	929	942	895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
903	932	—	914	901	—	—	—	—	840	—	—	—	—
—	884	855	883	853	893	—	847	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	884	861	914	940	—	—	846	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
867	863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
866	891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	776	782	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	733	833	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRIAL TOWNS													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	755	751	694	590	—	—	—
888	909	—	852	861	—	—	—	—	844	—	—	849	—
945	—	—	—	—	940	892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	877	883	908	941	900	899	842	—	—	—	—	—	—
942	—	936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
857	—	871	—	938	—	949	—	835	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
887	—	893	887	936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
931	—	882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	894	—	914	950	893	878	824	—	—	—	—	—	—
865	888	852	—	855	855	925	—	—	—	845	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
866	884	880	882	864	858	889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
877	939	929	—	889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	922	916	879	878	861	—	829	—	—	—	—	—	842
901	—	—	918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	876	880	914	900	—	—	833	—	—	—	—	—	—
875	937	933	932	920	943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Females per 1,000 males in different types

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C. MANUFACTURING AND														
23. Sambhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	963	—	—	—	—	—
24. Ramgarh	1,045	1,094	1,006	—	1,033	1,043	1,080	—	—	—	995	—	—	—
25. Lakheri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Sadri	—	—	1,013	1,073	1,008	—	1,111	—	997	—	—	—	985	—
27. Pipar	—	—	1,003	1,035	1,004	—	1,095	952	974	—	—	—	991	—
28. Bilara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	961	—	—	—
29. Kaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Balotra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	956	—	—	—
31. Rajgarh (Alwar) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	951	991	972
32. Khandela	1,012	1,049	1,007	1,015	1,044	1,054	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Sri Madhopur ..	—	1,036	1,005	—	—	1,001	—	963	—	—	968	—	—	959
34. Kotputli ..	—	—	—	—	1,021	—	1,033	—	966	971	—	—	998	—
35. Rajsamand ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Rajaldesar ..	1,060	1,059	1,058	1,079	1,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Bali	—	—	—	1,026	1,001	1,047	—	—	—	962	—	—	—	961
38. Sheoganj	—	1,015	1,020	1,064	1,065	1,124	1,100	976	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Udaipur (Jhunjhunu)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	978	—	—	—	—	—
40. Bidasar	1,038	1,029	—	1,041	1,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Sagwara	1,003	1,167	1,019	1,176	—	1,133	—	—	—	—	—	998	—	—
42. Todabhim ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	957	—
43. Kapasan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	953	—	—	—	—
44. Nawai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	964	—	—	—	—	—
45. Mandawa	1,129	1,041	—	—	—	1,010	1,040	—	—	979	994	975	—	—
46. Bhindar	—	1,022	—	1,011	1,019	—	1,013	—	—	1,000	—	—	974	—
47. Chhoti Sadri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	963	—	955	—	—	952	—
48. Mukandgarh ..	—	1,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Surajgarh	—	1,008	1,007	1,015	1,082	1,023	1,072	951	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Chaksu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	951	—	—	—	—
51. Deogarh	—	1,034	1,003	1,025	—	1,070	—	961	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Bari Sadri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Pindwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	970	977	—	—	—	—	—
54. Amber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Deshnoke	1,057	1,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. Nainwa	—	—	—	1,016	—	—	—	—	—	962	—	983	977	977
57. Napasar	1,046	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	969	—	—	—	—	—
58. Sarwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	992	—
59. Bhinasar	1,002	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60. Parbatsar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Jobner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Ratannagar ..	1,092	1,166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Anupgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. RAILWAY														
1. Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Gangapur (S. Madhopur)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Hanumangarh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Abu Road ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Merta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Bandikui	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Phulera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Sojat Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

of cities and towns 1901—1961—concld.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
INDUSTRIAL TOWNS *(Concld.)*													
935	—	886	869	—	851	919	—	—	—	—	831	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
909	919	906	868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	—
923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
924	927	924	—	924	933	948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
865	900	865	870	851	—	933	—	—	—	—	—	831	—
884	894	895	—	—	930	910	—	—	—	—	842	—	—
879	908	894	909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
890	—	—	937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
897	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
933	929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
912	—	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	781	807	736	802
—	—	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
890	935	895	908	914	—	937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
869	930	—	938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
856	—	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	837	844	659	656
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	913	—	883	913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
894	929	—	882	893	881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	813
—	—	—	—	949	—	918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
918	912	926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
876	898	895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	742	767	—	—
—	—	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
893	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
913	930	929	918	908	—	929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	926	—	—	—	—	—	810	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	838	809	—	—	—	—	—
TOWNS													
887	900	—	—	—	—	871	—	—	843	811	679	821	—
—	906	892	—	—	—	903	822	—	—	845	807	807	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	783	795	726	724	—	—	—
875	883	853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	794	712	792	752
—	863	—	924	934	926	921	844	—	772	—	—	—	—
—	892	—	—	—	—	—	841	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	863	—	—	—	—	—	824	—	—	—	—	—	—
854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

75. It will be observed from the above table that there is a preponderance of females over males in most of the small artisan towns and some of the residential towns which are also important trading and administrative centres. In the artisan towns where the household industries provide work, a large number of women are attracted resulting in a high sex-ratio. Some of the towns where the sex-ratio exceeds 1,000 in 1961 are Fatehpur, Dungargarh, Nohar, Sunel, Gangashahar, Nokha Mandi, Chhapar, Sujangarh, Ladnu, Lachhmangarh, Phalodi, Ramgarh, Khandela, Rajaldesar, Bidasar, Sagwara, Mandawa, Deshnoke, Napasar, Bhinasar and Ratannagar. In most of the administrative and residential towns, where some manufacturing and trading activity is also carried on, the sex-ratio ranges between 850 to 1,000. In the cities of the state *viz.*, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur, the sex-ratio is more or less in the range of 850—950 females per 1,000 males. Some other important administrative residential towns falling in this range are Tonk, Dholpur, Bundi, Kishangarh, Alwar, Banswara, Jhalawar, Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Nathdwara, Jalor, Dungarpur, Shahpura, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Beawar, Sikar, Bhilwara, Pali, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur and Chitorgarh. Towns Bharatpur, Nasirabad, Mt. Abu, Deoli, Ganganagar, Gangapur, Hanumangarh and Abu Road may be noted for their low sex-ratios which are below 850 females per 1,000 males. The probable reason for preponderance of males in these towns may be attributed partly to the large male labour force attracted on account of the manufacturing and commercial activities of these towns. Some of the towns which have witnessed sex-ratios fluctuating from census to census are Jodhpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Tonk and Ratangarh.

76. We have already seen that large scale influx of male labour force and skilled workers in the industrial and manufacturing towns brings down the sex-ratio in such towns. This is also the case to some extent in administrative and educational towns which also attract large number of persons specially males who come in search of employment in this type of towns. It is, therefore, natural that the sex-ratios in the working age-group are generally low as compared to other age-groups. The following table shows the number of females per 1,000 males in broad age-groups for the various types of cities and towns in the State :

Females per 1,000 males in different age-groups for the various types of towns in Rajasthan State

Age-group	Administrative, Residential & Educational Towns	Trade and Commercial Towns	Manufacturing and Industrial Towns	Railway Towns
1	2	3	4	5
Total	868	905	912	870
0—14	886	887	884	895
15—34	843	936	939	869
35—59	830	855	889	786
60 & Over	1,050	1,076	1,083	1,024

77. The lowest sex-ratio (786) is observed in the working age-group 35-59 for the railway towns in the State. The railway towns have a large contingent of labour force composed of males which causes the lower proportion of females for every thousand males. The sex-ratio in the total population (all ages) of the railway towns of the state is also quite low (870). In the administrative and educational towns also sex-ratio for the total is of the same order (868) and in the working age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 it is still lower *i.e.* 843 and 830 respectively. In the trading and commercial towns as well as manufacturing and artisan towns the sex-ratios are comparatively higher *viz.* 905 and 912 respectively. In these towns also the sex-ratios are comparatively lower in the working age-group 35-59 and are 855 and 889, respectively in these two types of towns. In the age-group 0-14 the sex-ratios lie in the narrow range, 884—895 for different types of towns. The sex-ratios in the age-group 60 + exceed even the one thousand mark showing a larger number of servivals among women beyond the age of 60 years. Although the number of females per 1,000 males is high in the older age-group 60+, the actual proportion of population surviving beyond the age of 60 years is quite low and is only about 5% of the population in each type of towns. The largest proportion (about 45%) of population consists of younger persons lying in age-group 0-14. Rest 50% of the population is composed of workers in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. The following table shows the number of each sex in each broad age-group expressed as per cent of total of all ages for each sex in the towns of the State :

Number of each sex in each age-group expressed as per cent of total of all ages for each sex in cities and towns of Rajasthan

Age-group	Administrative, Residential & Educational Towns		Trading & Commercial Towns		Manufacturing & Industrial Towns		Railway Towns	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0—14	41	42	45	45	44	42	42	44
15—34	34	33	31	32	31	32	34	33
35—59	20	19	19	18	20	20	20	18
60 & Over	5	6	5	5	5	6	4	5

78. This table alongwith the preceeding one, which relates to sex-ratio in different age-groups, throws some significant light on the disparity of sexes in different age-groups for the various types of towns *viz.*;

(*a*) Administrative, Residential & Educational,

(*b*) Trading and Commercial,

(*c*) Manufacturing and Industrial and

(*d*) Railway towns.

It also gives an idea of the extent of children, working population and the old persons to be found in the urban areas of the State.

79. The proportion of population in the younger age-group 0-14 ranges between 41 and 45 per cent for the various types of towns. In the lower working age-group 15-34 the proportion of population ranges between 31 and 34%. In the higher working age-group 35-59 the proportion of population is between 18-20 per cent. In the old age population group the proportion ranges between 4 to 6 per cent. Thus, it will be observed that the distribution of population of the two sexes is fairly uniform in the various types of towns. The disparity in sex composition of the different age-groups in the different types of towns will, however, be more conspicuous if we consider the corresponding proportions of sexes and age composition of the male and female population for the ten major towns of the state whose population exceeds 50,000. The following table shows the number of each sex in each age-group expressed as per cent of total of all ages for each sex in cities and towns with population of 50,000 and above, alongwith the sex-ratio in different age-groups:

Number of each sex in each age-group expressed as per cent of total of all ages for each sex together with the sex ratio in each type of towns with population of 50,000 and above

Age-group	Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns			Manufacturing and Industrial Towns			Railway Towns		
	Sex-ratio	Males	Females	Sex-ratio	Males	Females	Sex-ratio	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	853	100	100	851	100	100	887	100	100
0—14	886	40	42	883	41	43	900	43	43
15—34	821	35	34	812	35	33	888	33	33
35—59	806	20	19	811	20	19	823	20	19
60 & over	1,025	5	5	1,040	4	5	1,039	4	5

80. None of the ten major towns of the state is predominantly trading or commercial in its character. Ajmer, Beawar, Ganganagar and Sikar towns can be considered as industrial and manufacturing towns for a substantial proportion of their working population is engaged in industrial and manufacturing activities. But since the major industry in Ajmer City is the Railway Loco and Carriage Workshop, it has been classified as a predominantly railway town in its character. Other major towns *viz.* Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota, Bikaner and Alwar are predominantly administrative and residential in their character. They are the administrative headquarters of their respective districts and a major portion of the workers in these towns are engaged in administrative and other services. In these

predominantly administrative towns, the proportion of males (35 and 20) in the age-groups 15-34 and35-59 respectively relating to working population, is higher than the per cent proportion of females (34 and 19) respectively. The sex-ratio in these age-groups (15-34 and 35-59) is also comparatively low (821 and 806 respectively) as compared to other age-groups. In the three manufacturing and industrial towns the proportion of males (35) is higher as compared to that of females (33) because casual male labour is drawn by the various industries located in these towns thereby reducing the sex-ratio to 811-812 in the working age-groups. The disparity of the sexes is least noticeable in the Railway town of Ajmer probably due to the fact that the accommodation problem there has partly been solved on account of the construction of adequate number of residential quarters for the railway workers. Hence the workers in the railway establishments generally live with their families and the disparity in sexes is reduced to a considerable extent even in the working age-group 15-34 where sex-ratio is 888.

81. One of the major factors responsible for the low sex-ratios in the cities and towns is the housing scarcity or congestion on account of over-population specially in the cities and towns with population over 50,000. An idea of the housing conditions may be had from the following statements:

Distribution of 1,000 household according to number of rooms occupied in each city or town with population 50,000 and above

Cities and towns with population of 50,000 and above	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1. Jaipur	2	541	231	101	54	71
2. Ajmer	1	539	270	96	50	44
3. Jodhpur	0	484	240	117	73	86
4. Bikaner	0	289	250	189	114	158
5. Kota	0	572	251	87	45	45
6. Udaipur	0	649	206	78	34	33
7. Alwar	1	448	283	120	65	82
8. Ganganagar	2	559	214	98	58	69
9. Beawar	1	619	203	93	36	48
10. Sikar	0	306	296	185	88	125

Number of persons males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household for each city or town with population of 50,000 and above (in two places of decimals)

City/Town	Total		One room			Two rooms			Three rooms			Four rooms			Five rooms		
	No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Jaipur ..	2·61	5·25	2·19	1·81	4·00	1·46	1·33	5·58	1·18	1·10	6·84	1·00	0·91	7·66	0·75	0·65	9·62
2. Ajmer ..	2·77	5·14	2·21	1·88	4·09	1·46	1·33	5·58	1·15	1·04	6·56	1·01	0·91	7·67	0·79	0·65	9·34
3. Jodhpur ..	2·42	5·27	2·22	1·88	4·10	1·44	1·32	5·51	1·09	0·98	6·21	0·91	0·83	6·94	0·69	0·58	8·47
4. Bikaner ..	1·90	5·48	2·19	1·75	3·94	1·33	1·18	5·02	1·04	0·96	6·01	0·88	0·80	6·71	0·58	0·52	7·46
5. Kota ..	2·46	4·49	1·89	1·60	3·49	1·30	1·25	5·09	1·03	0·94	5·90	0·92	0·85	7·07	0·66	0·58	8·65
6. Udaipur ..	2·87	4·79	2·05	1·74	3·79	1·45	1·31	5·53	1·25	1·00	6·75	1·10	0·91	8·04	0·92	0·72	12·06
7. Alwar ..	2·46	5·42	2·21	1·99	4·20	1·40	1·30	5·39	1·13	1·04	6·50	1·03	0·88	7·65	0·69	0·60	8·82
8. Ganganagar	2·73	5·41	2·43	1·77	4·20	1·68	1·40	6·16	1·21	1·05	6·77	0·91	0·90	7·25	0·83	0·58	9·43
9. Beawar ..	2·57	4·60	1·88	1·56	3·44	1·40	1·29	5·37	1·15	1·08	6·70	1·08	0·98	8·25	0·75	0·59	9·50
10. Sikar ..	2·25	6·03	2·41	2·11	4·52	1·48	1·37	5·70	1·11	1·05	6·48	1·02	0·89	7·63	0·67	0·57	8·72

82. From the above two statements it will be observed that in six out of the ten major towns a majority of the household live in houses consisting of single room. This indicates the scarcity of housing accommodation in big cities like Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota and Udaipur. In Udaipur City the proportion of such households is as high as 65%. The industrial and manufacturing towns of Beawar and Ganganagar also manifest housing scarcity with about 62 per cent and 56 per cent households occupying a single room. Udaipur and Kota are facing a housing scarcity probably on account of the fast growing industrial enterprises in these cities. Jaipur and Ajmer are most thickly populated cities of the State with some of the important industrial establishments located therein. The fast growing population in the cities of the state also causes over-crowding and congestion and in some of the major towns four to five persons are found living in single room tenements. In the households possessing tenements with two rooms, whose proportion in the cities ranges between 20 to 30 per cent, the average number of persons per household is five to six and even exceeds six in case of Ganganagar where the population is increasing at an abnormal rate on account of large scale migrations. Among the households with tenements having either three or four or five and more rooms, the average number of persons ranges between 6 to 7, 7 to 8 and 8 to 12 persons per household respectively. This is clearly indicative of the increasing congestion and over crowding as well as housing scarcity in almost all the major towns of the state.

Age composition by sex in cities

83. The influx of workers in the towns causes an increase in the proportion of male population in the working age-groups. This is specially marked in case of cities with population 100,000 and above. In the following table is shown the age composition of males and females expressed as percentage of the total male and female population in each of the six cities of the state separately:

Age composition of males and females expressed as percentage of male and female population respectively (All ages together for each sex being 100) in cities of population 100,000 and above

Age-group	Number of each sex in each age-group expressed as per cent of total of all ages for each sex in											
	Jaipur City		Ajmer City		Jodhpur City		Bikaner City		Kota City		Udaipur City	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0—14	39·6	41·4	42·5	43·2	41·6	43·1	43·4	43·2	37·4	40·3	37·6	39·9
15—34	35·3	34·6	32·7	32·7	35·6	33·4	33·2	32·1	37·6	35·6	37·2	35·2
35—59	20·4	18·8	20·3	18·8	18·8	18·1	19·2	18·8	21·1	19·7	20·8	19·5
60 & Over	4·7	5·2	4·5	5·3	4·0	5·4	4·2	5·9	3·9	4·4	4·4	5·4

84. It will be observed that in the working age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 taken together, 50-60 per cent of the population of a city is comprised of these age-groups a larger share is taken by age-group 15-34 which ranges between 32 and 38 per cent, while the other accounts for 18 to 21 per cent. The highest proportion of population in these age-groups is observed in Kota City which is fast developing into an industrial town. As usual the lowest proportion of population (4 to 6 per cent) lies in the age-group 60 and above. Children in the age-group 0-14 range from 37 to 43 per cent.

Categories of workers in cities

85. We have observed in the above table that workers in industrial establishment generally account for the higher proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59. In the administrative centres other services also contribute a considerable proportion of workers. It would therefore be interesting to examine how the workers are distributed in the six cities of the state according to the various industrial categories of workers. In order to have an assessment of the increasing industrialisation in a particular centre, it would also be useful to study these proportions in the various industrial categories of workers through the past census years. For the previous censuses the data relating to workers, specially according to various industrial categories is not directly available as they were previously classified as earners or earning dependants. The comparative figures for earners or workers for the past censuses can, however, be worked out by making suitable adjustments on the basis of the following correlating statement:

Correlating statement of economic classification, 1901-1961

Industrial Category	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
I	Working as Cultivators.	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) plus Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned).	Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8	Groups 2, 3	Groups 2, 3	Groups 37, 40, 52 and 56
II	Working as Agricultural labourers.	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers).	Group 7	Groups 4 & 5	Group 4	Groups 38 and 39
III	Working in Mining, Quarrying etc.	Division 0 plus Division I of Livelihood Class V.	Groups 9 to 41, 53 and 76.	Groups 6 to 24, 42 and 74.	Groups 5 to 20, 35 and 65.	Groups 25 to 32, 34, 35, 35(*a*), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309 to 311(*a*), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493 and 503.
IV	Working in Household Industry.	—	—	—	—	—
V	Working in Manufacturing other than Houschold Industry.	Div. 2 plus Div. 3 plus Div. 4 of Livelihood Class V plus Sub-Division 5.5g Livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188*.	Groups 25 to 41 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 100 and 184*	Groups 21 to 34 36 to 64 and 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 84, 86 to 91 and 164*	Groups 76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100, 102, 103, 106 to 116, 119, 120, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173 to 176, 178 to 186, 190, 193 to 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258, 260, 262 to 270, 271 to 273, 275, 277 to 279, 281, 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 301, to 303, 305 to 308, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323(*a*), 324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336(*a*), 338, 340 to 344, 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391 and 505 (*a*)
VI	Working in Construction.	Sub-Div. 5·0 to Sub-Div. 5·4 of Livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113.	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119	Groups 77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104.	Groups 162 to 165 and 500 to 502.
VII	Working in Trade and Commerce.	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6).	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152.	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154.	Groups 106 to 114, 116 to 136 and 138.	Groups 80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148 to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221, 228, 233, 245, 247, 254, 261, 270(*a*) 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390 and 392 to 408.
VIII	Working in Transport, Storage and Communication.	Sub-Div. 7·0 to 7·4 of Livelihood Class VII plus Sub-Div. 7·5 to Sub- Division 7·9 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114.	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120.	Groups 94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105.	Groups 117, 118 and 409 to 443.

Correlating statement of economic classification, 1901—1961-concld.

Industrial Category	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
IX	Working in Other Services.	Livelihood Class VIII minus Sub-Div. 5·0 to Sub-Div. 5·5 minus Sub-Div. 7·5 to Sub-Div. 7·9 minus Persons in Non-agricultural non-productive occupations (*i.e.* Sub-Divisions 5·6, 5·7 and Div. 8 and Div. 9).	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153, to 184, 186 187, 189+, 190+ and 191†	Groups 80 to 82, 101 to 103, 133, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185+, 186+ and 187†.	Groups 71 to 73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139 to 160 and 162 163, 165†, 166† and 167†.	Groups 1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121, 122, 188, 300(*a*), 444 to 491, 494 to 499, 504†, 505† 505(*b*)† and 520(*a*).
X	Non-workers.	(*i*) All non-earning dependents;	All non-working dependents plus groups 1, 185, and 192 to 195.	All dependents plus groups 1, 180 and 188 to 191	All dependents plus groops 1, 161, 168 and 169.	All dependents plus groups 36 and 506 to 520
		(*ii*) S.S. persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation;				
		(*iii*) S. S. persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII;				
		(*iv*) E. D. whose own occupation (*secondary* means of livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV; and				
		(*v*) E. D. estimated at 455, 792 whose secondary occupation was non - agricultural non-productive.				

* Distributed proportionately among Categories I and VII.
+Distributed proportionately among non-agricultural Categories V to IX.
† Distributed proportionately among all the Categories I to IX.
S.S.—Self-Supporting.
E.D.—Earning dependents.

86. The following table constructed on the basis of the above statement shows the number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers, females per 1,000 of total female workers in the various industrial categories of 1961 Census compared to their respective proportions in the previous censuses (1901-1951) for the six cities of the state with population 100,000 and above:

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of male workers

Name of City	Census Year	Industrial categories								
		I			II			III		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Jaipur	1961	4	4	10	1	1	5	11	9	24
	1951	32	28	57	9	4	32	7	5	16
	1931	65	68	51	3	2	7	11	10	12
	1921	32	33	31	7	4	15	3	4	3
	1911	33	33	35	7	4	13	10	10	11
	1901	43	41	46	3	2	6	11	12	9
2. Ajmer	1961	10	6	37	2	2	6	9	8	19
	1951	11	10	14	13	10	34	43	47	17
	1931	33	33	27	3	2	10	15	15	18
	1921	31	30	40	4	2	18	10	10	7
	1911	31	29	43	7	5	16	14	15	7
	1901	33	21	87	53	13	240	15	15	16
3. Jodhpur .	1961	1	1	2	2	1	8	46	43	82
	1951	11	10	16	N	N	N	18	17	27
	1931	17	21	3	1	1	N	16	13	25
	1921	52	47	69	5	3	11	22	24	16
	1911	51	55	41	1	2	—	18	22	7
	1901	53	49	61	15	14	19	39	39	38
4. Bikaner	1961	3	2	6	3	1	24	3	3	5
	1951	28	23	73	1	1	2	22	23	6
	1931	46	52	17	5	6	N	11	12	2
	1921	66	69	53	1	2	—	8	11	2
	1911	43	50	20	4	4	—	7	10	—
	1901	68	81	35	2	2	—	18	16	25
5. Kota	1961	29	27	42	15	7	71	22	21	30
	1951	14	12	28	2	2	4	16	18	7
	1931	20	24	9	3	3	1	10	10	8
	1921	25	23	29	3	2	5	34	41	15
	1911	25	28	18	4	3	7	21	27	9
	1901	105	146	36	2	2	—	15	17	13
6. Udaipur	1961	27	20	65	5	4	8	16	13	30
	1951	40	40	42	6	6	6	20	18	29
	1931	43	46	33	3	2	5	15	16	11
	1921	38	46	20	6	4	10	15	18	10
	1911	56	62	42	15	13	18	65	56	90
	1901	56	64	42	3	4	3	24	25	8

N. B.—Data for 1941 Census is not available. N=Negligible

& females per 1,000 of female workers in the nine industrial categories for 1901 to 1961

of workers

IV&V			VI			VII			VIII			IX		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
265	258	337	70	69	79	165	177	49	88	96	8	396	386	488
288	298	240	15	7	51	239	275	59	50	58	11	360	325	534
296	265	423	31	36	12	127	140	77	24	29	5	443	450	413
274	227	412	18	23	3	121	130	92	34	42	10	511	537	434
281	223	428	35	40	23	132	134	128	39	48	13	463	508	349
396	353	483	19	27	1	145	159	118	20	28	5	363	378	332
138	130	216	52	50	68	161	173	55	298	327	21	330	304	578
249	263	159	6	5	12	194	200	160	77	88	9	407	377	595
147	143	178	85	89	56	127	127	135	239	267	3	351	324	573
140	135	178	65	62	89	144	147	118	241	268	56	365	346	494
183	156	319	52	48	72	110	104	140	292	346	26	311	297	377
188	196	150	18	22	—	94	104	49	191	231	2	408	398	456
164	163	173	72	75	42	147	155	62	172	187	10	396	375	621
174	171	205	39	32	98	202	215	97	82	89	22	474	466	535
347	306	492	56	66	23	115	124	84	75	96	1	373	373	372
166	159	187	55	62	33	154	149	169	109	141	6	437	415	509
173	163	200	59	68	36	137	120	179	66	83	22	495	487	515
383	367	421	27	38	1	158	187	88	29	27	13	296	269	359
166	150	312	82	84	61	170	182	60	164	181	5	409	397	527
112	112	117	10	8	30	268	284	130	66	71	24	493	478	618
178	164	247	79	80	72	155	152	173	67	80	4	459	454	485
184	164	250	101	87	146	139	144	122	25	32	2	476	491	425
223	179	366	122	128	102	181	191	148	32	42	2	388	396	362
325	283	428	27	38	—	106	123	66	31	42	2	423	415	444
147	139	198	107	112	72	146	151	115	154	174	13	380	369	459
167	161	209	39	44	9	248	269	112	89	93	60	425	401	571
201	170	292	91	80	125	126	120	143	68	88	9	481	505	413
208	128	392	47	58	23	146	148	140	36	43	22	501	557	374
230	168	377	93	85	110	149	131	191	45	57	16	433	501	272
269	254	294	14	22	—	128	122	139	20	31	3	447	406	515
164	159	191	110	107	123	176	183	136	98	116	5	404	398	442
161	157	179	102	105	85	196	203	163	57	62	37	418	409	459
188	168	251	126	107	184	192	187	209	49	51	43	384	423	264
196	158	283	39	51	10	126	149	72	50	58	33	530	516	562
182	142	284	29	39	4	183	185	178	39	42	30	431	461	354
243	214	302	12	18	3	203	220	170	17	25	3	442	430	469

87. All the six cities of the state *viz.* Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur used to be the administrative headquarters of the former states prior to 1951 and on the formation of the present Rajasthan State, Jaipur became its capital and the other cities continued to be the administrative headquarters. Consequently we find that generally 30 to 50 per cent of the population living in the various cities was employed in the state and other services as revealed from the industrial category of workers IX relating to other services. In some of the exceptional cases the proportions of workers in this category exceeded even 50 per cent of the total workers. During 1961 the proportion of female workers in other services was as high as 62·10% in Jodhpur City followed by Ajmer City (57·8%) and Bikaner city 52·7%. In 1951 the proportion of female workers in Bikaner city was 61·8% followed by Ajmer city 59·5%, and Kota city (57·1%) as well as Jodhpur and Jaipur cities with 53·5 and 53·4% respectively. Among the male workers the highest proportion recorded was in Udaipur city (39·8%) closely followed by Bikaner city (39·7%). A proportion of 55·7% of male workers in this category was registered in Kota city followed by 53·7% in Jaipur city and 51·6% in Udaipur city during the Census year 1921. Another category which has recorded considerable proportions of workers relates to household industry and manufacturing *i.e.* industrial categories IV and V of the workers in this category, Jaipur city has registered comparatively higher proportion of workers than other cities throughout the span of sixty years (1901-1961). This is indicative of the flourishing handicrafts, sculptures and other fine arts in this most populous city of the state even prior to its establishment as the capital of the state of Rajasthan. In Ajmer city, however, there are considerable proportions (about 30%) of workers in the industrial category VIII relating to Railway (Transport) establishments and the Loco and Carriage Workshops. In other cities proportions of transport workers are comparatively lower. There is an appreciable proportion of workers in the industrial category VII—relating to Trade and Commerce. In other categories the proprortions of workers are quite low in the cities.

88. The nine industrial categories of workers can be grouped together to form the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of industry each of which may be composed of allied forms of industrial activities. The primary sector of industry consists of categories I Cultivators, II Agricultural Labourer and III the allied activity of livestock, breeding etc. The secondary sector is largely related to manufacturing and industry and is composed of categories IV Household Industry, V Manufacturing other than household industry and VI the allied activity of construction. The tertiary sector of industry mainly represents various kinds of services in the fields of industrial categories VII Trade and Commerce, VIII Transport, Storage and Communication and IX the other miscellaneous services. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 persons each among the total workers, male workers and female workers grouped into three sectors of industry *viz.* (1) Primary, (2) Secondary and (3) Tertiary:

Distribution of 1,000 persons each among total workers, male workers and female workers grouped into three sectors of industry viz., primary, secondary and tertiary

Name of City	Census year	Total of all workers			Primary Sector I, II & III			Secondary Sector IV, V and VI			Tertiary Sector VII, VIII and IX		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Jaipur ..	1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	55	61	415	380	484	528	565	455
	1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	47	59	316	263	451	634	690	490
	1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	41	49	292	250	415	666	709	536
	1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	80	70	327	301	435	594	619	495
	1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	37	105	303	305	291	649	658	604
	1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	14	39	335	327	416	649	659	545
2. Ajmer ..	1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	49	343	206	218	150	693	733	507
	1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	49	66	235	204	391	713	747	543
	1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	42	65	205	197	267	750	761	668
	1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	50	55	232	232	234	717	718	711
	1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	67	65	255	268	171	678	665	764
	1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	16	62	190	180	284	789	804	554

Distribution of 1,000 persons each among total workers, male workers and female workers grouped into three sectors of industry viz., primary, secondary and tertiary—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Jodhpur ..	1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	102	118	410	405	422	483	493	460
	1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	79	48	232	231	236	698	690	716
	1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	74	96	221	221	220	700	705	684
	1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	35	28	403	372	515	563	593	457
	1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	45	92	236	238	215	715	717	693
	1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	45	92	236	238	215	715	717	693
4. Bikaner ..	1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	99	60	352	321	428	560	580	512
	1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	64	20	345	307	468	601	629	512
	1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	82	55	285	251	396	640	667	549
	1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	70	19	257	244	319	681	686	662
	1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	47	81	122	120	147	827	833	772
	1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	6	35	248	234	373	743	760	592
5. Kota	1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	165	49	283	276	294	595	559	657
	1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	58	34	323	253	487	627	689	479
	1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	66	49	255	186	415	683	748	536
	1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	37	18	292	250	417	675	713	565
	1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	32	39	206	205	218	762	763	743
	1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	55	143	254	251	270	680	694	587
6. Udaipur ..	1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	93	53	255	232	305	662	675	642
	1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	136	131	150	211	181	288	653	688	562
	1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	68	40	235	209	293	706	723	667
	1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	64	49	314	275	435	625	661	516
	1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	64	77	263	262	264	671	674	659
	1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	37	103	274	266	314	678	697	583

N.B.—Data for 1941 Census is not available.

89. In the six cities of the state most of the workers males as well as females are engaged in the tertiary sector of industry *viz.* the commercial, trade, transport and other services. The proportion of workers in this sector ranges from 46% to 83%. The highest proportions of workers in this sector were observed in Ajmer city, 79% of total workers and 80% of the male workers. The highest proportion of the female workers in this sector was, however, found in Jodhpur city (69%), during the 1961 Census. In the secondary sector of industry the proportions range from 12% to 51% with wide variations among the various cities and from Census to Census. Some of the highest proportions in this sector were observed in Jaipur city. The proportions of workers in the primary sector which relates to cultivation, livestock, breeding etc., are quite low in the various cities and are generally below 10 per cent with few exceptions here and there which may be attributed to the changing classification of workers from Census to Census.

Educational standard of workers & non-workers in cities

90. Having considered the position of the workers in the three broad sectors of industry, it will be useful to study the educational standards of persons in each of the industrial categories of workers and also the non-workers, in the cities. The following table which gives the distribution of one thousand persons of each sex and each of the nine industrial categories of workers and the non-workers by literacy and educational levels in each of the six cities will enable us to make such a study:

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and each industrial category of workers and

Educational levels	Total population of workers and non-workers			Workers							
				As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied activities.		As Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											JAIPUR
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	576	458	713	778	957	861	1,000	632	963	634	938
Literate (without educational level)	316	381	241	168	43	139	—	258	19	345	57
Primary or Junior Basic	18	23	13	3	—	—	—	13	—	10	4
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	65	98	25	32	—	—	—	62	—	10	1
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	N	3	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	N
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	22	36	6	13	—	—	—	32	18	1	N
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	3	N	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Engineering	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Medicine	1	2	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
											AJMER
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	523	403	658	734	954	872	1,000	727	973	533	900
Literate (without educational level)	386	461	301	230	42	116	—	224	18	453	98
Primary or Junior Basic	13	18	8	14	—	12	—	5	—	3	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	62	93	26	22	4	—	—	33	—	11	1
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	15	23	6	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Engineering	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Medicine	N	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

the non-workers by literacy and the educational levels in each of the six cities of the State

Workers											
In Manufacturing Other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CITY											
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
423	869	600	990	259	907	390	565	311	712	535	706
474	111	269	8	559	64	376	200	357	104	354	251
16	6	6	—	19	4	12	12	15	13	31	13
69	12	96	2	126	18	181	141	190	99	64	23
N	—	3	—	N	—	—	—	1	1	N	N
1	—	3	—	N	—	N	—	4	5	N	2
15	2	17	—	36	7	40	82	111	58	15	5
2	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	11	8	1	N
2	—	6		N	—	1	—	2	—	N	—
N	—	N	—	N	—	N	—	7	6	1	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	N	—
N	—	N	—	N	—	N	—	1	—	N	—
CITY											
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
341	812	544	997	205	913	207	347	291	600	503	655
604	182	370	—	664	62	527	266	409	132	422	311
12	2	10	—	11	—	20	32	50	19	11	8
38	4	58	—	94	6	211	298	159	163	54	22
N	—	4	—	N	—	1	—	1	3	N	N
—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—	N	1	N	N
5	—	11	3	25	19	33	57	77	65	10	4
N	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	13	17	N	N
N	—	3	—	N	—	1	—	1	—	N	N
—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—	4	5	N	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	N	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	N	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and each industrial category of workers and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											JODHPUR
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	550	426	698	704	818	885	951	793	995	584	926
Literate (without educational level)	328	401	242	167	91	115	49	185	5	400	58
Primary or Junior Basic	50	58	40	37	91	—	—	7	—	11	16
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	54	86	16	55	—	—	—	9	—	3	—
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	1	N	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	15	25	4	37	—	—	—	6	—	2	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	3	N	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
Engineering	1	2	N	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
Medicine	1	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
											BIKANER
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	603	474	749	848	955	789	1,000	509	1,000	506	962
Literate(without educational level)	278	350	197	152	—	158	—	263	—	464	38
Primary or Junior Basic	63	84	39	—	45	53	—	35	—	23	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	42	68	12	—	—	—	—	131	—	7	—
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	1	N	—	—	—	—	9	—	N	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	13	22	3	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	N	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	N	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

the non-workers by literacy and the educational levels in each of the six cities of the State—contd.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CITY											
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
418	878	560	977	266	898	262	429	315	667	479	694
513	117	348	23	609	93	499	327	404	165	359	248
34	5	23	—	37	6	43	41	32	25	78	41
29	—	55	—	70	—	158	163	161	106	68	14
N	—	1	—	N	—	3	—	5	1	N	N
N	—	1	—	N	—	N	—	1	2	N	N
5	—	8	—	18	—	33	20	75	30	14	3
1	—	4	—	N	3	2	20	7	4	2	N
1	—	4	—	N	3	1	—	3	2	2	N
—	—	—	—	N	—	1	20	3	1	N	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	N	N	—
CITY											
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
505	918	750	996	222	884	318	631	372	735	541	745
413	82	192	4	633	116	396	316	359	108	302	203
48	—	22	—	59	—	80	—	69	48	102	40
26	—	30	—	66	—	171	53	129	63	44	10
—	—	1	—	—	—	N	—	1	N	N	N
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	10	N	N
7	—	4	—	19	—	33	—	64	29	11	2
1	—	1	—	N	—	1	—	3	7	N	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—	N	—
—	—	1	—	N	—	1	—	3	6	N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and each industrial category of workers and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											KOTA
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	569	441	724	753	953	919	978	679	981	689	926
Literate (without educational level)	300	366	221	226	47	77	19	236	13	285	72
Primary or Junior Basic	50	69	28	3	—	—	3	31	6	9	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	61	94	21	11	—	4	—	38	—	8	2
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	2	N	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	13	20	5	4	—	—	—	12	—	5	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.	4	6	N	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Engineering	1	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	1	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	N	N	—	1	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
Teaching	N	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	2	3	N	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
											UDAIPUR
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	491	363	642	720	977	888	1,000	542	889	400	845
Literate (without educational level)	416	490	328	263	23	112	—	323	105	585	151
Primary or Junior Basic	4	5	3	3	—	—	—	3	6	6	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	64	101	21	7	—	—	—	89	—	7	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	21	35	5	2	—	—	—	25	—	2	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	3	N	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Engineering	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Medicine	1	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	N	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

91. The majority of the population in five out of the six cities with the exception of Udaipur city, consists of illiterate persons ranging from 52·3% in Ajmer city to 60·3% in Bikaner city. In Udaipur city the proportion of illiterate persons is 49·1%, a little less than half of the total. Out of the remaining 50·9% literate persons in the city a considerable proportion (41·6%) consists of literates without any educational level. Consequently, the proportion of persons with certain higher educational levels such as matriculation or higher secondary, university degree, technical degrees or diplomas etc. is even below 10% of the population. In other cities also the proportion of persons having higher educational standard is near about 10 per cent. In the Primary sector of industry *i.e.* cultivation, agricultural labour, live stock, breeding, forestry, mining etc., most of the workers are illiterates. There is a small proportion of literates without any educational level and a few are matriculates or university graduates, the persons with university or technical degrees and diplomas are either employed on Government agricultural farms, in mines or forest departments. In the Secondary sector of industry comprising household industry, manufacturing and construction, there is also a predominance of illiterate workers generally. But among the male workers engaged in manufacturing industrial establishments,

the non-workers by literacy and the educational levels in each of the six cities of the State—concld.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CITY											
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
444	903	450	986	252	981	308	788	330	814	521	708
455	97	315	11	587	17	406	167	391	54	314	238
48	—	50	—	52	—	72	—	50	34	89	29
41	—	137	—	87	2	177	30	159	64	61	20
1	—	10	—	1	—	7	—	2	1	1	—
1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	7	4	1	1
4	—	25	—	18	—	24	15	42	25	12	4
6	—	12	3	2	—	5	—	19	4	1	N
5	—	9	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	N	—
N	—	N	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	N	N
—	—	N	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	N	N
1	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	13	1	1	—
CITY											
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
267	779	484	992	148	940	256	786	279	740	432	619
683	211	419	8	736	56	480	143	440	114	455	355
4	5	2	—	5	1	6	—	5	4	6	3
39	5	72	—	87	3	231	71	163	88	82	19
N	—	3	—	N	—	1	—	2	—	N	—
N	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	8	1	1
6	—	18	—	23	—	23	—	96	40	23	3
1	—	1	—	N	—	3	—	9	6	1	N
1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	N	—
N	—	—	—	N	—	1	—	4	4	1	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

there is a higher proportion of literates as against illiterates. Females are, however, mostly illiterates in manufacturing industries also. Persons with university degrees or technical degrees or diplomas are in a very small proportion in this sector also. In the Tertiary sector, comprising trade and commerce, transport and communications, Government and other services, male workers are mostly literates with or without educational levels but females are largely illiterates in this sector also. Between 10 to 30 per cent of the workers in this sector are educated up to matriculation or higher secondary standard. An appreciable proportion of workers has university degrees, technical degrees or diplomas and are largely employed by the Government or private undertakings in this sector which relates to services of one kind or the other. Among the non-workers in the cities a majority is composed of illiterates but the literates with or without educational levels also form a considerable proportion ranging from 25 to 50 per cent.

Educational levels of workers in urban areas

92. The following table showing the industrial classification of workers by educational levels in urban areas of the districts will enable us to find out the significant concentrations of educated personnel of each sex in the various industrial categories of workers:

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and

State/District	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	I	1,000	1,000	800	972	181	26
	II	1,000	1,000	888	990	106	10
	III	1,000	1,000	750	980	207	17
	IV	1,000	1,000	606	934	375	64
	V	1,000	1,000	429	903	495	89
	VI	1,000	1,000	590	991	320	8
	VII	1,000	1,000	208	945	658	49
	VIII	1,000	1,000	313	650	462	186
	IX	1,000	1,000	357	781	388	94
1. Ganganagar	I	1,000	1,000	676	946	230	36
	II	1,000	1,000	863	1,000	119	—
	III	1,000	1,000	772	1,000	176	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	680	945	271	51
	V	1,000	1,000	475	897	384	72
	VI	1,000	1,000	506	1,000	242	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	170	948	588	42
	VIII	1,000	1,000	403	800	352	100
	IX	1,000	1,000	455	793	296	52
2. Bikaner	I	1,000	1,000	700	875	284	124
	II	1,000	1,000	667	1,000	296	—
	III	1,000	1,000	547	1,000	263	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	500	964	471	35
	V	1,000	1,000	516	926	409	73
	VI	1,000	1,000	735	996	213	4
	VII	1,000	1,000	191	885	650	115
	VIII	1,000	1,000	327	650	396	300
	IX	1,000	1,000	378	740	356	110
3. Churu	I	1,000	1,000	769	960	210	37
	II	1,000	1,000	854	983	146	17
	III	1,000	1,000	793	980	163	20
	IV	1,000	1,000	584	966	392	33
	V	1,000	1,000	329	823	587	172
	VI	1,000	1,000	724	1,000	252	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	121	918	677	76
	VIII	1,000	1,000	388	786	380	214
	IX	1,000	1,000	407	830	372	88
4. Jhunjhunu	I	1,000	1,000	791	970	187	29
	II	1,000	1,000	844	994	150	6
	III	1,000	1,000	815	972	151	28
	IV	1,000	1,000	620	980	362	20
	V	1,000	1,000	470	945	464	53
	VI	1,000	1,000	673	980	291	20
	VII	1,000	1,000	335	963	581	37
	VIII	1,000	1,000	454	750	418	250
	IX	1,000	1,000	405	808	369	72

N=Negligible

in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only

Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13	2	5	N	N	—	N	—	1	—	N	—
5	N	1	N	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
12	1	22	N	1	—	N	—	7	2	1	—
13	2	5	N	N	—	N	N	1	N	N	—
28	4	40	3	N	—	N	N	7	1	1	—
19	—	56	1	2	—	1	—	9	N	3	N
44	2	75	3	N	—	1	N	14	1	N	N
36	18	162	114	1	—	1	—	24	30	1	2
37	20	144	70	1	1	4	3	59	25	10	6
72	18	19	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
45	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	27	64	4	1	—	1	—	6	—	1	—
87	—	146	—	4	—	1	—	11	—	3	—
120	—	109	10	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—
77	100	152	—	1	—	N	—	14	—	1	—
70	46	125	74	1	3	4	5	38	21	11	6
9	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	110	—	—	—	7	—	44	—	—	—
21	1	7	—	—	—	N	—	1	—	—	—
47	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
24	—	24	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	N	—
77	—	65	—	—	—	1	—	16	—	N	—
79	—	164	50	N	—	1	—	32	—	1	—
68	47	124	60	1	1	3	9	61	27	9	6
18	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
21	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
51	—	29	5	—	—	1	—	3	—	N	—
14	—	8	—	N	—	—	—	2	—	N	—
113	3	78	3	—	—	N	—	11	—	N	—
85	—	133	—	—	—	N	—	13	—	1	—
47	30	115	38	1	—	6	4	43	10	9	—
16	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	12		—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
13	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	2	28	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
18	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
34	—	45	—	—	—	N	—	5	—	N	—
59	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
36	12	114	47	2	1	2	—	51	40	21	20

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Alwar	I	1,000	1,000	785	875	188	123
	II	1,000	1,000	989	1,000	11	—
	III	1,000	1,000	735	990	219	10
	IV	1,000	1,000	764	969	214	28
	V	1,000	1,000	441	897	475	95
	VI	1,000	1,000	587	1,000	314	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	183	956	635	44
	VIII	1,000	1,000	361	875	432	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	355	684	316	101
6. Bharatpur	I	1,000	1,000	783	966	203	34
	II	1,000	1,000	808	968	192	32
	III	1,000	1,000	872	1,000	115	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	722	935	275	65
	V	1,000	1,000	469	919	472	71
	VI	1,000	1,000	676	986	278	14
	VII	1,000	1,000	246	964	661	36
	VIII	1,000	1,000	371	880	481	120
	IX	1,000	1,000	377	795	394	90
7. Sawai Madhopur	I	1,000	1,000	823	996	171	4
	II	1,000	1,000	883	988	104	12
	III	1,000	1,000	815	990	170	10
	IV	1,000	1,000	640	937	352	62
	V	1,000	1,000	480	933	409	49
	VI	1,000	1,000	612	989	346	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	235	938	695	51
	VIII	1,000	1,000	371	619	454	119
	IX	1,000	1,000	436	888	366	69
8. Jaipur	I	1,000	1,000	888	995	107	5
	II	1,000	1,000	889	1,000	111	—
	III	1,000	1,000	689	972	230	14
	IV	1,000	1,000	650	948	333	49
	V	1,000	1,000	427	864	474	113
	VI	1,000	1,000	604	990	282	8
	VII	1,000	1,000	256	908	576	68
	VIII	1,000	1,000	356	553	419	235
	IX	1,000	1,000	330	737	356	101
9. Sikar	I	1,000	1,000	790	972	202	2
	II	1,000	1,000	929	981	71	19
	III	1,000	1,000	832	1,000	152	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	678	953	309	47
	V	1,000	1,000	432	919	537	81
	VI	1,000	1,000	693	993	293	7
	VII	1,000	1,000	337	956	603	44
	VIII	1,000	1,000	429	1,000	467	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	439	902	382	51
10. Ajmer	I	1,000	1,000	820	979	163	20
	II	1,000	1,000	890	993	92	5
	III	1,000	1,000	750	975	222	15
	IV	1,000	1,000	539	913	433	85
	V	1,000	1,000	396	918	533	72
	VI	1,000	1,000	544	998	378	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	190	908	676	68
	VIII	1,000	1,000	221	390	523	257
	IX	1,000	1,000	293	673	469	124

N=Negligible

in each sex by educational levels in urban area only—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14	1	9	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
17	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	8	35	—	N	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
24	—	61	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	4	—
68	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	N	—
66	—	123	125	—	—	—	—	17	—	1	—
66	23	192	160	1	1	N	—	51	17	19	14
5	—	8	—	—	—	N	—	1		—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	41	5	N	—	1	5	7	—	N	—
1	—	38	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	—
24	—	61	—	N	—	N	—	8	—	N	—
14	—	113	—	—	—	9	—	12	—	—	—
33	6	142	77	N	1	7	6	45	20	2	5
4	—	2	—	—	—	N	—	N	—	—	—
10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	2	—
3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	3	71	9	N	—	N	—	12	6	4	—
8	—	24	11	2	—	—	—	5	—	3	—
21	6	46	5	—	—	N	—	3	N	N	—
29	95	135	167	N	—	—	—	9	—	2	—
25	5	129	32	1	—	1	1	39	4	3	1
N	—	4	—	N	—	N	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	23	14	2	—
7	2	9	1	N	—	—	N	1	N	—	—
15	5	68	14	N	—	N	—	15	4	1	—
5	—	84	2	2	—	3	—	15	—	5	—
18	3	118	15	N	—	N	—	32	6	N	—
9	7	182	129	N	—	N	—	33	76	1	—
14	12	182	88	1	1	4	4	103	50	10	7
3	—	5	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	N	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	N	—
4	—	9	—	N	—	—	—	N	—	1	—
12	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
8	—	88	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
10	12	98	17	2	1	18	4	24	3	27	10
9	1	7	N	N	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
7	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
3	—	20	5	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	—
10	1	16	1	—	N	—	—	2	N	—	—
22	6	42	3	N	—	—	—	6	1	1	—
13	—	51	—	2	N	—	—	10	2	2	—
22	2	91	8	N	—	—	2	21	12	N	—
20	29	203	272	1	—	—	—	1	52	1	—
37	17	131	124	1	2	1	2	59	46	9	12

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Tonk	I	1,000	1,000	860	981	136	15
	II	1,000	1,000	921	1,000	79	—
	III	1,000	1,000	876	980	113	20
	IV	1,000	1,000	691	942	300	55
	V	1,000	1,000	569	792	419	208
	VI	1,000	1,000	553	1,000	403	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	279	985	668	15
	VIII	1,000	1,000	541	667	421	333
	IX	1,000	1,000	468	909	312	48
12. Jaisalmer	I	1,000	1,000	813	966	164	27
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
	III	1,000	1,000	777	864	174	136
	IV	1,000	1,000	698	907	294	93
	V	1,000	1,000	506	867	461	133
	VI	1,000	1,000	690	1,000	277	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	236	889	667	111
	VIII	1,000	—	397	—	538	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	363	858	396	65
13. Jodhpur	I	1,000	1,000	912	994	85	6
	II	1,000	1,000	892	985	108	15
	III	1,000	1,000	777	993	202	7
	IV	1,000	1,000	607	936	382	55
	V	1,000	1,000	423	885	514	110
	VI	1,000	1,000	579	982	339	18
	VII	1,000	1,000	256	901	630	91
	VIII	1,000	1,000	266	428	499	327
	IX	1,000	1,000	318	682	409	159
14. Nagaur	I	1,000	1,000	843	983	149	17
	II	1,000	1,000	878	989	101	11
	III	1,000	1,000	850	988	134	12
	IV	1,000	1,000	573	920	409	80
	V	1,000	1,000	530	909	435	88
	VI	1,000	1,000	689	1,000	294	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	195	960	712	40
	VIII	1,000	1,000	389	692	471	308
	IX	1,000	1,000	430	850	380	86
15. Pali	I	1,000	1,000	906	990	93	10
	II	1,000	1,000	916	996	83	4
	III	1,000	1,000	636	974	341	26
	IV	1,000	1,000	646	940	348	60
	V	1,000	1,000	438	905	535	93
	VI	1,000	1,000	583	983	398	17
	VII	1,000	1,000	146	978	771	22
	VIII	1,000	1,000	388	1,000	514	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	425	873	389	70
16. Barmer	I	1,000	1,000	874	998	115	2
	II	1,000	1,000	975	1,000	25	—
	III	1,000	1,000	795	1,000	172	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	582	977	413	22
	V	1,000	1,000	438	963	522	25
	VI	1,000	1,000	654	1,000	286	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	111	965	812	35
	VIII	1,000	1,000	364	1,000	398	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	358	812	370	73

N=Negligible

In each sex by educational levels in urban area only—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
7	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8	—	4	—	—	—	N	—	N	—	—	—
8	—	30	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
23	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
27	6	151	30	N	1	5	—	36	5	1	1
23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
44	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
21	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	24	—
56	20	143	45	1	—	5	12	1	N	—	—
1	N	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	N	—
7	—	9	—	N	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
7	8	3	1	—	—	N	—	5	—	N	—
31	5	27	—	N	—	1	—	7	—	3	—
21	—	49	—	1	—	N	—	15	—	N	3
35	5	64	—	N	—	N	—	32	21	2	20
43	41	156	163	2	—	2	2	70	28	6	4
30	25	160	99	5	1	N	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	N	—
21	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	N	—
9	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	N	—
39	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
36	—	86	—	—	—	4	3	38	4	2	3
38	29	107	22	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
8	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
28	—	53	—	N	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
7	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	2	—
18	29	133	28	N	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	12	9	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
28	—	20	—	—	—	N	—	3	—	—	—
42	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
98	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	12	—
68	73	147	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Jalor	I	1,000	1,000	897	995	96	5
	II	1,000	1,000	946	1,000	49	—
	III	1,000	1,000	982	1,000	18	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	628	994	349	6
	V	1,000	1,000	438	921	526	79
	VI	1,000	1,000	699	1,000	271	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	108	981	861	19
	VIII	1,000	—	431	—	492	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	420	915	405	66
18. Sirohi	I	1,000	1,000	846	990	148	10
	II	1,000	1,000	953	1,000	47	—
	III	1,000	1,000	698	1,000	284	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	548	946	443	52
	V	1,000	1,000	371	885	609	96
	VI	1,000	1,000	532	989	401	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	168	987	750	13
	VIII	1,000	1,000	277	944	517	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	352	871	441	70
19. Bhilwara	I	1,000	1,000	844	991	119	4
	II	1,000	1,000	911	1,000	76	—
	III	1,000	1,000	610	995	312	5
	IV	1,000	1,000	563	952	371	45
	V	1,000	1,000	386	927	538	62
	VI	1,000	1,000	453	982	415	18
	VII	1,000	1,000	128	943	738	34
	VIII	1,000	1,000	400	1,000	447	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	390	905	411	44
20. Udaipur	I	1,000	1,000	753	970	234	29
	II	1,000	1,000	872	993	128	7
	III	1,000	1,000	655	923	263	73
	IV	1,000	1,000	419	869	558	128
	V	1,000	1,000	272	764	678	216
	VI	1,000	1,000	484	991	425	9
	VII	1,000	1,000	144	944	748	53
	VIII	1,000	1,000	252	823	505	118
	IX	1,000	1,000	279	760	455	107
21. Chitorgarh	I	1,000	1,000	690	973	302	27
	II	1,000	1,000	836	975	164	25
	III	1,000	1,000	684	976	303	24
	IV	1,000	1,000	504	840	492	160
	V	1,000	1,000	299	924	685	72
	VI	1,000	1,000	429	986	510	14
	VII	1,000	1,000	125	959	821	41
	VIII	1,000	1,000	347	818	547	182
	IX	1,000	1,000	306	863	508	79
22. Dungarpur	I	1,000	1,000	808	975	189	25
	II	1,000	1,000	867	1,000	133	—
	III	1,000	1,000	438	972	526	28
	IV	1,000	1,000	519	853	467	147
	V	1,000	1,000	263	848	692	114
	VI	1,000	1,000	575	1,000	317	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	175	964	743	31
	VIII	1,000	—	304	—	490	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	237	814	445	57

N=Negligible

in each sex by educational levels in urban area only—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
14	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	6	107	13	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
6	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	11	19	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
1	—	53	11	3	—	—	—	2	—	8	—
6	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
1	—	191	28	—	—	—	—	14	28	—	—
4	7	135	37	—	—	N	—	63	12	5	3
33	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	38	—	4	—	1	—	10	—	—	—
56	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
48	8	22	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
47	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	14	—
76	11	49	12	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
66	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
94	14	67	28	—	—	—	1	36	8	2	—
10	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	N	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	4	49	—	1	—	1	—	13	—	7	—
17	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13	13	31	4	N	—	N	—	5	3	1	—
5	—	66	—	3	—	N	—	16	—	1	—
21	1	70	2	N	—	1	—	16	—	N	—
17	—	203	59	1	—	—	—	20	—	2	—
15	6	157	81	1	—	6	8	80	33	7	5
4	N	3	N	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
17	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
9	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
24	17	114	22	1	1	—	—	42	9	5	9
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
25	38	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
30	—	63	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	7	—
33	—	44	—	—	—	2	5	3	—	—	—
70	—	93	—	16	—	4	—	19	—	4	—
85	14	154	83	4	9	18	17	50	6	7	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23. Banswara	I	1,000	1,000	740	1,000	229	—
	II	1,000	1,000	929	1,000	71	—
	III	1,000	1,000	630	1,000	294	—
	IV	1,000	1,000	516	926	459	69
	V	1,000	1,000	281	882	652	118
	VI	1,000	1,000	476	1,000	351	—
	VII	1,000	1,000	159	960	713	30
	VIII	1,000	1,000	247	1,000	638	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	284	738	418	122
24. Bundi	I	1,000	1,000	733	974	224	26
	II	1,000	1,000	934	981	66	19
	III	1,000	1,000	878	969	99	16
	IV	1,000	1,000	588	948	368	50
	V	1,000	1,000	524	938	349	52
	VI	1,000	1,000	526	977	324	23
	VII	1,000	1,000	246	980	588	17
	VIII	1,000	1,000	377	1,000	464	—
	IX	1,000	1,000	385	872	320	86
25. Kota	I	1,000	1,000	737	958	234	42
	II	1,000	1,000	917	979	80	19
	III	1,000	1,000	645	986	258	10
	IV	1,000	1,000	568	926	402	73
	V	1,000	1,000	427	878	475	120
	VI	1,000	1,000	456	983	329	15
	VII	1,000	1,000	230	972	606	27
	VIII	1,000	1,000	330	811	405	150
	IX	1,000	1,000	345	839	387	53
26. Jhalawar	I	1,000	1,000	597	976	366	24
	II	1,000	1,000	819	982	170	18
	III	1,000	1,000	680	949	304	51
	IV	1,000	1,000	465	736	524	264
	V	1,000	1,000	298	916	632	74
	VI	1,000	1,000	396	949	503	51
	VII	1,000	1,000	157	888	720	112
	VIII	1,000	1,000	350	944	513	56
	IX	1,000	1,000	335	858	389	73

N=Negligible

93. In the urban areas of the State as a whole it is observed that persons with matriculation or higher secondary qualifications, university degree and technical degree or diploma are mostly concentrated in the tertiary sector of industry comprising trade and commerce, transport and communications, government and other services. In most of the districts also there are concentrations of educated personnel mostly in this sector of industrial activity. In the secondary sector of industry some concentration of educated and technical personnel is observed in districts Ganganagar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and Kota specially in the manufacturing and construction activities on account of the industrial establishments and five year plan projects located thercin. Higher educated and technically qualified personnel is found concentrated in the mining activity in the districts Bikaner, Bhilwara, Banswara and Udaipur.

in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
16	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
38	—	88	—	16	—	3	—	9	—	19	—
58	5	59	5	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—
48	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
70	29	175	93	2	—	1	—	37	14	13	4
20	—	18	—	—	—	1	—	4		N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
37	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	3	38	7	—	—	N	—		—	2	—
59	—	76	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	3	—
106	3	58	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
91	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
79	12	172	22	N	—	1	1	35	6	8	1
11	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	1	—
—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	4	45	—	1	—	1	—	11	—	5	—
19	—	7	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
48	1	38	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	5	—
50	—	122	—	9	—	1	—	22	—	11	2
66	—	81	1	1	—	1	—	14	—	1	—
69	—	163	27	6	—	1	—	22	12	4	—
52	29	152	51	2	1	6	4	38	20	18	3
24	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	—	32	10	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
26	—	64	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	7	—
41	—	73	—	N	—	1	—	7	—	1	—
55	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
70	25	151	33	2	—	5	3	32	5	16	3

N=Negligible

In the primary sector of industry *i.e.* cultivation, agricultural labour, livestock rearing, forestry etc., between 75 to 90 per cent of the males and 97 to 99 per cent females are illiterate and only 10 to 25 per cent of the males are literates in this sector. The proportion of illiterates in this sector is still higher in some of the districts namely Sikar, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalor and Sirohi. But since the total strength of workers in the primary sector is quite low in the urban areas of the State the proportion of illiterate male workers exceeds 50 per cent of the male workers in only a few districts. Among the females the proportion of illiterate is very high in the various districts of the State. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex by literacy and educational levels in the urban areas of the various districts and the State:

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex by

State/District	Total		Illiterate		Literate (Without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	1,000	1,000	421	905	427	57	31	7
1. Ganganagar	1,000	1,000	429	893	369	44	81	26
2. Bikaner	1,000	1,000	392	852	418	87	62	19
3. Churu	1,000	1,000	485	940	397	47	50	6
4. Jhunjhunu	1,000	1,000	530	953	365	34	28	2
5. Alwar	1,000	1,000	408	848	393	82	53	9
6. Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	495	912	394	57	18	2
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,000	1,000	492	953	404	36	19	2
8. Jaipur	1,000	1,000	404	868	403	65	13	6
9. Sikar	1,000	1,000	530	952	398	43	8	1
10. Ajmer	1,000	1,000	318	832	508	82	25	8
11. Tonk	1,000	1,000	560	942	350	43	16	3
12. Jaisalmer	1,000	1,000	431	908	430	61	39	9
13. Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	399	853	437	83	28	11
14. Nagaur	1,000	1,000	510	938	404	47	26	6
15. Pali	1,000	1,000	513	954	419	36	12	5
16. Barmer	1,000	1,000	399	962	482	21	42	11
17. Jalor	1,000	1,000	561	979	371	18	17	1
18. Sirohi	1,000	1,000	394	928	475	44	3	3
19. Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	443	960	435	24	65	7
20. Udaipur	1,000	1,000	319	871	523	81	15	3
21. Chitorgarh	1,000	1,000	364	911	557	77	13	4
22. Dungarpur	1,000	1,000	320	904	512	54	50	8
23. Banswara	1,000	1,000	320	865	490	73	54	14
24. Bundi	1,000	1,000	475	930	357	53	71	6
25. Kota	1,000	1,000	377	896	420	53	53	14
26. Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	357	900	492	79	45	8

N=Negligible

94. Considering the workers in all the three sectors taken together for each sex we find that 42 per cent of the males and about 91 per cent of the females are illiterate in the urban areas of the State. About 43 per cent of the males and 6 per cent of the females are literate without educational level. Those educated up to primary or junior basic level are 3 per cent among the males and to even less than 1 per cent among the females. Workers having matriculation or higher secondary qualifications are about 9 per cent among the males and only 2 per cent among the females. University graduates or those having post-graduate degrees or diplomas are about three per cent among the males and hardly one per cent among the females. Persons with technical or non-technical diplomas are very few in the State and do not form even half a per cent in any case. Among the various districts illiterate male workers are in a majority in the districts Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali and Jalor ranging from 51 to 56 per cent. Illiterate female workers are however in absolute majority in various districts and range from 83 per cent in Ajmer district to 98 per cent in Jalor district. Among the male workers literates without any educational levels form a majority in the districts Ajmer, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Chitorgarh ranging between

educational levels in urban areas only

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post-graduate degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
88	21	1	N	2	1	26	7	4	2
97	25	1	1	2	2	18	7	3	2
91	24	N	N	2	4	32	11	3	3
51	5	N	—	2	1	13	1	2	—
51	5	1	N	1	—	17	4	7	2
112	51	1	N	N	—	25	5	8	5
72	20	N	N	3	2	18	5	N	2
69	8	N	—	N	N	14	1	2	N
124	36	1	N	2	2	50	20	3	3
43	2	1	N	5	1	8	N	7	1
113	52	1	1	N	1	31	19	4	5
59	9	N	N	2	N	13	2	N	1
81	17	N	—	2	5	6	—	11	—
97	40	2	N	1	1	34	11	2	1
45	5	N	1	1	1	13	1	1	1
47	5	N	—	N	—	9	—	N	—
60	6	N	—	N	—	14	—	3	—
40	2	—	—	—	—	11	—	N	—
97	18	N	—	N	—	28	6	3	1
42	7	N	—	N	N	14	2	1	—
101	29	1	—	2	3	36	11	3	2
51	4	N	N	—	—	14	2	1	2
83	24	3	2	8	6	21	2	3	N
106	41	2	—	1	N	21	6	6	1
79	9	N	N	N	N	14	2	4	N
112	24	3	N	3	2	23	9	9	2
82	10	1	—	2	1	15	1	6	

N=Negligible

51 and 56 per cent. Among the female literates without any educational level hardly exceed 10 per cent in any of the districts. Workers with primary or junior basic standard of education are in very low proportion. Those with matriculation or higher secondary educational qualifications exceed 10 per cent in case of male workers of districts Udaipur, Banswara, Kota, Jhunjhunu, Ajmer and Sawai Madhopur and range between 10 to 12 per cent. Females are about 5 per cent, in Alwar and Ajmer districts and even lesser in other districts. University graduates among male workers range from 0 to 5 per cent in the various districts and between 1and 2 per cent in case of female in districts Bikaner, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Jaipur and Udaipur. Those with technical or non-technical diplomas are very few in the various districts of the State also.

Age-group of workers in urban areas

95. Having studied the educational levels in the various industrial categories of workers in urban areas it would further be useful to study the distribution of workers by industrial categories and age-groups on the basis of the following table :

Distribution of 1,000 of total workers into age-groups and nine industrial categories in urban areas of the State and districts

State/District	Age-group	Total Persons	Industrial categories of workers								
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
			Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN ..	Total	1,000	132	13	18	83	125	60	159	91	319
	0–14	35	10	1	2	5	5	2	2	1	7
	15–34	523	62	7	9	41	71	33	72	55	173
	35–59	387	49	5	6	31	44	23	71	34	124
	60+	55	11	N	1	6	5	2	14	1	15
Ganganagar	Total	1,000	136	11	6	35	156	52	215	73	316
	0–14	33	12	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	9
	15–34	590	65	6	3	20	102	33	114	52	195
	35–59	332	46	4	2	11	45	16	85	20	103
	60+	45	13	N	N	2	5	2	14	N	9
Bikaner	Total	1,000	34	2	3	71	108	84	178	143	377
	0–14	22	3	1	N	2	4	4	3	N	5
	15–34	538	16	1	2	37	59	47	81	90	205
	35–59	390	12	N	1	26	40	30	80	51	150
	60+	50	3	N	N	6	5	3	14	2	17
Churu	Total	1,000	363	8	10	90	71	44	158	47	209
	0–14	53	29	N	2	8	2	3	3	N	6
	15–34	512	179	4	4	48	39	25	76	32	105
	35–59	371	129	3	4	29	26	14	67	14	85
	60+	64	26	1	N	5	4	2	12	1	13
Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	291	18	19	88	96	61	136	28	263
	0–14	55	23	2	4	7	4	3	3	N	9
	15–34	497	132	8	9	44	53	32	65	18	136
	35–59	374	108	7	5	31	33	23	56	9	102
	60+	74	28	1	1	6	6	3	12	1	16
Alwar	Total	1,000	97	7	17	81	126	60	183	54	375
	0–14	25	4	N	1	5	6	1	2	N	6
	15–34	482	41	4	7	37	63	29	75	31	195
	35–59	418	41	2	8	32	48	26	88	21	152
	60+	75	11	1	1	7	9	4	18	2	22
Bharatpur	Total	1,000	212	10	13	77	114	58	143	57	316
	0–14	32	11	1	2	4	4	1	2	1	6
	15–34	509	94	5	6	35	67	30	64	33	175
	35–59	387	85	3	4	31	36	24	62	22	120
	60+	72	22	1	1	7	7	3	15	1	15
Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	164	24	24	123	133	41	147	100	244
	0–14	38	13	2	3	7	3	1	2	1	6
	15–34	519	76	12	11	60	82	22	68	62	126
	35–59	386	62	8	9	48	43	17	64	36	99
	60+	57	13	2	1	8	5	1	13	1	13

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 of total workers into age-groups and nine industrial categories in urban areas of the State and districts—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jaipur	Total	1,000	48	4	12	97	161	64	153	98	363
	0-14	31	4	N	1	7	7	2	2	1	7
	15-34	529	23	2	5	47	94	34	69	59	196
	35-59	385	17	2	5	36	53	25	69	36	142
	60+	55	4	N	1	7	7	3	13	2	18
Sikar	Total	1,000	246	6	12	139	117	68	153	37	222
	0-14	57	18	1	3	10	9	3	4	N	9
	15-34	502	115	3	5	72	64	37	75	23	108
	35-59	374	92	2	3	49	38	25	62	13	90
	60+	67	21	N	1	8	6	3	12	1	15
Ajmer	Total	1,000	45	10	11	49	148	47	164	195	331
	0-14	21	3	1	1	3	4	1	2	1	5
	15-34	520	21	5	5	24	78	26	71	106	184
	35-59	413	18	4	4	19	60	18	77	86	127
	60+	46	3	N	1	3	6	2	14	2	15
Tonk	Total	1,000	179	22	26	108	119	47	133	30	336
	0-14	49	11	3	6	6	9	1	4	N	9
	15-34	502	87	13	11	50	72	23	58	19	169
	35-59	385	67	6	8	41	33	21	60	10	139
	60+	64	14	N	1	11	5	2	11	1	19
Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	86	2	34	74	82	40	176	66	440
	0-14	33	11	1	4	3	3	2	3	N	6
	15-34	569	41	N	17	45	44	26	91	41	264
	35-59	360	26	N	10	24	31	12	75	25	157
	60+	38	8	1	3	2	4	N	7	N	13
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	81	10	40	60	109	66	140	144	350
	0-14	30	10	1	2	3	4	1	3	N	6
	15-34	551	39	5	25	30	63	38	67	88	196
	35-59	378	27	4	12	23	37	25	60	54	136
	60+	41	5	N	1	4	5	2	10	2	12
Nagaur	Total	1,000	166	29	25	112	128	73	147	57	263
	0-14	39	12	3	2	5	6	3	2	N	6
	15-34	528	79	16	14	60	71	43	67	34	144
	35-59	372	61	9	8	40	44	24	65	22	99
	60+	61	14	1	1	7	7	3	13	1	14
Pali	Total	1,000	235	55	8	111	180	22	136	40	213
	0-14	58	28	6	1	8	3	N	2	1	9
	15-34	515	112	30	4	53	105	11	64	24	112
	35-59	376	81	17	2	43	66	10	60	15	82
	60+	51	14	2	1	7	6	1	10	N	10
Barmer	Total	1,000	147	4	10	193	70	21	244	58	253
	0-14	41	12	1	N	17	2	1	3	N	5
	15-34	555	80	2	7	101	40	12	118	39	156
	35-59	356	46	1	3	66	24	8	106	18	84
	60+	48	9	N	N	9	4	N	17	1	8
Jalor	Total	1,000	303	33	39	103	41	35	142	21	283
	0-14	74	36	5	7	10	1	1	4	—	10
	15-34	537	151	20	18	52	21	22	61	12	180
	35-59	341	96	8	12	37	17	11	66	9	85
	60+	48	20	N	2	4	2	1	11	N	8

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 of total workers into age-groups and nine industrial categories in urban areas of the State and districts—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sirohi .. — ..	Total	1,000	80	35	21	79	60	50	142	141	392
	0–14	29	3	5	1	3	2	1	1	N	13
	15–34	544	35	19	10	39	34	27	68	86	226
	35–59	389	36	10	9	33	22	21	63	53	142
	60+	38	6	1	1	4	2	1	10	2	11
Bhilwara — — ..	Total	1,000	218	14	40	72	149	35	142	40	290
	0–14	36	14	1	8	3	2	1	1	N	6
	15–34	515	105	7	19	39	81	18	60	25	161
	35–59	398	86	5	12	26	60	14	68	15	112
	60+	51	13	1	1	4	6	2	13	N	11
Udaipur — — ..	Total	1,000	85	13	19	75	99	96	174	78	361
	0–14	29	7	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	8
	15–34	515	39	7	9	38	57	50	76	50	189
	35–59	398	33	4	8	29	35	39	79	26	145
	60+	58	6	1	1	5	4	4	17	1	19
Chitorgarh — —	Total	1,000	195	25	16	142	100	43	164	38	277
	0–14	38	16	2	2	8	2	1	2	N	5
	15–34	486	90	13	7	69	52	23	66	22	144
	35–59	412	75	8	6	56	40	17	79	15	116
	60+	64	14	2	1	9	6	2	17	1	12
Dungarpur .. —	Total	1,000	88	23	14	68	101	81	213	42	370
	0–14	27	6	N	1	2	2	1	1	1	13
	15–34	523	43	17	7	35	56	43	93	28	201
	35–59	406	34	6	6	26	37	35	102	13	147
	60+	44	5	N	N	5	6	2	17	N	9
Banswara — —	Total	1,000	63	6	18	107	64	50	185	39	468
	0–14	27	3	1	1	3	1	1	8	1	8
	15–34	517	29	3	8	56	36	27	73	26	259
	35–59	407	26	1	8	44	23	21	89	12	183
	60+	49	5	1	1	4	4	1	15	N	18
Bundi — — —	Total	1,000	110	20	24	91	213	51	136	43	312
	0–14	28	9	1	1	4	4	1	2	N	6
	15–34	471	43	10	12	41	108	24	57	24	152
	35–59	446	47	8	10	39	97	24	65	18	138
	60+	55	11	1	1	7	4	2	12	1	16
Kota — — —	Total	1,000	35	15	30	42	114	94	159	133	378
	0–14	20	2	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	6
	15–34	538	14	8	17	20	64	54	69	84	208
	35–59	394	16	5	11	17	41	36	74	46	148
	60+	48	3	1	1	3	5	3	14	2	16
Jhalawar — — —	Total	1,000	131	43	36	71	105	49	167	40	357
	0–14	28	8	2	3	2	3	1	2	—	7
	15–34	474	57	19	18	35	52	25	70	23	175
	35–59	428	55	19	13	28	43	21	77	16	156
	60+	70	11	3	2	6	8	2	18	1	19

N=Negligible

96. It will be observed that the workers are mostly concentrated (52.3%) in the age-group 15-34 followed by (38·7%) the next age-group 35-59. There is very small proportion of workers in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ and this proportion hardly exceeds 10 per cent of the total workers in the State. Among the various districts the highest proportion (59%) in the age-group 15-34 was observed in Ganganagar district followed by Jaisalmer (56·9). The highest proportion in the age-group 35-59 was found in Bundi district (44·6 per cent) followed by Jhalawar (48·8%). Among the various categories of workers the highest proportion 31·9% is found in other services of the State and too in the age-group 15-34 where the proportion is 17·3%. Among the various districts also high proportions of workers are observed in other services where the proportion is as high as 46·8% in Banswara district followed by Jaisalmer 44%. The corresponding proportions in the age-group 15-34 in other services are as high as 26·4% in Jhalawar district and 25·9% in Banswara district. Next to the other services, high proportions of workers are found in trade and commerce and manufacturing other than household industry in the State as well as the district. In the State as a whole, the proportion of workers in other services is about 32% followed by about 16% in trade and commerce. About 14 per cent are in cultivation and agricultural labour, about 13 per cent in manufacturing other than household industry and 8 per cent in household industry.

Age-group of workers by class of towns

97. Among the various classes of towns although the proportion in other services is predominant, yet the proportions differ in significance in the various classes of towns under different industrial categories and various age-groups. The following table brings out how the workers in each class of towns are distributed under each of different age-groups and in the various industrial categories of workers :

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each class of towns by age-groups and industrial categories in Rajasthan during 1961 Census

State	Class of town	Age-group	Total	Industrial categories of workers								
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	All Classes	Total	1,000	132	13	18	83	125	60	159	91	31
		0–14	1,000	303	35	53	145	129	51	66	17	201
		15–34	1,000	118	14	17	80	135	62	138	105	331
		35–59	1,000	126	12	16	80	114	59	183	89	321
		60+	1,000	190	13	16	102	102	43	241	23	270
	Class I	Total	1,000	9	4	17	57	135	77	161	155	385
		0–14	1,000	23	15	33	150	242	97	97	39	304
		15–34	1,000	7	4	17	52	145	78	135	171	391
		35–59	1,000	10	3	17	54	117	75	185	154	385
		60+	1,000	18	4	18	86	122	64	289	44	355
	Class II	Total	1,000	48	6	9	89	206	58	202	57	325
		0–14	1,000	104	7	23	212	184	47	91	20	312
		15–34	1,000	38	6	7	86	222	59	180	67	335
		35–59	1,000	52	6	10	83	196	58	225	51	319
		60+	1,000	91	7	13	100	142	54	296	22	275
	Class III	Total	1,000	141	11	19	91	145	54	167	63	309
		0–14	1,000	242	27	71	173	148	55	83	17	184
		15–34	1,000	132	11	17	87	161	55	146	72	319
		35–59	1,000	137	10	17	87	128	56	191	60	314
		60+	1,000	192	12	17	103	107	40	241	17	271
	Class IV	Total	1,000	251	24	18	106	97	48	143	57	256
		0–14	1,000	463	45	58	128	74	31	45	6	150
		15–34	1,000	233	26	16	105	101	53	128	71	267
		35–59	1,000	238	20	16	103	97	47	165	53	261
		60+	1,000	319	18	14	115	86	29	194	12	213

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each class of towns by age-groups and industrial categories in Rajasthan during 1961 Census—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	Class V	Total	1,000	281	29	20	101	73	44	144	43	265
		0-14	1,000	504	60	56	117	44	22	40	7	150
		15-34	1,000	262	29	20	99	78	48	129	52	283
		35-59	1,000	268	25	17	102	70	44	168	40	266
		60+	1,000	354	23	15	109	66	25	200	11	197
	Class VI	Total	1,000	157	19	27	96	84	54	182	73	308
		0-14	1,000	292	28	104	101	146	84	39	20	186
		15-34	1,000	131	19	24	91	88	53	164	86	344
		35-59	1,000	164	18	23	99	75	55	208	69	289
		60+	1,000	265	20	22	119	73	41	256	15	189

98. In the Class I towns the other services are the most predominant with 38·5% of the workers engaged therein followed by Class II towns with 32·5% in other services. In Class III and Class VI towns other services constitutes about 31% of the workers followed by Class IV and Class V towns where the proportion of workers in other serviees is about 26%. Trade and commereial aetivities accounts for 16 per eent workers in Class I towns and 20 per cent in Class II towns. The corresponding proportions in the field of Trade and Commerce are 17 per eent and 18 per cent in Class III and Class VI towns respectively. Workers in manufacturing other than household industry are about 21 per cent in Class II towns, about 14% in I and 15% in Class III towns, in other classes they are even less than 10%. In Class IV and Class V towns workers in household industry form about 11 per cent and 10 percent respectively. In other classes of towns they are even less than 10 per cent. Workers in the industrial categories II Agricultural labour, III Mining etc. VI Construetion and VIII Transport, Storage and Communications are less than 10 per eent in the various classes of towns except Class I where Transport services aeecunt for about 16 per eent of the workers mostly employed in the railway establishments of the six cities. Among the various age-groups, the working age-groups 15-34, and 35-59 have high proportions of workers in the industrial category of other services ranging between 26 and 39 per cent in the various classes of towns. The highest proportion in these age-groups (39 per cent) is in Class I towns. In the age-group 0-14 also other services have between 30-31 per cent workers in other services among the Class I and II towns. In elasses III to VI the workers of this age-group (0-14) in other services vary between 15 to 19 per cent. In the age-group 0-14, highest proportions are found in Class IV (46%) and Class V (50%) in cultivation. In the age-group 60+ the highest proportion of workers is found in other services (36%) in the Class I towns and in cultivation in Class V towns (35%). In other classes of towns and other industrial eategories the proportions are even lesser than these.

Age-group of workers by cities

99. In the Class I towns individually the proportions in the various industrial categories and broad age-groups differ in significance aecording to the predominant functional characteristics of the city. The following table which shows the distribution of 1,000 workers in eaeh of the broad age-groups among the various industrial categories for eaeh of the six eities separately, will enable us to study the salient features of the distribution of workers :

Distributian of 1.000 workers by broad age-groups and industrial categories in six cities

Age-groups	Total workers Persons	Industrial categories of workers I Persons	II Persons	III Persons	IV Persons	V Persons	VI Persons	VII Persons	VIII Persons	IX Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				JAIPUR CITY						
Total	1,000	4	1	11	82	183	70	165	88	396
0—14	1,000	7	2	17	201	322	83	76	30	262
15—34	1,000	4	1	9	75	202	69	141	97	402
35—59	1,000	4	1	12	79	152	72	192	86	402
60+	1,000	11	3	17	118	137	63	256	37	358
				AJMER CITY						
Total	1,000	10	2	9	34	104	52	161	298	330
0—14	1,000	27	7	44	128	144	85	125	70	370
15—34	1,000	8	2	8	33	111	57	131	307	343
35—59	1,000	9	2	8	30	91	46	183	319	312
60+	1,000	23	3	12	51	117	50	338	69	337

Distribution of 1,000 workers by broad age-groups and industrial categories in six cities—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				JODHPUR CITY						
Total	1,000	1	2	46	42	122	72	147	172	396
0—14	1,000	1	3	79	103	227	73	126	47	341
15—34	1,000	1	2	52	38	126	72	128	187	394
35—59	1,000	1	2	36	44	108	73	164	168	404
60+	1,000	5	2	34	59	136	58	276	54	376
				BIKANER CITY						
Total	1,000	3	3	3	69	97	82	170	164	409
0—14	1,000	13	38	5	112	166	192	124	52	298
15—34	1,000	2	2	3	64	100	85	140	193	411
35—59	1,000	2	1	4	67	92	75	199	146	414
60+	1,000	8	4	4	112	96	63	292	34	387
				KOTA CITY						
Total	1,000	29	14	22	28	119	107	146	154	381
0—14	1,000	85	83	47	100	231	74	94	20	266
15—34	1,000	21	15	19	25	120	113	117	180	390
35—59	1,000	35	11	25	28	112	102	175	136	376
60+	1,000	45	6	25	43	115	79	302	40	345
				UDAIPUR CITY						
Total	1,000	27	5	16	52	111	110	176	99	404
0—14	1,000	62	7	27	124	138	146	87	34	375
15—34	1,000	22	5	14	50	123	108	148	119	411
35—59	1,000	31	4	18	47	97	113	199	84	407
60+	1,000	42	5	20	75	90	85	331	29	323

100. The high proportions of workers are observed in the other services for the various age-groups in each of the six cities ranging from 26·2% in Jaipur in the age-group 0-14 to 41·4% in Bikaner in the age-group 35-59. The highest proportions of workers in the industrial categories of other services was found in Bikaner City (40·9%) while in Ajmer City it was lowest 33%. The other industrial categories engaging the high percentage of workers in different cities were Transport, Storage and Communications, Trade and Commerce and Manufacturing other than Household Industry. In cities Ajmer, Jodhpur and Kota the proportion of workers in Transport, Storage and Communications is 29·8%, 17·2% and 15·4% respectively. In Udaipur and Bikaner the proportion of workers in Trade and Commerce was 17·6% and 17% respectively. In Jaipur City the proportion of workers in Manufacturing other than Household Industry was highest (18·3%). The highest proportion (31·9%) of workers in category Transport, Storage and Communications was observed in age-group 35-59 followed by 30·7% in the age-group 15-34 of Ajmer City. In Trade and Commerce highest proportion (33·8%) of workers was found in the age-group 60+ of Ajmer City followed by 33·1% in the same age-group (60+) of Udaipur City. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry the highest proportion (32·2%) of workers has been recorded in the age-group 0-14 of Jaipur City followed by Jodhpur City (22·7%) in the same age-group. In Household Industry, however, the highest proportion (20·1%) was in the age-group 0·14 of Jaipur City. In Construction activities the highest proportion observed was 14·6% in the age-group 0-14 of Udaipur City. In the industrial categories I to III the proportions of workers are low, the highest figure of these categories being 8·5% at Cultivation in the age-group 0-14 of Kota City.

Occupational pattern of workers in urban areas of districts and cities

101. It will be observed that most of the urban workers are employed in industrial categories III to IX comprising mining, manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce, transport and communications and other services. As the proportion of workers in cultivation and allied activities is very small it would be profitable to examine the occupational pattern of workers other than those at cultivation so as to bring out the significance of the various occupations in the urban areas. The following table shows the distribution of workers other than those at cultivation in the major occupational divisions :

Distribution of 1,000 workers other than those working as cultivators and as

Districts	Total of All Divisions			Occupational Division O		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	75	93
Ganganagar	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	47	124
Bikaner	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	75	119
Churu	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	74	70
Jhunjhunu	1,000	1,000	1,000	92	98	51
Alwar	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	88	137
Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	76	93
Sawai Madhopur	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	72	39
Jaipur	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	69	112
Sikar	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	78	23
Ajmer	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	75	157
Tonk	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	90	44
Jaisalmer	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	60	69
Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	66	164
Nagaur	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	83	74
Pali	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	58	52
Barmer	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	41	44
Jalor	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	59	23
Sirohi	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	74	68
Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	72	53
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	104	108
Chitorgarh	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	79	39
Dungarpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	105	78
Banswara	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	121	135
Bundl	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	80	57
Kota	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	72	83
Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	93	68

agricultural labourers by occupational divisions of National Classification of Occupations

Occupational Division								
1			2			3		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
40	45	4	100	111	17	173	186	72
45	47	6	89	93	23	231	241	29
26	28	5	121	131	28	164	175	54
22	24	2	62	69	13	234	256	73
14	16	1	67	77	4	191	210	61
64	72	4	93	103	16	187	205	47
36	39	4	78	84	14	174	185	66
22	25	1	66	74	7	170	185	57
40	44	4	145	159	23	146	158	47
16	21	1	55	69	2	200	240	47
31	35	3	120	132	25	161	177	42
44	52	1	86	97	25	166	175	116
48	51	18	88	94	22	174	180	95
60	65	10	107	114	29	151	159	64
34	37	5	68	71	41	153	162	66
22	26	2	65	75	6	181	197	93
28	31	2	54	60	5	280	304	73
105	122	1	69	80	3	197	210	120
77	88	5	78	88	14	145	157	62
36	41	3	85	98	9	176	200	27
47	54	4	96	111	15	181	189	134
36	43	5	70	84	9	198	231	48
42	49	5	99	116	10	232	233	227
48	56	5	120	140	21	189	193	174
29	33	5	82	94	13	144	149	115
72	81	5	107	120	19	154	158	126
43	49	4	92	104	16	185	195	119

Distribution of 1,000 workers other than those working as cultivators and as

State/District	Occupational Division								
	4			5			6		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
RAJASTHAN	23	21	41	3	3	5	48	54	2
Ganganagar	11	12	6	N	N	0	50	52	1
Bikaner	10	10	17	N	N	0	54	59	1
Churu	25	23	36	1	1	1	41	46	1
Jhunjhunu	29	26	49	3	4	0	32	37	1
Alwar	19	17	37	1	1	0	44	50	2
Bharatpur	27	24	56	1	1	N	40	43	3
Sawai Madhopur	24	23	37	5	6	1	56	63	2
Jaipur	19	16	44	1	1	N	60	66	2
Sikar	21	21	23	N	N	0	34	42	N
Ajmer	25	25	23	1	1	1	36	40	2
Tonk	36	36	37	6	5	16	32	38	2
Jaisalmer	29	25	80	1	1	0	66	71	0
Jodhpur	19	17	35	17	15	41	50	55	2
Nagaur	24	20	68	7	7	9	42	46	3
Pali	42	37	69	2	2	N	37	43	N
Barmer	20	18	34	7	8	0	40	45	0
Jalor	88	62	244	0	0	0	24	28	1
Sirohi	42	35	93	5	3	19	77	88	N
Bhilwara	27	22	54	12	11	21	40	47	1
Udaipur	20	18	34	4	4	4	57	67	1
Chitorgarh	33	26	63	3	3	3	32	38	2
Dungarpur	16	10	49	1	1	0	36	42	5
Banswara	30	28	41	4	4	0	37	44	4
Bundi	36	33	51	1	1	N	42	50	0
Kota	22	21	35	3	3	5	64	72	4
Jhalawar	29	31	18	8	10	0	43	47	12

N=Negligible

agricultural labourers by occupational divisions of National Classification of Occupations—concld.

Occupational Division								
7-8			9			X		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
413	389	586	110	102	175	13	14	5
400	389	612	106	102	185	17	17	14
397	386	501	134	119	272	15	17	3
393	375	536	126	109	258	22	23	10
445	412	660	106	96	170	21	24	3
390	367	566	103	91	191	5	6	0
402	387	562	145	140	193	20	21	9
482	453	703	84	75	147	22	24	6
396	379	545	112	100	219	8	8	4
488	414	767	114	108	136	5	7	1
414	395	558	117	108	184	11	12	5
436	406	598	102	93	147	9	8	14
354	336	584	176	179	132	3	3	0
399	396	435	96	85	212	26	28	8
473	467	527	89	78	192	28	29	15
509	480	674	81	77	102	4	5	2
419	376	785	98	103	56	12	14	1
367	339	535	66	65	72	30	35	1
369	334	605	128	127	134	5	6	0
446	399	728	89	88	95	20	22	9
364	331	550	120	115	149	6	7	1
448	381	748	90	93	75	19	22	8
355	324	524	106	109	87	12	11	15
315	280	487	122	120	129	12	14	4
471	457	550	110	93	203	9	10	6
396	372	562	102	94	159	6	7	2
405	372	619	102	96	142	3	3	2

N=Negligible

102. It will be observed that 41 per cent of these workers in the State are employed under occupational division 7-8 composed of craftsmen, production, process workers and related occupations, such as spinners, weavers, tailors, shoe-makers, carpenters, electricians, potters, brick layers and labourers. There are 17 per cent of the workers in occupational division 3 relating to sales workers such as working proprietors of wholesale and retail trade, agents and salesmen, commercial travellers, shop assistants, hawkers etc., 11 per cent of the workers are found under division 9 which relates to various types of services such as watchmen, housekeepers, maids, cooks, waiters, cleaners, hairdressers, washermen etc. 10 per cent of the workers are under division 2 which relates to clerical and related workers such as office clerks, cashiers and book keepers, typists and stenographers and miscellaneous office workers. Professional, technical and related workers such as engineers, doctors, teachers etc. which come under division 0 are about 8 per cent. Workers under division 6 which relates to workers in transport and communication services such as drivers, firemen, pilots, conductors, transport inspectors, postmen etc. are about 5 per cent followed by 4 per cent of the workers in division 1 relating to administrative, executive and managerial workers in Government and other institutions. The proportion of workers in divisions 4 and 5 which

Distribution of 1,000 workers other than those working as cultivators and as

Cities	Total of All Divisions			Occupational Division 0		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaipur	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	70	131
Ajmer	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	72	228
Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	66	187
Bikaner	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	77	132
Kota	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	70	99
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	97	123

Cities	Occupational Division 4			5			6		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Jaipur	16	14	40	1	1	N	58	63	2
Ajmer	14	12	27	1	1	1	50	55	4
Jodhpur	16	14	30	19	17	47	52	57	2
Bikaner	10	10	18	N	N	—	56	61	2
Kota	23	21	37	2	3	—	67	75	4
Udaipur	18	15	35	2	2	1	64	75	1

N=Negligible

104. It will be observed that the high proportions of workers ranging from 35 to 39% are observed in occupational division 7-8 which relates to craftsmen, production process workers and related occupations, 14 to 17 per cent workers are in division 3 which relates to sales workers *i.e.*, workers in trade and commerce. Clerical workers falling under division 2 range between 11 and 16%. Professional, technical, administrative, executive and workers in transport, communications and miscellaneous services covered by divisions 0, 1, 6 and 9 are also in appreciable numbers. Workers in other occupational divisions are quite small in the cities also.

relate to farmers, fishermen, miners, quarrymen etc. is small in the urban areas of the State.

103. Among the various districts also the occupational pattern is more or less similar with only a few exceptions. For instance, about 51 per cent of the workers in Pali district are engaged in production processes such as spinners, weavers etc. mainly on account of the textile industry located in Pali town. Between 20 to 28 per cent of the workers are engaged as sales workers (Div. 3) in districts Sikar, Ganganagar, Churu, Dungarpur and Barmer. In Jaisalmer about 18 per cent of the workers are in miscellaneous services (Division 9) such as watchmen, police constables, guards etc. About 15 per cent of the workers in Jaipur district are engaged in clerical services. (Division 2) which may be attributed to the clerical opportunity offered by the various Government and other offices located in the capital city of the State. In districts Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur where towns with population over 1 lakh are located the dominant occupation are those connected with administrative, clerical, professional, technical and other jobs provided by the Government, industrial and other institutions of these major towns of the State. The following table shows the proportions of workers in various occupational divisions in the six cities of the State:

agricultural labourers by occupational divisions of National Classification of Occupations

Occupational Division								
1			2			3		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
45	49	5	159	173	27	147	157	51
30	33	4	141	151	42	146	155	55
65	70	11	114	122	33	144	152	60
27	29	5	131	142	27	148	158	54
8 6	96	5	119	133	22	140	142	126
53	62	4	112	128	18	167	171	144

Occupational Division								
7-8			9			10		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
379	368	486	111	96	254	8	9	4
389	390	382	132	120	252	10	11	5
386	386	383	99	86	238	29	30	9
386	379	458	142	125	301	18	19	3
377	353	550	106	100	154	7	7	3
354	326	515	123	117	158	6	7	1

N=Negligible

Educational levels of workers in each occupational division in the State

105. Since a majority of the workers in the State are employed either in clerical and other services or in occupations related to various handicrafts and processes of production of goods and articles, their levels of education are not very high in most of the cases and their standards of educational qualifications differ from occupation to occupation as shown in the following table which relates to the distribution of literate workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels for the State.

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only

State	Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Total Literate Workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	All Divisions	1,000	1,000	732	568	54	72
	0	1,000	1,000	391	343	39	102
	1	1,000	1,000	592	399	63	85
	2	1,000	1,000	496	610	50	38
	3	1,000	1,000	846	876	57	29
	4	1,000	1,000	857	915	58	21
	5	1,000	1,000	876	900	35	—
	6	1,000	1,000	722	603	58	44
	7-8	1,000	1,000	896	944	46	28
	9	1,000	1,000	832	940	87	22
	X	1,000	1,000	728	583	64	77

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
157	240	1	3	2	12	47	86	7	19
318	372	7	3	15	17	180	130	50	33
206	224	3	9	3	23	124	251	9	9
373	260	1	5	2	8	76	77	2	2
83	69	N	2	1	7	13	17	N	—
66	53	1	—	—	—	17	11	1	—
59	100	—	—	4	—	26	—	—	—
190	206	2	—	1	15	26	117	1	15
52	18	N	1	N	2	5	7	1	—
69	29	N	1	1	1	10	7	1	—
150	201	1	35	2	7	52	97	3	—

N=Negligible

106. It will be observed that 73% of the males and about 57% of the females in the various occupations are mere literates without any educational level while 5% of the males and 7% of the females are educated up to primary or junior basic standard. Those educated upto matriculation or higher secondary level are about 16% among the males and 24% among the females. University graduates or post-graduate degree holders are only about 5% among the males and 9% among the females. Persons with technical or non-technical diplomas and technical degrees are in small proportions among the males as well as females and are mostly found in occupational divisions 0 and 1 which relate to professional, technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers. University graduates are also largely employed in these occupational divisions (0 and 1) although there are appreciable numbers in clerical, transport and communications service (Divisions 2 and 6). Persons with matriculation or higher secondary levels of education are largely employed in occupational divisions 0, 1, 2 and 6 that is administrative, clerical, professional, technical, transport and other services. In occupational divisions 3 to 9 most of the workers are literates without any educational level, their proportion being the highest (90% males and 94% females) in Division 7-8 which relates to craftsmen, production process workers, skilled and unskilled labourers. These workers are largely concentrated in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59, as will be seen from the following table which gives the distribution of literate workers other than those at cultivation in each occupational division cross-tabulated by broad age-groups for the State:

Distribution of literate workers other than those at cultivation in each division and each broad age-group in the State

Occupational Divisions (N.C.O.)	Total All ages	Age-groups			
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Divisions	1,000	9	568	381	42
Division 0	122	—	71	44	7
Division 1	62	—	34	27	1
Division 2	147	1	87	56	3
Division 3	227	2	106	101	18
Division 4	8	—	4	3	1
Division 5	2	—	1	1	—
Division 6	52	—	32	19	1
Division 8	282	5	174	95	8
Division 9	81	1	49	29	2
Division X	17	—	10	6	1

107. It will be observed that about 57% of the literate workers in all divisions are in the age-group 15-34 followed by 38% in the next age-group 35-59. These two age-groups taken together account for about 95% of the workers in the State. In the age-group 60+ the proportion of literate workers is only 4% while in the age-group 0-14 it is hardly 1%. Large proportions of literate workers are observed in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 of the occupational divisions 2 ,3 and 7-8 relating to clerical and sales workers, craftsmen, production process workers, skilled and unskilled labourers. Under division 7-8, out of the 28% literate workers as many as 17% are in the age-group 15-34. In division 3, however, the literate workers are almost equally divided in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. In the cities of the State persons with higher levels of education and with university degree or post-graduate degree are also largely found in the two working age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. It would, therefore, be profitable to analyse the distribution of literate workers in the six cities by educational levels cross-tabulated by broad age-groups of population on the basis of the following table:

Distribution of literate workers other than at cultivation

Name of City	Age-group	Total Literate workers		Literate (Without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur City	All Ages	1,000	1,000	655	453	24	46
	0—14	9	15	9	13	N	1
	15—34	582	686	349	253	16	27
	35—59	370	278	263	169	8	18
	60+	39	21	34	18	N	—
Ajmer City	All Ages	1,000	1,000	705	407	35	43
	0—14	9	8	9	7	N	—
	15—34	564	670	373	218	24	19
	35—59	396	292	296	170	10	22
	60+	31	19	27	6	1	—
	Age not stated	N	11	N	6	—	2
Jodhpur City	All Ages	1,000	1,000	708	537	51	78
	0—14	8	25	8	21	N	4
	15—34	583	635	393	280	34	42
	35—59	379	319	281	216	15	32
	60+	30	21	26	20	2	—
Bikaner City	All Ages	1,000	1,000	673	498	99	151
	0—14	6	16	6	13	N	2
	15—34	569	583	346	238	69	77
	35—59	386	374	286	223	27	72
	60+	39	27	35	24	3	—
Kota City	All Ages	1,000	1,000	650	431	82	146
	0—14	6	20	5	20	1	—
	15—34	613	658	371	220	51	90
	35—59	348	306	245	178	29	54
	60+	33	16	29	13	1	2
Udaipur City	All Ages	1,000	1,000	740	586	6	15
	0—14	10	21	10	20	—	1
	15—34	545	702	368	350	4	11
	35—59	402	258	323	198		3
	60+	43	19	39	18	2	—

N=Negligible

108. Among the literate workers of the six cities also the mere literates without any educational level form a majority ranging from 65 to 74% of the males while the range for the females is from 40 to 59%, the highest proportions being in Udaipur City. High proportions of literates without any educational level are observed mostly in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. The highe t proportion is 39% among the males of the age-group 15-34 in Jodhpur City. However, the highest proportion for the females is 35% in the age-group 15-34 in Udaipur City.

109. Workers with primary or junior basic standards of education are in low proportions, ranging up to 10% for males and 15% for females. Males with matriculation or higher secondary qualifications range between 16 and 22%, while the females of these qualification are between 20 to 36% in the various cities.

by broad age-groups and educational levels in six cities

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
216	293	1	3	3	14	92	169	9	22
N	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151	242	1	3	1	8	59	136	5	17
64	48	N	N	2	6	32	32	1	5
1	2	N	—	N	—	1	1	3	—
196	363	1	6	N	3	56	143	7	35
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129	294	1	1	N	N	35	111	2	27
66	66	N	2	N	3	20	29	4	—
1	—	N	3	—	—	1	2	1	N
—	2	—	N	—	N	—	1	—	N
170	286	4	3	1	5	60	80	6	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	239	3	2	1	2	35	66	3	4
55	46	1	1	N	3	24	14	3	7
1	1	N	—	N	—	1	—	N	N
164	202	1	2	2	32	59	93	2	22
N	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	162	N	—	1	21	38	74	1	11
49	39	1	2	1	9	21	19	1	10
1	—	N	—	N	2	N	—	—	1
199	277	6	4	5	16	42	108	16	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
146	231	4	4	2	7	30	97	9	9
51	45	2	—	3	9	11	11	7	9
2	1	N	—	N	—	1	—	N	—
173	252	2	—	4	21	69	110	6	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124	234	1	—	1	6	45	92	2	9
48	18	1	—	3	14	21	18	4	7
1	—	N	—	N	1	3	—	N	—

N=Negligible

the largest share being taken by the age-group 15-34. Highest proportions of university graduates or post-graduates are observed in Jaipur City, 9% among the males and 17% among the females. Here also the largest contribution is made by the age-group 15-34, 6% of the males and 14% of the females. The proportions for males as well as females with technical degrees or diplomas and non-technical diplomas are very small in all the six cities.

Educational levels by age-groups of urban population

110. It would further be illuminating to study the distribution of literacy and educational levels of all persons for each of the broad age-groups in the urban areas of the various districts of the State and six cities. The following table extracted from subsidiary of C-III Part B, shows the distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by literacy and educational level in urban areas of the State and various districts:

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group

Age-group		Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									RAJASTHAN
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	401	731	451	230	51	22
	5—14	1,000	1,000	458	655	471	307	69	37
	15—34	1,000	1,000	320	692	435	247	55	22
	35—59	1,000	1,000	429	843	456	144	26	6
	60+	1,000	1,000	513	931	434	67	15	1
									GANGANAGAR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	416	707	378	222	110	54
	5—14	1,000	1,000	469	617	387	296	143	86
	15—34	1,000	1,000	358	682	353	230	116	52
	35—59	1,000	1,000	437	855	415	124	69	16
	60+	1,000	1,000	537	944	396	54	37	2
									BIKANER
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	379	705	418	235	106	46
	5—14	1,000	1,000	436	638	413	282	149	79
	15—34	1,000	1,000	300	653	392	268	115	45
	35—59	1,000	1,000	403	816	459	164	44	15
	60+	1,000	1,000	480	931	459	66	22	3
									CHURU
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	450	759	406	206	91	32
	5—14	1,000	1,000	489	712	387	237	123	51
	15—34	1,000	1,000	383	702	394	254	103	38
	35—59	1,000	1,000	465	856	450	139	41	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	550	959	426	41	11	N
									JHUNJHUNU
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	460	831	391	141	61	19
	5—14	1,000	1,000	500	789	410	174	89	37
	15—34	1,000	1,000	350	796	381	167	63	16
	35—59	1,000	1,000	537	903	393	88	24	5
	60+	1,000	1,000	638	966	338	33	12	1
									ALWAR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	384	727	411	218	80	33
	5—14	1,000	1,000	450	645	462	303	85	50
	15—34	1,000	1,000	271	679	359	228	110	39
	35—59	1,000	1,000	435	850	422	131	42	11
	60+	1,000	1,000	510	921	413	76	28	1

N=Negligible

and sex by educational level in urban areas only

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE									
74	13	1	N	1	1	19	3	2	N
2	1	—	N	N	N	—	—	—	—
150	30	1	N	1	1	35	7	3	1
60	5	N	N	2	1	23	1	4	N
26	1	N	N	2	N	8	N	2	N
DISTRICT									
78	14	1	N	1	1	13	2	3	N
1	1	—	N	N	N	—	—	—	—
146	30	1	N	1	2	22	4	3	N
58	3	1	N	2	1	13	1	5	N
22	N	N	N	3	N	3	N	2	N
DISTRICT									
72	11	N	N	1	N	22	3	2	N
2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147	26	N	N	1	1	42	7	3	N
64	4	N	N	2	N	26	1	2	N
28	N	1	—	1	N	8	N	1	N
DISTRICT									
43	3	N	N	1	N	8	N	1	N
1	N	—	—	N	—	—	—	—	—
102	5	N	—	1	N	16	1	1	N
28	1	N	N	3	N	10	N	3	—
5	N	—	—	2	N	3	—	3	—
DISTRICT									
64	5	N	N	1	—	20	3	3	1
1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155	12	1	1	N	—	45	7	5	1
23	2	1	—	1	—	14	2	7	N
7	N	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—
DISTRICT									
103	19	1	N	N	N	17	3	4	N
3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
223	46	1	N	N	N	31	7	5	1
71	6	N	—	N	—	21	1	9	1
36	2	N	—	—	—	9	N	4	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									BHARATPUR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	482	798	425	184	19	6
	5—14	1,000	1,000	549	737	435	250	15	10
	15—34	1,000	1,000	386	768	435	201	27	5
	35—59	1,000	1,000	511	891	412	102	13	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	599	951	365	49	11	N
									SAWAI MADHOPUR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	482	853	430	136	24	5
	5—14	1,000	1,000	542	802	435	190	22	8
	15—34	1,000	1,000	391	826	446	156	34	7
	53—59	1,000	1,000	523	935	410	61	16	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	607	966	373	33	5	N
									JAIPUR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	393	693	440	260	24	14
	5—14	1,000	1,000	466	629	491	344	40	24
	15—34	1,000	1,000	296	644	418	272	23	13
	35—59	1,000	1,000	425	809	421	174	11	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	519	905	412	92	7	1
									SIKAR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	502	842	433	153	16	3
	5—14	1,000	1,000	567	815	414	179	18	5
	15—34	1,000	1,000	405	798	460	193	23	3
	35—59	1,000	1,000	520	903	432	95	6	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	589	963	398	37	3	—
									AJMER
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	324	644	538	312	23	14
	5—14	1,000	1,000	407	554	575	423	16	21
	15—34	1,000	1,000	224	591	536	329	30	15
	35—59	1,000	1,000	346	781	511	196	21	9
	60+	1,000	1,000	440	899	467	94	22	3
									TONK
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	539	836	380	151	26	7
	5—14	1,000	1,000	581	777	380	213	39	10
	15—34	1,000	1,000	464	811	386	166	27	11
	35—59	1,000	1,000	569	911	380	85	15	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	636	956	341	44	7	—
									JAISALMER
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	430	846	466	144	40	6
	5—14	1,000	1,000	498	819	479	176	23	5
	15—34	1,000	1,000	383	817	421	162	69	10
	35—59	1,000	1,000	421	906	511	93	20	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	446	963	537	37	4	—

N=Negligible

and sex by educational level in urban areas only—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
60	9	N	N	2	2	12	1	N	N
1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
124	20	N	N	3	4	24	2	1	N
47	3	N	N	3	1	13	1	1	N
20	—	N	—	1	—	4	N	N	—
DISTRICT									
54	5	N	—	N	N	9	1	1	N
1	N	—	—	—	N	—	—	—	—
111	10	1	—	N	N	16	1	1	N
37	3	N	—	1	N	11	N	2	—
12	1	N	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
DISTRICT									
104	25	N	N	1	2	36	6	2	N
3	3	—	N	—	N	—	—	—	—
196	54	1	N	1	3	61	14	4	N
92	9	1	N	3	1	44	3	3	N
40	2	N	—	2	N	17	N	3	N
DISTRICT									
37	2	N	N	3	N	5	N	4	N
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	5	1	N	5	N	9	1	6	N
24	1	N	—	3	—	7	N	8	N
6	—	—	—	N	N	1	—	3	—
DISTRICT									
90	24	N	N	N	N	22	5	3	1
2	2	—	—	—	N	—	—	—	—
169	54	1	N	N	N	39	11	1	N
90	10	1	N	N	N	26	3	5	1
53	3	1	N	1	N	13	1	3	N
DISTRICT									
44	5	N	N	2	N	9	1	N	N
N	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105	11	—	—	1	N	17	1	N	N
20	2	N	N	3	—	12	N	1	N
7	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—
DISTRICT									
52	3	N	—	2	1	4	N	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	8	—	—	1	2	8	1	11	—
32	—	1	N	4	N	2	—	9	—
7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									JODHPUR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	361	683	459	257	61	40
	5—14	1,000	1,000	387	579	499	341	110	78
	15—34	1,000	1,000	306	662	425	262	49	30
	35—59	1,000	1,000	396	802	464	178	23	12
	60+	1,000	1,000	470	919	461	79	16	1
									NAGAUR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	485	793	412	178	59	24
	5—14	1,000	1,000	526	728	384	231	89	41
	15—34	1,000	1,000	431	771	413	189	64	26
	35—59	1,000	1,000	488	879	454	116	17	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	568	950	423	50	2	N
									PALI
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	470	797	462	190	29	10
	5—14	1,000	1,000	476	714	479	267	45	18
	15—34	1,000	1,000	432	781	459	203	32	9
	35—59	1,000	1,000	494	886	460	111	11	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	577	948	412	52	3	N
									BARMER
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	399	860	450	111	93	27
	5—14	1,000	1,000	461	784	389	166	150	50
	15—34	1,000	1,000	339	858	447	115	97	23
	35—59	1,000	1,000	387	931	538	60	24	8
	60+	1,000	1,000	510	985	473	15	14	—
									JALOR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	518	882	394	107	49	9
	5—14	1,000	1,000	516	821	379	157	104	21
	15—34	1,000	1,000	514	871	374	120	35	5
	35—59	1,000	1,000	500	945	462	53	8	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	623	980	363	20	5	—
									SIROHI
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	375	758	533	229	5	2
	5—14	1,000	1,000	412	684	582	314	6	2
	15—34	1,000	1,000	299	727	533	246	7	3
	35—59	1,000	1,000	424	861	485	132	2	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	510	938	473	60	1	—
									BHILWARA
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	424	787	430	168	87	36
	5—14	1,000	1,000	498	701	385	240	111	58
	15—34	1,000	1,000	361	759	442	181	95	39
	35—59	1,000	1,000	433	895	459	92	55	10
	60+	1,000	1,000	458	955	444	44	58	1

N=Negligible

and sex by educational level in urban areas only—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
90	16	1	N	1	N	25	4	2	N
4	2	—	N	—	N	—	—	—	—
170	37	2	N	1	N	43	9	4	N
78	7	1	N	1	N	34	1	3	N
38	1	1	—	1	—	11	—	2	N
DISTRICT									
35	4	N	N	1	N	8	1	N	N
1	N	—	—	N	N	—	—	—	—
78	11	—	1	N	1	14	1	N	N
26	1	N	N	3	N	11	N	1	—
3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
DISTRICT									
33	3	N	—	N	—	6	N	N	—
N	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	7	N	—	—	—	8	N	N	—
25	1	N	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISTRICT									
47	2	N	—	N	N	9	N	2	—
—	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	4	N	—	—	N	13	N	3	—
32	1	N	—	—	N	15	N	4	—
2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
DISTRICT									
31	2	—	—	—	—	8	N	N	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	4	—	—	—	—	13	—	N	—
20	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISTRICT									
68	9	N	—	N	N	18	2	1	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	20	—	—	N	N	29	4	2	N
62	4	N	—	N	—	24	1	3	N
10	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	1
DISTRICT									
48	8	N	—	N	N	11	1	N	—
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	17	—	—	—	1	10	3	1	—
30	3	N	—	N	—	22	N	1	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									UDAIPUR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	295	644	548	321	28	12
	5—14	1,000	1,000	354	516	604	462	41	21
	15—34	1,000	1,000	231	610	488	325	32	13
	35—59	1,000	1,000	314	791	571	200	13	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	364	900	587	99	6	N
									CHITORGARH
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	350	751	584	241	20	4
	5—14	1,000	1,000	409	644	576	353	14	3
	15—34	1,000	1,000	282	721	588	263	34	8
	35—59	1,000	1,000	360	876	588	120	13	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	395	940	585	59	8	1
									DUNGARPUR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	319	698	529	269	72	23
	5—14	1,000	1,000	404	601	540	363	55	35
	15—34	1,000	1,000	225	651	498	300	111	27
	35—59	1,000	1,000	331	842	555	147	43	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	406	948	569	50	12	—
									BANSWARA
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	315	623	515	340	68	24
	5—14	1,000	1,000	381	508	564	466	52	25
	15—34	1,000	1,000	243	561	452	372	95	38
	35—59	1,000	1,000	327	812	536	176	54	5
	60+	1,000	1,000	378	929	568	68	36	—
									BUNDI
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	434	795	375	154	114	42
	5—14	1,000	1,000	455	694	391	227	153	78
	15—34	1,000	1,000	348	779	353	159	137	41
	35—59	1,000	1,000	505	899	382	87	56	12
	60+	1,000	1,000	547	935	402	63	26	2
									KOTA
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	353	683	443	259	77	31
	5—14	1,000	1,000	382	570	506	388	109	40
	15—34	1,000	1,000	284	656	411	250	76	38
	35—59	1,000	1,000	419	817	426	159	53	14
	60+	1,000	1,000	452	901	452	95	33	3
									JHALAWAR
Total population	5+	1,000	1,000	343	692	521	281	55	17
	5—14	1,000	1,000	394	612	562	371	43	16
	15—34	1,000	1,000	263	645	486	306	78	27
	35—59	1,000	1,000	364	808	521	180	50	8
	60+	1,000	1,000	434	889	515	108	18	3

N=Negligible

and sex by educational level in urban areas only—concld.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT										
	94	18	1	—	2	1	30	4	2	N
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	189	41	1	—	2	2	55	9	2	N
	64	4	1	—	3	1	30	2	4	N
	23	N	1	—	4	1	10	—	5	—
DISTRICT										
	36	3	N	N	—	N	9	1	1	N
	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	77	6	N	—	—	N	18	1	1	1
	27	2	N	N	—	—	10	1	2	N
	8	N	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
DISTRICT										
	61	8	1	N	4	2	12	N	2	—
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	134	18	4	N	5	3	21	1	2	—
	39	3	N	1	10	2	17	1	5	—
	10	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
DISTRICT										
	84	11	1	—	1	N	12	2	4	N
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	181	26	2	—	1	—	19	3	7	—
	54	4	1	—	2	N	21	2	5	1
	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
DISTRICT										
	64	8	N	N	N	N	11	1	2	—
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	138	18	N	N	N	N	21	3	3	—
	43	2	N	—	1	N	10	—	3	—
	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
DISTRICT										
	97	20	2	N	2	2	20	5	6	N
	3	2	—	—	N	N	—	—	—	—
	179	42	3	N	2	3	36	11	9	N
	72	7	2	N	4	2	16	1	8	N
	44	1	3	—	5	—	8	—	3	—
DISTRICT										
	65	8	1	—	1	1	10	1	4	—
	1	1	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	142	19	1	—	1	2	22	1	7	—
	48	3	1	—	4	1	7	N	5	—
	19	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	4	—

N=Negligible

111. It will be observed that in the urban areas of the State as a whole, 40% of the males and 73 per cent of the females in the age-group 5+ are illiterate and 45% of the males and 23% of the females are literates without any educational level. Those educated up to primary or Junior basic standard are 5% among the males and 2% among the females. Males with Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualifications are 7% while females are 1 per cent only. University graduates or post-graduates are about 2% among the males while among the females their proportion is negligible. Persons with technical degrees or diplomas as well as non-technical diplomas are also negligible. Appreciable proportions of males with the Matri-

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex

Age-group		Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels: Primary or Junior-Basic	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									JAIPUR
Total	5+	1,000	1,000	366	658	445	287	27	16
	5—14	1,000	1,000	447	591	505	378	45	28
	15—34	1,000	1,000	273	605	414	296	25	15
	35—59	1,000	1,000	398	781	428	199	12	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	490	890	430	107	8	1
									AJMER
Total	5+	1,000	1,000	295	593	544	358	21	9
	5—14	1,000	1,000	382	507	603	479	12	10
	15—34	1,000	1,000	191	538	526	364	30	11
	35—59	1,000	1,000	317	733	513	241	18	8
	60+	1,000	1,000	419	874	466	116	18	3
									JODHPUR
Total	5+	1,000	1,000	330	642	468	287	68	48
	5—14	1,000	1,000	359	522	512	382	125	94
	15—34	1,000	1,000	278	625	429	286	51	35
	35—59	1,000	1,000	362	774	476	202	26	14
	60+	1,000	1,000	428	907	487	91	19	1
									BIKANER
Total	5+	1,000	1,000	378	700	415	235	99	47
	5—14	1,000	1,000	447	637	413	281	138	80
	15—34	1,000	1,000	297	654	387	261	109	44
	35—59	1,000	1,000	394	801	454	174	44	18
	60+	1,000	1,000	468	922	458	73	26	4
									KOTA
Total	5+	1,000	1,000	344	668	429	266	81	33
	5—14	1,000	1,000	375	555	491	398	130	44
	15—34	1,000	1,000	276	643	401	250	73	40
	35—59	1,000	1,000	416	802	412	170	49	15
	60+	1,000	1,000	444	885	437	110	39	4
									UDAIPUR
Total	5+	1,000	1,000	268	582	563	383	6	3
	5—14	1,000	1,000	328	449	665	544	6	5
	15—34	1,000	1,000	212	547	483	378	8	4
	35—59	1,000	1,000	289	738	572	252	4	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	320	874	619	125	1	—

N=Negligible

culation or Higher Secondary qualifications as well as university degree or post-graduate degree are observed only in the working age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. In the age-groups 5-14 and 60+ the proportions under these qualifications are quite low and most of the persons in these age-groups are either illiterate or literate without any educational levels.

The proportions of literates and educated persons are more or less similar in the various districts also the proportions of educated personnel with certain educational qualifications are however, not worthy in the districts where cities with population over 1 lakh are located. The following table shows the proportions of literacy and various educational levels in six cities:

by educational levels in the cities of Rajasthan

	Educational Levels									
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CITY										
	115	30	N	N	1	2	42	7	4	N
	3	3	—	N	—	N	—	—	—	—
	211	63	1	N	2	4	69	16	5	1
	101	11	1	N	3	1	52	4	5	N
	47	1	N	—	2	N	20	1	3	N
CITY										
	110	32	N	N	N	N	27	7	3	1
	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	203	71	1	N	N	N	47	15	2	1
	112	13	1	N	N	N	33	4	6	1
	71	4	1	1	N	N	20	1	5	1
CITY										
	101	19	1	N	N	N	29	4	3	N
	4	2	—	N	—	N	—	—	—	—
	186	43	3	N	1	N	47	10	5	1
	91	8	1	N	1	N	39	2	4	N
	47	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	3	N
CITY										
	81	14	N	N	1	N	26	4	N	N
	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	158	32	N	N	1	1	47	8	1	N
	74	4	1	N	1	1	30	1	2	1
	36	N	1	—	1	1	10	—	N	N
CITY										
	111	25	2	N	3	2	23	6	7	N
	4	3	—	—	N	N	—	—	—	—
	195	51	4	N	2	3	40	13	9	N
	85	9	3	—	5	2	19	2	11	N
	56	1	4	—	7	—	10	—	3	—
CITY										
	116	25	1	—	2	1	41	6	3	N
	1	2	—	—	—	N	—	—	—	—
	221	55	1	—	2	2	71	13	2	1
	83	5	1	—	4	2	41	2	6	1
	32	1	1	—	5	N	14	—	8	—

N=Negligible

112. Among the six cities the highest proportions of illiterates 38% males and 70% females are observed in Bikaner City. On the other hand the highest proportion of literates 56% males and 38% females without any educational levels is noticed in Udaipur City. Males with Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualifications range between 8 to 12% while females are in the range 1 to 3%.

113. The highest proportion (22%) of males with Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualifications is observed in Udaipur City followed by 21% in Jaipur in the age-group 15-34. University graduates or post-graduates are 4% among the males of Jaipur and Udaipur while in other cities their proportion is 2-3%. Females with University degrees or post-graduate degrees are below 1% in each of the cities. The proportion of University graduates or post-graduates is highest (7%) among the males of the age-group 15-34 in Udaipur and Jaipur. The proportions of persons with technical degree or diploma and non-technical diplomas are generally negligible and do not exceed 1% in any case.

Workers and non-workers in urban areas

114. There are only 30% workers in the urban population of the State as for every 1,000 persons in the urban areas only 302 are workers while 698 are non-workers. The proportions of workers in respect of the various districts range between 25 to 30% as will be seen from the following table which shows the proportions of workers and non-workers for every 1,000 persons, males and females separately for the State and district:

Distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females among workers and non-workers in urban areas of the State and districts

State/District	Population			Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	480	101	698	520	899
Ganganagar	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	523	57	682	477	943
Bikaner	1,000	1,000	1,000	251	425	61	749	575	939
Churu	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	447	124	714	553	876
Jhunjhunu	1,000	1,000	1,000	294	433	141	706	567	859
Alwar	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	456	92	712	544	908
Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	312	505	79	688	495	921
Sawai Madhopur	1,000	1,000	1,000	335	516	123	665	484	877
Jaipur	1,000	1,000	1,000	296	487	74	704	513	926
Sikar	1,000	1,000	1,000	304	434	174	696	566	826
Ajmer	1,000	1,000	1,000	287	468	81	713	532	919
Tonk	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	516	127	669	484	873
Jaisalmer	1,000	1,000	1,000	307	517	66	693	483	934
Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	276	452	73	724	548	927
Nagaur	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	474	86	712	526	914
Pali	1,000	1,000	1,000	358	521	176	642	479	824
Barmer	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	504	103	682	496	897
Jalor	1,000	1,000	1,000	364	545	156	636	455	844
Sirohi	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	515	97	682	485	903
Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	1,000	365	539	164	635	461	836
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	1,000	322	495	123	678	505	877
Chitorgarh	1,000	1,000	1,000	358	514	185	642	486	815
Dungarpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	449	115	712	551	885
Banswara	1,000	1,000	1,000	289	458	109	711	542	891
Bundi	1,000	1,000	1,000	315	494	116	685	506	884
Kota	1,000	1,000	1,000	330	527	96	670	473	904
Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	1,000	314	490	122	686	510	878

115. It will be seen that generally there is an absolute majority of non-workers in the urban population of the State as well as in each of the districts. The highest proportion of non-workers is observed in Bikaner district (749) followed by Jaisalmer (724). The lowest proportion of non-workers in the State is found in district Bhilwara (635) where a comparatively large number of males (539 per 1,000 males) as well as females (164 per 1,000 females) are employed in the textile and mica industry of the district. Among the non-workers in the urban areas of the State about 40% are males and 60% are females. In the districts also the proportion of females among the non-workers is higher than that of males as will be seen from the following statement which shows the distribution of 1,000 non-workers by sex in the State and districts:

Distribution of non-workers by sex in the State and districts

State/District	Distribution of 1,000 non-workers by sex		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	1,000	396	604
Ganganagar	1,000	392	608
Bikaner	1,000	401	599
Churu	1,000	391	609
Jhunjhunu	1,000	420	580
Alwar	1,000	411	589
Bharatpur	1,000	394	606
Sawai Madhopur	1,000	393	607
Jaipur	1,000	392	608
Sikar	1,000	408	592
Ajmer	1,000	397	603
Tonk	1,000	379	621
Jaisalmer	1,000	372	628
Jodhpur	1,000	406	594
Nagaur	1,000	385	615
Pali	1,000	393	607
Barmer	1,000	389	611
Jalor	1,000	382	618
Sirohi	1,000	377	623
Bhilwara	1,000	388	612
Udaipur	1,000	399	601
Chitorgarh	1,000	400	600
Dungarpur	1,000	401	599
Banswara	1,000	393	607
Bundi	1,000	390	610
Kota	1,000	383	617
Jhalawar	1,000	389	611

Non-workers by type of activity

116. The highest proportion of female non-workers is observed in district Jaisalmer (62·8%) while that of males is found in district Jhunjhunu (42·0%). The range of variation in proportions of males as well as females is however, small as for the males it is between 37·2% to 42·0% and for females between 58·0% to 62·8%. The males are largely dependants, infants and disabled persons, while females are mostly those who are engaged in household duties. The following table shows the proportions of non-workers in the State and the various districts by their type of activity :

Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and 1,000 non-

State/District	Distribution of 1,000 of non-workers							
	Total non-working population		Full time Student		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	**1,000**	**1,000**	**402**	**115**	**10**	**475**	**547**	**405**
Ganganagar	1,000	1,000	381	114	1	490	591	391
Bikaner	1,000	1,000	397	101	12	508	551	387
Churu	1,000	1,000	370	79	3	460	605	457
Jhunjhunu	1,000	1,000	408	62	6	433	563	502
Alwar	1,000	1,000	414	100	6	473	538	424
Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	322	74	5	447	633	476
Sawai Madhopur	1,000	1,000	335	55	3	484	629	456
Jaipur	1,000	1,000	403	143	9	472	539	380
Sikar	1,000	1,000	349	62	12	421	609	510
Ajmer	1,000	1,000	448	174	24	460	463	354
Tonk	1,000	1,000	336	67	8	489	619	442
Jaisalmer	1,000	1,000	359	48	5	534	591	413
Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	425	137	9	471	504	388
Nagaur	1,000	1,000	366	84	21	473	583	436
Pali	1,000	1,000	418	111	55	577	494	307
Barmer	1,000	1,000	349	47	4	509	623	439
Jalor	1,000	1,000	273	36	3	466	698	497
Sirohi	1,000	1,000	434	118	4	478	521	400
Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	348	203	1	356	631	436
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	491	154	15	519	463	324
Chitorgarh	1,000	1,000	494	93	—	528	477	376
Dungarpur	1,000	1,000	456	122	1	456	513	417
Banswara	1,000	1,000	462	163	3	477	508	359
Bundi	1,000	1,000	385	81	7	497	579	417
Kota	1,000	1,000	417	114	1	500	538	382
Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	426	107	1	490	538	400

N=Negligible

117. It will be observed that in the State 54·7 %of the male non-workers are dependents, infants and disabled persons; 40·2% are full-time students; 2·0% are retired, rentier and persons of independent means; 1·07% are engaged in household duties; 0·8% are beggars, vagrants etc.; 0·6% are persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work; 0·5% are persons seeking employment for the first time; and 0·2% are inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions. Among the female non-workers 47·5% are engaged in household duties; 40·5% are dependents, infants and disabled; 11·5% are full-time students; 0·2% each are retired, rentiers etc. and beggars, vagrants etc.; 0·1% are seeking employment for the first time and others are negligible. In the various districts the highest proportion of full-time students is among the males is in Chitorgarh district (49·4%) and among the females in Bhilwara district (20·3%). In household duties the highest proportion for females is in Jaisalmer district (53·4%) and for males in Ajmer district (2·4%) for dependents, infants and disabled persons the highest proportion for males is in Jalor district (69·8%) and for females in Sikar district (51·0%). Retired, rentiers persons of independent means are the highest in Ajmer district for males (3·6%) as well as females (0·5%). Beggars, vagrants etc. are highest in Jaisalmer district for males (3·0%) as well as females (0·5%). Inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions are the highest in Jodhpur district among the males (1·1%.)

workers of each sex by type of activity in urban areas only

in each sex by type of activity

Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	2	8	2	2	N	5	1	6	N
9	1	7	4	2	N	4	—	5	N
18	2	9	2	N	N	5	N	8	N
8	2	6	2	N	N	2	N	6	N
6	1	7	2	N	—	6	N	4	—
22	1	6	2	4	N	6	N	4	N
20	1	10	2	3	N	4	N	3	N
16	3	10	2	1	N	3	—	3	N
24	3	7	2	1	N	9	N	8	N
7	2	14	5	1	N	3	N	5	N
36	5	8	4	1	N	10	2	10	1
22	1	8	1	3	N	2	N	2	N
7	N	30	5	2	—	1	—	5	—
30	1	6	2	11	N	6	1	9	N
9	1	13	5	1	N	4	1	3	N
12	3	8	2	5	N	3	N	5	—
7	2	14	3	N	N	N	N	3	—
7	—	16	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
23	3	4	1	4	N	6	N	4	N
14	1	3	—	2	—	1	2	N	2
21	2	5	1	N	N	2	N	3	N
16	2	8	1	1	N	2	—	2	N
15	N	7	3	—	N	3	1	5	1
15	N	4	1	4	—	1	—	3	—
15	2	9	3	N	—	2	N	3	—
23	2	8	2	4	N	4	N	5	N
21	1	8	2	N	—	4	—	2	N

N=Negligible

Persons seeking employment for the first time are the highest in Ajmer district for males (1·0%) as well as for females (0·2%). Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work are also highest among the males in Ajmer district (1·0%) and among the females in Bhilwara district (0·2%). Thus, we find that the largest proportions of non-workers are full-time students, dependents, infants etc.

Distribution of non-workers by broad age-group

118. In the urban areas of the State 78·5% of the males and 46·2% of the females are in the age-group 0-14; 14·7% of the males and 30·9% of the females are in the age-group 15-34; 2·9% of the males and 17·2% of the females are in the age-group 35-59 and 3·8% of the males and 5.6% of the females are in the age-group 60 + as will be seen from the table below. Among the various districts also there are large proportions in the age-group 0-14. For males the highest proportion is in Churu district (83·3%) and for females in Sikar district (49·5%) in this age-group (0-14). In the next age-group 15–34, the highest proportion for males is deserved in Udaipur district (19·9%) and for females in Kota district (33·8%). In the age-group 35-59, the highest proportion for males is found in Jaisalmer district (4·3%) and for females in Tonk district (18·3%). In the age-group 60+ the proportion for males is highest in Ajmer district (4·5%) and for the females in Sikar district (7·2%).

Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-

State/District	Age-groups			
	All Age-groups		0—14	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	1,000	1,000	785	462
Ganganagar	1,000	1,000	817	483
Bikaner	1,000	1,000	770	461
Churu	1,000	1,000	833	492
Jhunjhunu	1,000	1,000	759	488
Alwar	1,000	1,000	764	467
Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	812	467
Sawai Madhopur	1,000	1,000	813	469
Jaipur	1,000	1,000	759	444
Sikar	1,000	1,000	810	495
Ajmer	1,000	1,000	771	458
Tonk	1,000	1,000	818	458
Jaisalmer	1,000	1,000	819	440
Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	747	456
Nagaur	1,000	1,000	812	454
Pali	1,000	1,000	833	476
Barmer	1,000	1,000	840	456
Jalor	1,000	1,000	855	470
Sirohi	1,000	1,000	816	465
Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	791	455
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	741	444
Chitorgarh	1,000	1,000	807	475
Dungarpur	1,000	1,000	785	472
Banswara	1,000	1,000	789	485
Bundi	1,000	1,000	800	448
Kota	1,000	1,000	787	442
Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	812	459

Non-workers by literacy and education

119. Having considered the age-groups of non-workers in the urban areas we may now proceed to examine the literacy and educational levels of these

groups in urban areas of the State and each district

Age-groups							
15—34		35—59		60+		Age not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
147	309	29	172	38	56	1	1
132	326	22	150	28	40	1	1
151	306	38	174	41	59	—	—
110	281	24	160	32	66	1	1
187	281	23	163	31	68	—	—
166	296	25	179	45	57	—	1
121	305	25	174	42	54	—	—
122	311	29	170	35	49	1	1
165	329	34	175	42	52	—	—
127	266	28	167	35	72	—	—
154	310	30	177	45	55	—	—
106	295	33	183	43	64	—	—
94	334	43	176	44	50	—	—
172	316	37	170	43	58	1	—
122	305	29	176	36	64	1	1
103	296	26	165	37	63	1	—
103	317	24	166	32	60	1	1
80	285	23	177	35	60	7	8
117	306	26	172	41	57	—	—
155	312	23	178	30	54	1	1
199	321	24	178	35	56	1	1
137	296	20	171	34	56	2	2
164	301	20	177	31	50	—	—
159	301	22	164	30	50	—	—
138	319	30	180	31	51	1	2
151	338	26	173	35	46	1	1
125	314	21	170	41	57	1	—

non-workers on the basis of the following table which gives the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas of various 26 districts of Rajasthan State :

Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work

State/District	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	1,000	1,000	556	760	343	208	54	20
1. Ganganagar ..	1,000	1,000	591	755	267	188	106	45
2. Bikaner	1,000	1,000	542	747	302	203	109	40
3. Churu	1,000	1,000	595	780	287	189	96	29
4. Jhunjhunu ..	1,000	1,000	549	843	307	133	69	18
5. Alwar	1,000	1,000	538	763	310	193	80	29
6. Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	624	826	328	161	14	5
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	1,000	1,000	634	868	322	123	23	5
8. Jaipur	1,000	1,000	551	732	351	231	29	12
9. Sikar	1,000	1,000	630	850	329	145	18	3
10. Ajmer	1,000	1,000	518	688	414	279	15	13
11. Tonk	1,000	1,000	661	852	292	138	30	7
12. Jaisalmer	1,000	1,000	614	868	353	124	29	5
13. Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	502	722	354	228	71	36
14. Nagaur	1,000	1,000	602	818	309	157	72	21
15. Pali	1,000	1,000	597	804	358	185	38	9
16. Barmer	1,000	1,000	591	874	274	102	116	23
17. Jalor	1,000	1,000	633	888	287	102	70	8
18. Sirohi	1,000	1,000	542	781	434	210	6	2
19. Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	566	788	301	169	89	35
20. Udaipur	1,000	1,000	455	671	429	302	35	11
21. Chitorgarh ..	1,000	1,000	521	760	446	234	23	4
22. Dungarpur ..	1,000	1,000	506	726	396	248	70	20
23. Banswara	1,000	1,000	508	664	388	309	60	21
24. Bundi	1,000	1,000	574	815	273	139	120	39
25. Kota	1,000	1,000	530	721	328	232	79	27
26. Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	524	717	395	260	49	16

N=Negligible

120. A majority of the non-workers, in the urban areas of the State, males (55·6%) as well as females (76·0%), are illiterates. In the various districts also there is a majority of illiterates among the non-workers except in case of Udaipur district where the proportion of illiterate male non-workers is 45·5 per cent. The proportions in the various districts vary from 45·5% to 66·1% among the males and from 66·4% to 88·8% among the females. Literates without any educational level are 34·3% among the males and 20·8% among the females in the State. In the various districts their proportion varies from 26·7% to 44·6% for males and from 10·2% to 30·9% for females. The proportions of non-workers with Primary or Junior Basic Standard of education are quite low in the State (5·4% for males and 2·0% for females), as well as in the districts. Only in four districts *viz.*, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Barmer and Bundi these proportions range between 10 to 12 per cent among the males, but generally the proportions are below 10%. Non-workers with Matriculation or Higher Secondary level of education are also in low proportions, 4·0% for the males and 1% of the females in the State. In the various districts their proportions

by educational levels in urban areas only

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
40	10	N	N	N	N	7	2	N	N
33	10	—	N	N	1	3	1	N	N
38	8	N	N	N	N	9	2	N	—
20	2	—	N	N	N	2	N	N	N
58	4	—	N	N	—	17	2	—	—
66	13	N	N	N	N	6	2	N	—
30	6	—	N	N	1	4	1	N	—
20	4	—	—	N	N	1	N	N	—
56	20	N	N	N	1	13	4	N	N
22	2	—	—	N	—	1	N	N	—
45	17	N	N	N	N	8	3	N	N
14	3	—	—	1	—	2	N	N	—
4	2	—	—	N	1	N	N	—	—
60	12	N	N	N	N	12	2	1	N
16	4	—	N	N	N	1	N	N	—
7	2	—	—	—	—	N	N	—	—
19	1	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	—
9	2	—	—	—	—	1	N	—	—
16	6	—	—	—	N	2	1	N	N
41	7	—	—	—	N	3	1	—	—
63	13	N	—	1	1	17	2	N	N
9	2	—	—	N	N	1	N	—	N
27	5	—	—	N	1	1	N	—	—
42	5	—	—	N	N	2	1	—	—
29	6	—	N	—	N	4	1	N	—
51	16	1	—	1	1	9	3	1	N
29	6	—	—	N	1	3	N	N	—

N=Negligible

go up to 6·6% for males and 2·0% for females. Persons not at work having University degree or post-graduate degree are 0·7% among the males and 0·2% among the females. In the districts as well their proportions are very low and only in four districts their proportion among the males is 1·2%, *i.e.* Jhunjhunu (1·7%), Jaipur (1·3%), Jodhpur (1·2%) and Udaipur (1·7%). Non-workers with technical degree and technical or non-technical diploma are almost negligible in the State as well as in the districts. Thus we find that non-workers with any level of education are in low proportion and are below 10 per cent in the State as well as most of the districts.

Literacy and educational levels of unemployeds

121. The proportion of unemployed amongst non-workers in urban areas is very low (1 per cent). The unemployeds are divided into two categories *viz*,. (*i*) persons seeking employment for the first time and (*ii*) persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. These unemployed persons are in the age group 15+. It would therefore be interesting to study the literacy and educational levels of these two types of unemployeds separately.

Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed (A) persons seeking employment for the first time in each age-group according to educational level in urban areas of Rajasthan State

Educational level	Age-groups											
	Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Unemployed ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	281	525	286	402	194	386	322	567	365	630	385	700
Literate (without educational level)	387	146	374	83	337	172	401	186	478	198	476	120
Primary or Junior Basic ..	59	88	63	121	58	86	58	62	48	74	53	87
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	223	189	250	326	310	264	171	134	91	86	70	80
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	N	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	7
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	47	50	24	68	97	92	44	51	18	12	13	6
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

122. It will be observed from the above table that among the unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time 28·1 per cent of the males and 52·5 per cent of the females are literates without any educational levels. Those with Primary or Junior Basic Standard are 5·9 per cent among the males and 8·8% among the females. The proportions of persons seeking employment for the first time and having Matriculation or Higher Secondary level education are considerable *i.e.* 22·3% among the males and 18·9 per cent among the females. Those having University degree or post-graduate degree are about 5 per cent among the males as well as females. Persons with technical degrees and technical or non-technical diplomas are almost negligible. Among the various age-groups the highest proportions of illiterates, *i.e.* 38·5 per cent of the males and 70 per cent of the females are in the age-group 35 and above. Literates without any educational level have the highest proportion *viz*,. 47·8 per cent of the males and 19·8 per cent of the females, in the age-groups 30-34. The high proportions of persons with Matriculation or Higher Secondary educational level are 25·0 per cent of males and 32·6 per cent of the females in the age-group 15-19 and 31·0 per cent of the males and 26·4 per cent of the females in the age-group 20-24. Persons with primary or junior basic standard are in highest proportion in the age-group 15-19, *i.e.* 6·3 per cent of the males and 12·1 per cent of the females. University graduates are in the highest proportion, 9·7 per cent males and 9·2 per cent females in the age-group 20-24. Technical degree or diploma and non-technical diploma holders are in negligible proportions in the various age-groups and do not exceed 1 per cent in any case. The literacy and educational standards are slightly different in case of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in the urban areas of the State as will be seen from the following table :

Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed (B) persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in each age-group according to educational level in urban areas of Rajasthan State

Educational level	Age-groups			
	Total		15—19	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total Unemployed	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	304	611	255	706
Literate (without educational level)	508	152	519	235
Primary or Junior Basic	50	117	62	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	119	97	161	59
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2	15	—	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	17	8	3	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	N	—	—	—

Age-groups									
20—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60+	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
235	556	291	380	349	618	352	688	427	925
452	259	533	225	520	59	523	219	484	25
58	—	50	254	45	147	41	62	27	—
228	74	102	127	64	147	58	31	54	50
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	74	1	—	1	29	7	—	—	—
25	37	23	14	19	—	19	—	8	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	

N=Negligible

123. Among the persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work 30·4 per cent of the males and 61·1 per cent of the females are illiterate in the State. 50·8 per cent of the males and 15·2 per cent of the females are literates without educational level. Those having primary or junior basic standard are 5·0 per cent among the males and 11·7 per cent among the females. Persons with Matriculation or Higher Secondary level of education are 11·9% among the males and 9·7% among the females. University graduates or post-graduates are 1·7% among the males and 0·8% among the females. In this category of unemployed persons, who were employed before but are now out of employment and are seeking work, the proportion of females with non-technical diplomas is 1·5% although males are in quite low proportion (0·2 %). Persons with technical degree or diplomas are negligible in this category of unemployeds. In the various age-groups, the highest proportions of illiterates are 42·7% for males and 92·5% for females in the age-group 60+. Literates without educational level have highest proportions of males (50·3%) in the age-group 25-34 and of females (25·9%) in the age-group 20-24. Unemployeds with primary or junior basic standard of education are the highest, 6·2 % in the age-group 15-19 among the males and 25·4% in the age-group 25-34 among the females. Those with Matriculation or Higher Secondary have the highest proportions, 22·8% in the age-group 20-24 among the males and 14·7% in the age-group 35-44 among the females. Non-technical diploma holders are the highest (7·4 %) among the females in the age-group 20-24. University degree or post-graduate degree holders are the highest, 2·5% among the males and 3·7% among the females of the age-group 20-24. Persons with technical or non-technical diploma are almost negligible in the various age-groups also.

Speakers of various mother tongues

124. Hindi is recognized as the official language of the State in Rajasthan and hence speakers of Hindi and its dialect Khariboli together with Rajasthani and its other dialects such as Marwari, Mewari, Jaipuri, Harauti, Dhundhari etc., form the bulk of the speakers in the State. In urban areas, however, there are some speakers of other languages *e.g.*, Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Malvi, Bengali, Marathi etc., also as will be seen from the following table which shows the distribution of 1,000 persons in urban areas by the number of speakers of the various mother tongues:

Distribution of 1,000 persons by mother tongue in urban areas of Rajasthan State

Mother tongue	Proportions of speakers per 1,000 of Urban population
1	2
TOTAL	1,000
Khariboli	393
Marwari	241
Urdu	102
Sindhi	46
Hindi	38
Rajasthani	35
Mewari	32
Jaipuri	25
Punjabi	23
Harauti	14
Wagdi	9
Ahirwati	6
Bagri Rajasthani	6
Dhundhari	6
Gujarati	6
Malvi	5
Mewati	3
Bengali	2
Brajbhasha/Brajbhaka	2
Marathi	2
Bhili	1
Malayalam	1
Tamil	1
Nepali	1

125. Out of the 89 languages/dialects spoken in the State only 42 are spoken in its urban areas. Khariboli, which is a dialect of Hindi is most common in the State is spoken by (39%) persons in the urban areas. It is followed by speakers of Marwari, local dialect of the State, which accounts for another 24% of the speakers. Of the other important languages & dialects spoken 10% of people in the urban areas speak Urdu. The speakers of Sindhi (4·6%) are largely the displaced persons from Sindh who migrated to the urban areas of the State after partition. The low return of the Hindi speakers in the urban areas (3·8%) is on account of the fact that most of the Hindi speakers are included under the dialect Khariboli which is spoken by the largest number of persons in urban areas. Other important languages and dialects spoken in the urban areas are Rajasthani, Mewari, Jaipuri, Punjabi & Harauti claiming 3·5% to 1·4% of the speakers in descending order of the number of speakers in the State. Other languages and dialects have negligible proportions of speakers, but do not exceed 1% in any case.

Proportion of population by religion, 1921-61

126. We may now proceed to study the comparative position of various religious communities in the urban areas of the State and the districts as it obtained during the census years 1921-61. The following table brings out the changes in the composition of major religious communities during 1921-61 by showing the distribution of 1,000 persons among the different religions for each of the census years:

Changes in the composition of major religious communities

(Number of 1,000 persons in each religion in the urban areas

URBAN

State/District	Religion				
	Hindu				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	775	775	670	679	668
1. Ganganagar	866	902	750	745	718
2. Bikaner	778	729	755	718	730
3. Churu	725	723	678	664	669
4. Jhunjhunu	848	775	742	759	761
5. Alwar	956	954	685	705	730
6. Bharatpur	892	916	729	720	713
7. Sawai Madhopur	786	831	728	760	769
8. Jaipur	787	784	651	666	681
9. Sikar	703	722	663	689	699
10. Ajmer	833	835	622	630	539
11. Tonk	619	550	524	549	562
12. Jaisalmer	896	856	782	829	824
13. Jodhpur	751	786	696	705	703
14. Nagaur	614	603	565	578	603
15. Pali	705	817	675	639	630
16. Barmer	792	843	688	696	699
17. Jalor	751	742	670	718	698
18. Sirohi	793	783	610	695	647
19. Bhilwara	790	801	721	735	757
20. Udaipur	718	733	628	664	655
21. Chitorgarh	693	690	626	657	629
22. Dungarpur	611	608	605	565	486
23. Banswara	648	625	565	668	549
24. Bundi	748	760	732	762	760
25. Kota	766	711	677	692	684
26. Jhalawar	708	675	640	670	665

during 1921-61 in the urban areas of each district in the State

of each district in the State during 1921-61)

POPULATION

Religion									
Muslim					Jain				
1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
158	159	250	254	262	52	56	59	59	59
59	43	185	212	241	8	10	12	20	39
144	149	170	196	191	72	117	69	81	76
188	176	199	211	210	86	100	120	125	121
144	219	253	237	234	2	6	3	4	5
5	12	260	275	252	27	24	21	18	17
76	64	247	256	265	16	13	17	16	15
179	146	214	216	205	20	20	22	18	20
165	173	284	290	275	35	37	41	41	43
280	266	313	294	282	15	12	17	17	19
89	60	295	296	389	46	66	44	38	41
336	411	431	417	406	40	39	36	33	31
96	130	172	148	149	6	14	12	15	20
182	156	229	223	218	50	50	66	68	73
308	304	345	329	313	70	92	90	91	82
145	81	158	176	180	147	101	155	183	190
58	67	129	135	141	149	90	175	169	158
89	63	87	78	72	159	195	171	204	230
79	62	162	162	175	111	155	105	108	114
114	146	203	202	185	81	52	63	63	52
163	157	205	206	193	108	104	117	115	116
184	192	209	200	213	120	116	140	138	145
298	302	322	351	306	86	89	72	83	80
269	293	259	252	247	70	69	68	70	67
208	205	200	194	179	35	29	46	43	56
184	233	280	277	281	29	28	25	27	30
252	264	308	287	287	34	57	31	43	46

Changes in the composition of major religious communities

(Number of 1,000 persons in each religion in the urban areas

URBAN

State/District	Religion				
	Sikh				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	17	18	19	20	21
RAJASTHAN	10	6	N.A.	1	N
1. Ganganagar	66	45	—	22	2
2. Bikaner	5	4	—	3	1
3. Churu	1	1	—	N	N
4. Jhunjhunu	2	N	—	N	—
5. Alwar	11	9	—	1	N
6. Bharatpur	13	7	—	2	1
7. Sawai Madhopur	6	1	—	N	N
8. Jaipur	9	4	—	1	N
9. Sikar	1	N	—	N	—
10. Ajmer	12	13	—	2	1
11. Tonk	4	N	—	N	—
12. Jaisalmer	2	—	—	N	N
13. Jodhpur	7	4	—	N	—
14. Nagaur	1	1	—	N	N
15. Pali	2	1	—	—	N
16. Barmer	1	N	—	—	—
17. Jalor	N	N	—	—	—
18. Sirohi	3	N	—	2	N
19. Bhilwara	10	1	—	—	—
20. Udaipur	8	1	—	N	N
21. Chitorgarh	2	2	—	N	—
22. Dungarpur	1	1	—	1	N
23. Banswara	N	N	—	N	—
24. Bundi	7	5	—	N	1
25. Kota	16	26	—	1	N
26. Jhalawar	6	4	—	N	2

N=Negligible;N.A=Not Available

during 1921-61 in the urban areas of each district in the State—concld.

of each district in the State during 1921-61)

POPULATION

Religion									
Christian					Other Religions				
1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
5	2	4	6	6	N	2	17	1	5
1	N	N	1	N	N	—	53	—	—
1	1	2	2	2	N	N	4	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	—	3	—	—
4	N	N	N	N	N	—	2	—	N
1	1	2	1	1	N	N	32	—	—
2	N	2	6	6	1	—	5	N	N
9	2	4	6	6	N	—	32	N	N
4	2	2	2	1	N	N	22	N	N
1	N	N	N	N	N	—	7	N	N
17	11	23	32	28	3	15	16	2	2
1	N	1	1	1	—	—	8	N	N
N	—	N	—	—	—	—	34	8	7
10	4	6	4	4	—	N	3	N	2
7	N	N	2	2	N	—	N	—	N
1	N	1	—	—	—	—	11	2	N
N	N	N	N	N	—	—	8	—	2
1	N	N	N	—	—	—	72	—	—
14	—	21	25	30	—	N	102	8	34
5	N	N	N	—	N	—	13	N	6
3	5	2	2	2	—	N	48	13	34
1	N	1	1	N	N	N	24	4	13
4	N	1	N	N	—	—	N	—	128
13	13	6	6	7	—	—	102	4	130
2	1	2	1	1	N	N	20	N	3
5	2	2	2	3	—	N	16	1	2
N	N	1	N	N	—	N	20	—	—

N=Negligible

127. It will be observed that during the span of 40 years the Hindu religious community, which is the biggest in the urban areas of the State, has increased from 66·8% in 1921 to 77·5% in 1961. The Muslim religious community, which comes next in the strength, declined from 26·2% in 1921 to 15·4% in 1951 but has increased to 15·8% in 1961. The sudden decline in 1951 may be attributed to the migration of Muslim population to Pakistan in the wake of partition in 1947 and the increase during 1951-61 is largely due to the return from Pakistan some of them and their subsequent rehabilitation. Jains form 5-6% of the total urban population of the State and have registered a small decline in their comparative proportion. Christians do not form even 1% of the urban population and are found in appreciable number only in district Ajmer, Jodhpur, Sirohi and Banswara. Sikhs, who constituted a negligible proportion in 1921, increased to 0·67% in 1951 and 1·0% in 1961. Other religious communities such as the Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jews are negligible in the State. In the various districts of the State also the Hindus are the predominant religious community forming as absolute majority. The largest proportion of Hindus (89·6%) has been recorded in Jaisalmer district in 1961. The highest proportion of Muslims (43·1%) was registered in Tonk district during 1941 which has declined to 33·6% in 1961. The highest proportion of Jains was 23·0% in 1921 in Jalor district and has declined to 15·9% in 1961. Sikhs formed 0·2% in Ganganagar district in 1921 and have increased to 6·6% in 1961. Christians registered the highest proportion of 3·2% in Ajmer district in 1931 and have declined to 1·7% in 1961. Buddhists, Parsis and Jews are found only in a few districts where also they are almost negligible.

Progress of towns during 1901-61

128. It will be interesting to record that out of the 145 places that the Census 1961 has taken as towns, as many as 99 places had the status of the town in 1901 Census. 3 joined in 1911, 8 in 1921, 3 in 1931 and 5 in 1941 Census. In the Census of 1951, 24 new places were added while 3 places were added in the 1961 Census. The table below gives the number of towns in each class during 1901-61 :

Progress of towns of 1961 census by each class during 1901-61

Class of Towns	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I	1	1	2	2	4	4	6
Class II	4	3	2	2	2	4	4
Class III	8	8	7	9	13	20	23
Class IV	25	24	20	26	28	37	52
Class V	47	48	54	55	58	61	51
Class VI	14	18	25	19	13	16	9
TOTAL	99	102	110	113	118	142	145

The map provided elsewhere in this report to illustrate the point, indicates the progress in the number of places considered as towns by the Census 1961 by various districts during the period 1901-61.

Per cent distribution of population by class of towns

129. Most of the urban population in Rajasthan now resides in I Class towns. From 10·33 per cent in 1901, the population residing in I Class towns has risen to 37·84 % in 1961. The table below shows the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population during the years 1901-61 :

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population 1901-61

Class	1961		1951		1941	
	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I	4·14	37·84	1·76	26·58	2·55	27·26
Class II	2·76	7·35	1·76	8·92	1·27	5·33
Class III	15·86	20·34	8·81	19·11	8·28	17·69
Class IV	35·86	21·56	15·86	15·93	17·84	18·30
Class V	35·17	11·87	42·29	21·74	47·13	25·01
Class VI	6·21	1·04	29·52	7·72	22·93	6·36

1931		1921		1911		1901	
Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1·33	15·25	1·36	15·84	0·73	9·29	0·74	10·33
1·34	10·45	1·36	9·69	2·17	13·64	2·96	15·74
6·00	16·99	4·76	14·82	6·52	17·68	5·93	16·21
17·33	20·83	13·61	18·26	17·39	21·60	19·26	21·88
42·67	26·20	39·46	26·77	43·48	26·97	47·41	27·77
31·33	10·28	39·45	14·62	29·71	10·82	23·70	8·07

Changes in classification of towns—contd.

Cities/Towns in descending order of population of 1961	Population and class													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
81 Bandikui ..	IV	10,638	V	8,543		—		—		—		—		—
82 Malpura ..	IV	10,622	V	8,010	V	6,615	V	5,996	V	5,373	V	6,140	V	6,502
83 Taranagar ..	IV	10,406	IV	10,041	V	8,319	V	6,335	V	5,785	V	5,904	V	5,745
84 Neem-ka-Thana	IV	10,262	V	6,244	V	6,967	V	6,150	V	5,547	V	5,946	V	6,741
85 Bhadra	IV	10,000	V	6,708	VI	4,750	VI	3,783	VI	3,058		—		—
86 Rajakhera ..	V	9,956	V	7,740	V	7,395	V	6,449	V	5,639	V	6,390	V	6,609
87 Bali	V	9,855	V	8,599	V	7,044	V	5,779	VI	4,882	V	5,593	V	5,186
88 Phulera	V	9,808	V	7,117		—		—		—		—		—
89 Sheoganj ..	V	9,766	V	5,720	VI	4,166	VI	4,230	VI	3,599	VI	4,010	VI	4,361
90 Udaipur	V	9,723	V	8,687	V	7,510	V	7,144	V	6,441	V	7,743	V	8,638
91 Raisinghnagar	V	9,493	V	5,101		—		—		—		—		—
92 Bidasar ..	V	9,389	V	8,041	V	8,094	V	5,812	V	5,165		—		—
93 Jhalrapatan ..	V	9,128	V	6,967	V	6,059	V	6,316	V	6,083	V	7,190	V	7,955
94 Sagwara	V	8,655	V	6,673	V	6,200	V	5,563	V	5,539	VI	4,499		—
95 Todabhim ..	V	8,653	V	7,091	V	5,841	V	5,219	VI	4,891	V	6,886	V	6,629
96 Kapasan ..	V	8,371	V	6,883	V	6,085	V	5,400		—		—		—
97 Jaisalmer ..	V	8,362	V	8,026	V	7,340	V	7,120	VI	4,835	V	7,420	V	7,137
98 Suratgarh ..	V	8,330	V	6,554	V	5,186	VI	3,680	VI	3,592	VI	2,791	VI	2,398
99 Nawai	V	8,317	V	6,079	V	5,586	VI	4,834	VI	4,042	VI	4,730	VI	4,432
100 Mandawa ..	V	8,290	V	8,192	V	7,895	V	6,956	V	5,620	V	5,536	V	5,165
101 Bhindar	V	8,282	V	7,317	V	6,443	V	5,651	V	5,069	VI	4,630	V	5,172
102 Chhoti Sadri ..	V	8,265	V	6,976	V	6,045	V	5,615	VI	4,757	VI	4,576	V	5,050
103 Mukundgarh ..	V	8,144	V	6,343		—		—		—		—		—
104 Sangaria ..	V	8,112	VI	3,879		—		—		—		—		—
105 Surajgarh ..	V	8,101	V	6,636	V	6,829	V	6,082	V	5,349	V	5,992	V	5,243
106 Nawa	V	8,097	V	6,521	V	5,738	V	5,997	VI	4,824	V	5,657	V	5,640
107 Mount Abu ..	V	8,076	VI	4,439	VI	4,316	VI	4,165	VI	2,804	VI	3,286	VI	3,488
108 Chaksu ..	V	8,063	V	5,962	VI	4,416	VI	4,131	VI	3,375	VI	3,949	VI	4,902
109 Khetri	V	8,058	V	7,148	V	8,727	V	7,378	V	6,039	V	7,125	V	8,537
110 Deogarh ..	V	8,032	V	6,872	V	5,742	V	5,082	VI	4,885	V	5,461	V	5,384
111 Bari Sadri ..	V	7,937	V	6,851	V	5,705		—		—		—		—
112 Gangapur ..	V	7,769	V	5,097		—		—		—		—		—
113 Nokha Mandi ..	V	7,740	VI	4,557		—		—		—		—		—
114 Pindwara ..	V	7,726	V	6,521		—		—		—		—		—
115 Chhabra ..	V	7,558	V	6,537	V	6,107	V	5,462	V	5,251	V	6,164	V	6,724
116 Salumbar ..	V	7,384	V	5,876	V	5,257	VI	4,691	VI	4,399	VI	4,506	VI	4,692
117 Chhapar ..	V	7,255	V	5,949	V	5,363		—		—		—		—
118 Bhawanimandi	V	7,247	V	5,229		—		—		—		—		—
119 Bagar	V	7,174	V	5,837		—		—		—		—		—
120 Weir	V	7,119	V	5,183	V	5,071	VI	4,602	VI	4,548	V	5,130	V	5,711

Changes in classification of towns—concld.

Cities/Towns in descending order of population of 1961	Population and class													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
121 Amber	V	6,932	V	6,407	V	5,130	VI	4,576	VI	3,689		—		—
122 Deshnoke ..	V	6,880	V	6,203	V	5,187		—		—		—		—
123 Nainwa	V	6,865	V	5,749	VI	4,847	VI	4,726	VI	3,996	VI	4,960	VI	4,501
124 Ramganj Mandi	V	6,805	V	5,111		—		—		—		—		—
125 Pushkar ..	V	6,703	V	5,934		—		—		—		—		—
126 Napasar	V	6,634	V	5,857	VI	4,388		—		—		—		—
127 Sunel	V	6,526	V	6,271	V	5,572	VI	4,976	VI	4,756	VI	4,431	VI	3,655
128 Sarwar	V	6,182	VI	4,810	VI	4,054	VI	4,000	VI	3,790	VI	4,418	VI	4,520
129 Nadbai	V	5,979	VI	4,582		—		—		—		—		—
130 Bijainagar ..	V	5,765	V	5,802		—		—		—		—		—
131 Uniara	V	5,760	VI	4,558	VI	4,785	VI	4,311	VI	4,102	VI	4,613	VI	4,461
132 Bhinasar ..	V	5,442	VI	4,361		—		—		—		—		—
133 Pokaran ..	V	5,284	V	5,117	VI	4,328	VI	4,516	VI	4,433	V	5,814	V	7,125
134 Deoli	V	5,274	VI	4,021	VI	4,071	VI	3,757	VI	3,474	V	5,205		—
135 Kushalgarh ..	V	5,264	VI	4,127	VI	3,520	VI	3,069	VI	2,731	VI	2,594		—
136 Parbatsar ..	V	5,081		—		—		—		—		—		—
137 Gajsinghpura ..	VI	4,681	VI	2940		—		—		—		—		—
138 Koshoraipatan ..	VI	4,671	VI	3,451	VI	3,149	VI	2,811	VI	2,004		—		—
139 Jobner	VI	4,607	VI	3,709		—		—		—		—		—
140 Sojat Road ..	VI	4,434		—		—		—		—		—		—
141 Ratannagar ..	VI	4,363	VI	4,171		—		—		—		—		—
142 Vidya-vihar ..	VI	3,464		—		—		—		—		—		—
143 Kherli	VI	3,137	VI	3,816		—		—		—		—		—
144 Indergarh ..	VI	2,608	VI	2,320		—		—		—		—		—
145 Anupgarh ..	VI	2,294	VI	1,612		—		—		—		—		—

131. There were 6 towns—Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur, called cities, having a population of 100,000 and over in 1961. Jaipur has been a town of this category ever since 1901, while Ajmer was classified in this category in 1921, and Jodhpur and Bikaner in 1941. Kota and Udaipur have been classified in this class only in 1961. 4 towns belong to Class II—Alwar, Ganganagar, Beawar and Sikar. While Alwar has been in this class since 1941 and Beawar since 1951, Ganganagar and Sikar have been classified for the first time. It may be noted that Ganganagar has maintained continuous progress. It was declared a town of V Class in 1931, of class IV in 1941, of Class III in 1951 and has been put now in Class II in 1961. There are 23 towns in Class III, out of which 10 are district headquarters. Nagaur, Karauli, Gangapur, Sawai Madhopur and Hindaun towns have expanded and have been promoted to this class only in 1961. In Class IV there are 52 towns, out of which there are 6 district headquarters. 22 places including 2 district headquarters have been promoted to this class in 1961. Another large concentration of 51 towns located in V Class including Jaisalmer, a district headquarter. 9 towns have recently been promoted to this class in 1961. There are only 9 towns having population below 5,000 out of which 2 were classified only in this Census, 6 in 1951 and only one town continues to be in this class since 1921.

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-A General Population Tables :

Table A-IV	Towns classified by population in 1961 with variations since 1901

Printed in Part II-B(1) General Economic Tables :

Table B-II	Workers and non-workers in cities and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups.
Table B-III Part A	Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas
Table B-VI	Occupational divisions of persons at work other than at cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels
Table B-VIII Part A	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels
Table B-IX	Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.

Printed in Part II-C(1) Social and Cultural Tables :

Table C-III Part B	Age sex and education in urban areas.
Table C-V	Mother Tongue
Table C-VII	Religion

Printed in Part II-C(II) Migration Tables :

Table D-II	Place of Birth
Table D-III	Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration
Table D-IV	Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups
Table D-V	Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities

Printed in Part I-C Subsidiary Tables :

Table B-II.1	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each class of town by age, sex and industrial categories
Table B-II.2	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each city with a population of one lakh and over by age, sex and industrial categories
Table B-II.3	Workers per 1,000 population in each city and comparison of workers in industrial categories from 1901-61
Table B-III Part A.1	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only
Table B-III Part A.2	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.
Table B-III Part A.3	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas.
Table B-VI.1	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.
Table B-VIII Part A.1	Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed in each age-group according to educational levels in urban areas only.
Table B-IX.3	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and type of activity.
Table C-III Part B.1	Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age group and sex by educational levels in urban areas only.
Table C-V.1	Distribution of 1,000 persons by mother tongue.
Table C-VII.1	Distribution of 1,000 persons by Religion
Table D-IV.1	Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by age-groups.
Table D-V.1	Distribution of 1,000 migrants (Born in India) to cities by place of birth.

CHAPTER IV

MIGRATION

SYNOPSIS

(Migration by the concept of place of birth—Various aspects of migration—Extent of migration—Population by place of birth—Migrants by areas of origin—Migrants by place of birth and duration of residence—Rural to rural and urban migration within the district—Rural to rural migration within the State but outside the district of birth—Rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district of birth—Inter district migration 1951 & 1961—Migrants into cities by age and sex—Migrants to cities by sex and educational levels—Number and proportion of migrants by birth in rural /urban arcas and by duration of residence in cities—Immigrants from other countries & displaced persons from Pakistan—Foreign nationals—Migrants from and to other States in India—Proportion of immigrants from outside Rajasthan by sex—Sex ratio of migrants—Immigrants from other States & the language returns of Rajasthan—Rural to rural immigration from other States by sex—Urban to urban immigration from other States by sex—Economic activity of immigrants—Emigrants from Rajasthan and their economic activities).

MIGRATION of the people has a significant economic and sociological influence over the growth and development of a State. The only source of information on migration is the decennial Census which provides some data based on the place of birth of an individual. This data offers only a very crude measure of migration as it does not take into account the previous migrations between the time of birth and the time of moving to the last destination or the changes of residence by those who have come back to their original residence after a number of moves in between. The Census data on migration, therefore, has to be studied under these limitations, which otherwise artificially inflate the migration and omit to take account of remigration to place of birth. The data on birth place has been gathered at the various censuses and has proved to be a useful source of information on the movements of population. Certain refinements were introduced in 1961 to enable us to have information on some important phases of the subject, *viz.* rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migrations and whether it was transitory, semi-permanent or permanent.

Various aspects of migration

2. The migration data compiled at the Census of 1961 has been presented in six migration tables relating to Non-Indian Nationals, Place of Birth, Duration of residence, classification by age-groups and classification by industrial categories of workers and non-workers and in case of cities, classification by educational levels and also by occupational divisions and groups as well as the distribution of population according as the place of birth is rural or urban.

3. These tables have been constructed with the help of data on 'Birth Place' recorded in the individual slip used for the 1961 Census. In addition to collecting information on birth place, as in the earlier Indian censuses, two new questions were asked at this Census to elicit information as to (1) whether place of birth was rural or urban and (2) duration of residence in place of enumeration, if born elsewhere.

4. The data on birth place was collected through the following questions:—

A. Birth Place

(*i*) Whether born in village or town in which enumerated.

(*ii*) Whether born in another village or town of district in which enumerated.

(*iii*) Whether born in another district in the State of enumeration.

(*iv*) Whether born in another State in India.

(*v*) Whether born in a country outside India *e.g.* Pakistan or any other country.

(*vi*) Whether born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport *e. g.* buses etc.,

B. Whether born in Village or Town

(*i*) Whether born in a village

(ii) Whether born in a town (which is considered a town now even if it was not so considered at the time of birth).

C. Duration of Residence

(*i*) Whether born in a village or town or city in which enumerated, or

(*ii*) Whether born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or born in the district of enumeration.

(iii) Whether the duration of residence is less than one year.

(*iv*) Whether the duration of residence in one year or over only the number of completed years a person has lived in the village/town-city of enumeration was to be recorded. The periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business was not to be taken into account.

5. We may now proceed to study migration under the following heads:

A. Rural to rural migration within the same district

This type of migration will cover (*a*) birth migration, (*b*) marriage migration, (*c*) job migration including (*i*) seasonal or temporary migration of labour or (*ii*) periodic migration on account of holiday, or leave or illness and (*d*) casual migration caused due to visits made to relatives on ceremonial occasions, etc.

B. Rural to rural migration within the State

This will include all types of migration, shown under A above together with semi-permanent or permanent job migration.

C. Rural to rural migration outside the State

This sort of migration is mainly caused on account of birth, marriage or job.

D. Rural to Urban, Urban to Urban, Urban to rural, migration (i) within the district (ii) within the State and (iii) from other states.

E. Migration of non indian nationals

Extent of migration

6. The information collected for Census 1961 shows that the extent of migration was very much limited and it did not affect the growth of population in the State in any substantial manner. This was also the case in 1951. The following table throws some light over the extent of migration that was recorded in 1951 and 1961.

Extent of migration

Particulars	Census Year		Variation (1951—61)	
	1961	1951	Absolute	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Population	20,155,602 (100·00)	15,984,169 (100·00)	4,171,433	26·10
Immigration	987,550 (4·90)	723,007 (4·52)	264,543	36·59
Emigration	1,132,301 (5·62)	847,885 (5·30)	284,416	33·54
Net Migration (Immigration—Emigration)	—144,751 (0·72)	—124,878 (0·78)	—19,873	—15·91
Natural Population	20,300,353 (100·72)	16,109,047 (100·78)	4,191,306	26·02

(Note.—Figures in brackets under columns 2&3 indicate percentages.)

7. It will be seen that the population of the State increased by 26·10% during 1951—61 and out of this percentage increase during the decade as much as 26·02% was on account of the natural increase in population. The number of immigrants to the State was lower than emigrants from the State both in 1961 and 1951. While immigrants ranged between 4 to 5%, the emigrants were of the order of 5 to 6%.

Population by place of birth

8. Most of our population is composed of persons who are born in the place of enumeration. The persons who are born in place of enumeration also include people who have hardly ever gone outside their place of origin and also those who might have been away for sometime and have since returned to their place of

birth. Only 30% of the population consists of those who were born elsewhere. The following table shows the distribution of population in the State by place of birth:—

Population by place of birth

Place of birth	Population	
	Absolute	Proportion
Total Population	20,155,602	1,000
(1) Born in place of enumeration	14,145,495	702
(2) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	3,816,323	189
(3) Born in other districts of the State	1,206,234	60
(4) Born in adjacent States	610,535	30
(5) Born in other States in India	35,847	2
(6) Born in Pakistan	304,607	15
(7) Born in other Countries outside India	3,311	N
(8) Birth place unclassifiable	33,250	2

N=Negligible

9. As already stated persons born in place of enumeration form the bulk (70%) of the population. Another 19% of the population are those who are born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. 6% are composed of persons born in other districts of the State. 3% of the population is of persons who were born in adjacent states *viz.*, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Persons born in other States of India who are migrants to this State are around 36 thousand i.e., only two in a thousand persons. Those born in foreign countries are almost negligible. Persons of Pakistan origin, however, constitute about 1·5% of the population. A persual of the table, showing the proportion of persons born in place of enumeration for each district of the State given below would reveal that, but for Ganganagar district all other districts have most of their population belonging to this category.

Proportion of persons born in place of enumeration per 1,000 of total population

State/District	Born in the place of enumeration					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	452	250	468	244	373	276
Ganganagar	300	198	313	202	222	172
Bikaner	431	289	456	250	398	343
Churu	467	260	484	246	430	289
Jhunjhunu	474	260	485	253	423	293
Alwar	463	239	470	238	385	251
Bharatpur	484	230	494	228	419	239
Sawai Madhopur	486	238	496	237	391	245
Jaipur	458	255	494	244	355	284
Sikar	472	251	481	242	430	294
Ajmer	408	229	468	227	308	231
Tonk	469	243	474	227	441	336
Jaisalmer	498	257	509	246	394	357
Jodhpur	466	289	494	270	401	334
Nagaur	470	257	474	246	439	328
Pali	448	257	457	252	369	300
Barmer	492	288	500	288	373	281
Jalor	467	286	469	285	436	297
Sirohi	436	255	455	251	337	276
Bhilwara	481	233	486	237	416	191
Udaipur	467	251	477	246	383	295
Chitorgarh	453	237	457	235	408	259
Dungarpur	465	270	469	266	391	337
Banswara	465	290	468	286	411	363
Bundi	451	248	464	243	377	277
Kota	405	232	432	234	290	221
Jhalawar	440	239	447	236	364	268

10. It would be seen that in district Ganganagar there are a large number of persons who have migrated from the neighbouring State of Punjab on aeeount of the inereasing eanal irrigation faeilities. On the other hand, the highest proportion of loeally born (75%) is found in Jaisalmer distriet. It would further be observed that the females are generally in lesser proportion as eompared to males among the eategory of persons born in the plaee of enumeration. This may be on aeeount of migration of the females due to marriages outside the plaee of birth. Proportions of females born loeally in urban areas are also found generally higher than those in rural areas of eaeh distriet. A plausible reason for this may be the faet that while in rural areas a local marriage is not usually preferred, it is otherwise in urban areas.

Migrants by areas of origin

11. Of the migrants in the State of the largest proportion eonsists of those who have migrated from rural to rural areas. The following table shows the distribution of immigrants aeeording to their areas of origin and migration in rural or urban areas :

Proportion of migrants by areas of origin

Migrants	Proportion per 1000 migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females
Rajasthan Total	1,000	241	759
From Rural to Rural	740	126	614
From Rural to Urban	96	43	53
From Urban to Rural	36	12	24
From Urban to Urban	69	29	40
Others	59	31	28

12. It would be seen as many as 74% of the migrants are from rural to rural areas while hardly 10% are from rural to urban areas. Migrants from urban to urban areas are about 7% while migrants from urban to rural areas are only between 3 to 4 per eent. Among the migrants, females are in overwhelming majority eonstituting 76% of the total migrants of the State while males are only 24%. This is indieative of the faet that migration in this State takes plaee largely on account of marriages and only partially on aeeount of eeonomie faetors. The highest proportion of female migrants lies in the group of migrants from rural to rural areas and ean be attributed to the general preferenee of the rural folk to fix marriages in rural areas only. Migration from rural to urban areas generally oeeurs on aeeount of the eeonomic faetors as unemployed or under-employed people from villages look to towns for suitable jobs and settle down there after they are appropriately fixed up. It will be observed that among the migrant of this eategory, males and females are equally distributed as male migrants of rural origin usually bring their families to towns when they settle down. Migration from urban to rural areas takes place only rarely as would be observed from the table above. This type of migration is partly on aeeount of marriages but largely due to the employment of persons of urban origin in the rural areas. Migration from urban to urban areas is generally on aeeount of economie faetors but marriages between families residing in different towns are also responsible for this type of migration.

Migrants by place of birth and duration of residence

13. We may now proeeed to study the duration of residenee of persons born outside the plaee of their enumeration. The table below shows the distribution of migrants aeeording to their duration of residenee at the plaee of their enumeration eross tabulated by their plaee of birth :

Migrants by place of birth and duration of residence

Duration of residence	Total migrants			Place of birth									
				Elsewhere in district of enumeration		Outside the district but within the State of enumeration		In other States of India		In Pakistan		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TOTAL . .	1,000	241	759	115	520	55	146	41	67	28	23	2	3
Less than one year	78	39	39	18	23	12	11	7	4	2	1	N	N
1—5 . .	181	63	118	30	77	16	24	13	14	4	3	N	N
6—10 . .	150	33	117	16	80	7	22	6	12	4	3	N	N
11—15 . .	157	38	119	12	74	5	21	5	10	16	14	N	N
16+ . .	367	46	321	25	233	11	61	8	24	2	2	N	1
P.N.S. . .	67	22	45	14	33	4	7	2	3	N	N	2	2

P.N.S.=Period not stated N=Negligible

14. We have earlier stated that most of the migrants are females and the same is observed from the preceding table also. Over 1/3rd of the migrants have lived in their place of enumeration for a period of more than 16 years and the females constitute the bulk of such migrants. These females, it will further be observed, mostly belong to the region falling in the same district. This reflects migration of the females on account of their marriages. The period of 11 to 15 years of duration of residence of persons born outside the place of their enumeration throws light over the extent of migration resulting from the partition of the country in 1947. Almost 2/3rd of migrants born in Pakistan have been residing in Rajasthan for this duration. Duration of residence for smaller periods upto ten years indicate migration largely on the account of economic factors. The excess of females over males is indicative of marriage migration. Migrants residents for less than a year belong to the category of casual labour and other visitors. Such casual migrants constitute about 8 per cent of the total migrants in the State and are largely born within the district of enumeration or outside the district in the adjoining areas of other districts in the State. Bulk of the other types of migrants with varying periods of residence in the place of enumeration, are also the migrants who are either born within the same district or outside the district but within the State.

Rural to rural and urban migration within the district

15. We, may therefore, now proceed to study in detail the district-wise position in respect of these migrants according to the rural or urban character of their place of enumeration and that of origin. The following table shows the proportions of rural immigrants, who are born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and are found in the rural areas of the State and of each district:

Rural to rural migration within the district classified by duration of

Proportion per 1,000 of

State/District	Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration		Duration			
			Less than 1 year		1—5	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	100	572	15	22	25	82
Ganganagar	108	192	14	13	35	47
Bikaner	124	529	21	34	35	69
Churu	71	481	18	28	14	57
Jhunjhunu	67	595	24	38	14	60
Alwar	71	448	10	15	13	50
Bharatpur	82	436	11	13	14	51
Sawai Madhopur	91	684	10	25	23	90
Jaipur	84	713	10	13	21	87
Sikar	67	576	17	22	14	56
Ajmer	93	592	18	18	25	74
Tonk	89	539	7	13	22	64
Jaisalmer	125	548	51	44	24	103
Jodhpur	98	707	20	32	21	117
Nagaur	101	643	14	58	18	95
Pali	124	608	18	34	35	94
Barmer	108	666	14	39	21	98
Jalor	131	609	27	24	43	82
Sirohi	128	573	26	51	28	127
Bhilwara	96	708	12	17	29	82
Udaipur	94	760	9	18	26	137
Chitorgarh	107	577	14	9	30	78
Dungarpur	88	736	15	17	22	139
Banswara	113	694	8	18	25	120
Bundi	123	567	13	16	31	80
Kota	164	544	22	23	47	85
Jhalawar	121	483	18	15	33	69

16. It will be observed that among the rural immigrants to the State 57.2 per cent are females who are migrants from rural to rural areas of the same district while males in this category of migrants are only 10 per cent. In the various districts rural to rural migrants born within the district of enumeration range from 19·2 per cent in Ganganagar to 76·0 per cent in Udaipur among the females and from 6·7 per cent in Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts to 16·4 per cent in Kota district among the males. The preponderance of females among these migrants is suggestive of the fact that most of the migration within the rural areas of the same district is due to marriages and to births in mothers parental homes as 26 per cent of the female migrants are resident for more than 16 years, about 9 per cent for 6 to 10 years, 8 per cent each for the duration 11-15 years and 1-5 years. The corresponding proportions of male migrants with different periods of residence vary within the narrow range of 1-2·5 per cent. Migrants among

residence in the rural areas of the State and each district

Rural Immigrants

of Residence

6—10		11—15		16+		Period Not Stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13	89	10	82	22	260	15	37
18	36	13	28	15	50	13	18
19	85	13	76	27	247	9	18
8	75	6	72	18	233	7	16
5	85	3	79	12	325	9	8
9	62	11	69	13	208	15	44
12	74	12	66	22	213	11	19
14	105	8	104	19	314	17	46
11	101	9	107	18	361	15	44
7	87	5	85	15	307	9	19
13	96	8	86	22	294	7	24
13	84	9	84	24	265	14	29
16	88	8	64	13	212	13	37
11	119	7	100	18	287	21	52
9	78	8	66	28	272	24	74
18	97	14	91	26	266	13	26
15	102	9	87	24	278	25	62
15	88	13	90	21	303	12	22
23	80	14	69	30	219	7	27
12	107	8	106	23	356	12	40
12	122	8	107	15	309	24	67
15	96	10	81	31	285	7	28
13	128	9	119	23	317	6	16
16	110	10	103	28	245	26	98
17	92	12	82	34	255	16	42
23	89	16	73	43	244	13	30
17	87	14	73	33	226	6	13

males for duration less than one year indicate the extent of seasonal labour-migration in agricultural operations such as sowing, harvesting etc. Duration of residence 1-5 years and 6-10 years may reflect permanent or semi-permanent job migrations to places where new enterprises or developmental projects have sprung up, or movement of agriculturists on account of the opening of canals and other facilities for cultivation. Durations of residence from 11-16 years and over reflect a permanent sort of migration as a result of marriages or economic factors.

17. Migrants from urban to the rural areas of the same district are of a very small order as normally such migration does not occur and may be considered insignificant being rare, but it is generally *vice-versa* i.e. from rural to urban. The following table shows the extent of rural to urban migration within a district classified by duration of residence in the urban areas of each district and the State.

Rural to urban migration within the district classified by duration of

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 of					
	Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration		Duration			
			Less than 1 year		1—5	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	114	164	18	15	34	30
Ganganagar	48	49	8	5	17	14
Bikaner	110	158	17	16	25	23
Churu	70	173	10	17	21	32
Jhunjhunu	132	253	40	32	38	36
Alwar	155	252	25	12	50	37
Bharatpur	102	193	12	11	28	29
Sawai Madhopur	135	274	20	24	51	44
Jaipur	137	156	19	16	42	29
Sikar	116	252	17	16	29	43
Ajmer	85	96	8	6	19	21
Tonk	83	186	32	17	31	43
Jaisalmer	100	108	14	14	36	21
Jodhpur	120	127	18	16	33	25
Nagaur	117	192	19	14	35	34
Pali	181	229	30	22	55	52
Barmer	182	201	20	22	49	46
Jalor	118	351	11	65	12	30
Sirohi	127	174	22	12	41	38
Bhilwara	85	292	11	27	19	64
Udaipur	200	238	35	15	74	49
Chitorgarh	122	214	26	18	47	31
Dungarpur	198	216	19	10	77	39
Banswara	152	188	38	31	66	40
Bundi	99	143	16	9	28	25
Kota	115	136	20	16	34	28
Jhalawar	108	155	19	19	41	33

18. Among the urban immigrants 11·4% males and 16·4% females in the State are born within the rural areas of the same district of which hardly 2% in each sex are resident for the duration of less than one year. This indicates that casual migration of duration less than one year from rural to urban areas, is of a small order. For the durations of 1-5, 6-10, 11-15, and 16+ years, the migrants vary between

residence in the urban areas of the State and each district

Urban Immigrants of Residence							
6—10		11—15		16+		Period Not Stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	24	12	21	27	66	6	8
8	8	6	7	6	11	3	4
15	20	10	17	39	76	4	6
8	24	6	21	21	73	4	6
16	33	11	28	17	114	10	10
20	38	19	23	36	121	5	21
14	25	14	27	28	89	6	12
26	45	11	30	23	108	4	23
23	22	17	19	32	65	4	5
14	37	6	29	14	108	36	19
16	17	13	16	26	33	3	3
9	27	3	23	8	76	..	..
15	18	13	14	16	36	6	5
14	17	15	15	32	49	8	5
18	32	13	25	15	62	17	25
23	37	14	23	59	95	..	..
36	35	27	27	49	69	1	2
6	17	3	19	86	220	..	..
18	27	11	20	35	77	..	..
14	38	8	43	31	96	2	24
31	39	16	27	34	92	10	16
16	33	8	27	22	97	3	8
19	30	18	27	53	91	12	19
18	28	13	23	17	66	..	..
12	23	12	22	27	58	4	6
18	24	12	18	31	50	..	..
17	24	9	20	22	59	..	..

3 to 9 per cent. The highest percentage of such migrants, is for the duration of 16 or more years indicating a permanent form of migration which may be attributed to marriages as well as economic factors.

Among the various districts the highest proportions have been registered for male migrants in case of district Dungarpur (20%) and for females in case of Jalor district (35%).

Rural to rural migration within the State but outside the district of birth

19. Rural to rural migration between different districts within the State is also of a very small order, 3 per cent in case of males and 13 per cent in case of females. This shows that rural to

Rural to rural migration within the State but outside the district of birth, classified

State/District	Proportion per 1,000					
	Migrants born in other districts of the State		Duration			
			Less than 1 year		1—5	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	31	131	8	8	7	18
Ganganagar	48	48	19	9	11	10
Bikaner	64	173	13	7	14	23
Churu	35	240	8	12	7	29
Jhunjhunu	13	152	5	9	3	15
Alwar	20	142	3	5	4	16
Bharatpur	15	99	2	3	3	12
Sawai Madhopur	26	116	5	4	8	16
Jaipur	20	123	4	5	6	16
Sikar	25	250	8	12	6	25
Ajmer	40	204	10	10	10	25
Tonk	53	245	9	9	14	30
Jaisalmer	38	213	13	8	11	34
Jodhpur	24	113	5	6	7	21
Nagaur	19	188	3	12	4	21
Pali	32	151	6	10	10	28
Barmer	31	118	5	11	8	16
Jalor	38	137	8	6	13	23
Sirohi	27	156	8	14	7	26
Bhilwara	25	132	4	5	8	18
Udaipur	15	76	2	2	5	13
Chitorgarh	43	130	15	10	11	19
Dungarpur	14	91	2	3	4	14
Banswara	14	42	2	1	3	7
Bundi	62	180	16	13	15	25
Kota	66	103	32	26	11	14
Jhalawar	36	82	11	8	8	12

rural migration within the State largely occurs on account of marriages as it is predominantly female migration. The highest proportion of this type of migration has been found in case of Sikar district (25%) as will be observed from the following table :

by duration of residence in the rural areas of the State and each district

of Rural Immigrants							
of Residence							
6—10		11—15		16+		Period Not Stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	19	3	20	6	59	3	7
5	8	4	6	5	13	4	2
12	29	7	25	11	83	7	6
4	35	4	35	11	119	1	10
1	21	1	19	2	85	1	3
2	21	2	21	4	63	5	16
2	16	3	16	5	50	..	2
4	18	3	17	5	55	3	6
2	19	2	17	4	59	2	7
3	36	2	36	6	134	..	7
5	31	3	27	11	106	1	5
8	38	5	36	13	121	4	11
5	38	3	31	5	95	1	7
3	19	2	14	5	49	2	4
3	21	2	56	5	66	2	12
5	24	3	23	7	62	1	4
5	17	4	15	7	56	..	3
5	20	4	21	5	62	3	5
3	26	3	36	6	45	--	9
3	21	3	19	6	64	1	5
2	13	1	10	3	33	2	5
4	19	3	16	9	62	1	4
2	15	1	14	4	44	1	1
1	7	1	6	3	15	4	6
8	27	5	23	14	83	4	9
5	12	4	10	10	32	4	9
4	13	4	11	8	36	1	2

Rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district of birth

20. Rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district of birth is about 8 per cent for each of the sex among the urban immigrants as will be seen from the following table which

Rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district of birth, classified

Proportion per 1,000

State/District	Migrants born in other districts of the State		Duration			
			Less than 1 year		1—5	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	72	81	14	9	22	18
Ganganagar	85	56	24	12	26	15
Bikaner	99	88	18	15	28	17
Churu	42	108	6	9	12	22
Jhunjhunu	38	68	10	5	12	11
Alwar	42	62	10	5	13	12
Bharatpur	26	40	3	3	10	7
Sawai Madhopur	60	86	9	9	23	22
Jaipur	62	60	12	10	23	15
Sikar	31	106	8	8	13	22
Ajmer	85	89	8	7	19	18
Tonk	84	156	30	13	34	38
Jaisalmer	119	61	20	11	28	15
Jodhpur	94	80	12	9	27	18
Nagaur	67	99	13	6	27	20
Pali	98	101	26	14	30	28
Barmer	51	72	8	10	19	25
Jalor	85	22	23	4	20	5
Sirohi	82	105	13	11	25	26
Bhilwara	42	138	8	14	9	37
Udaipur	65	65	16	7	25	16
Chitorgarh	66	102	19	6	25	19
Dungarpur	108	121	14	6	35	27
Banswara	68	53	14	12	29	13
Bundi	127	152	17	12	24	26
Kota	107	88	29	15	35	25
Jhalawar	79	98	13	9	25	24

shows proportions per 1,000 of urban immigrants within the State but outside the district of birth, classified by duration of residence in the urban areas of the State and each district :

by duration of residence in the urban areas of the State and each district

of Urban Immigrants							
of Residence							
6—10		11—15		16+		Period Not Stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	13	8	11	16	27	2	3
13	9	9	7	10	11	3	2
17	13	11	11	21	31	4	1
5	16	4	13	14	46	1	2
5	9	6	9	4	31	1	3
5	10	5	9	8	24	1	2
2	6	3	6	6	17	2	1
14	17	6	10	6	25	2	3
11	11	6	8	9	15	1	1
4	17	2	13	4	42	—	4
12	15	11	13	33	33	2	3
8	28	4	23	8	54	—	—
18	9	5	6	8	17	40	3
15	14	13	14	25	22	2	3
10	13	6	14	8	34	3	12
12	16	11	15	19	28	—	—
8	8	7	8	9	21	—	—
5	1	3	2	34	10	—	—
10	18	8	12	26	38	—	—
5	25	7	22	12	35	1	5
8	10	4	7	9	22	3	3
8	18	4	17	10	37	—	5
12	18	11	16	32	48	4	6
12	6	4	5	9	17	—	—
17	27	28	29	37	53	4	5
15	14	8	9	20	25	—	—
14	17	6	16	21	32	..	—

21. It will be observed from the above table that rural to urban migration within the State from one district to another takes place either temporarily in the industrial and developmental projects as indicated by the proportions of 2 to 4 per cent each in the durations of residence 1-5 years and 6-10 years ; or permanently as reflected by the higher proportions for the duration 16 years and above. Such migrants generally scttle down in the urban areas with their families as revealed by almost equal proportions of two sexes for the different durations of residence. Such migrants reside and earn their living in the urban areas of another district, but retain their connections with their homes to which they return during the vacations, on festive occasions or ultimately on retirement in their old age.

Inter-district migration 1951 and 1961

22. The data relating to inter-district movement of population during the censuses of 1951 and 1961 shown in the following table will throw some interesting light on the phenomena of inter-district migration :

Inter-district migration in the State, 1951 and 1961

District	Density per Sq. Km.		Percentage of Inter-district immigration to population of district		Percentage of Inter-district emigration to population of district		Percentage of net migration to population of district immigration+emigration—	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganganagar	50	31	6·62	5·80	1·05	1·14	+5·57	+4·66
Bikaner	16	13	8·55	6·04	11·20	11·22	—2·65	—5·18
Churu	39	31	8·94	6·15	6·43	1·37	+2·51	+4·78
Jhunjhunu	121	99	5·51	7·54	5·45	3·50	+0·06	+4·04
Alwar	127	101	5·22	5·08	5·02	5·24	+0·20	—0·16
Bharatpur	142	112	3·58	3·91	2·56	3·47	+1·02	+0·44
Sawai Madhopur	90	73	4·85	3·05	4·15	1·59	+0·70	+1·46
Jaipur	136	109	5·70	2·22	8·28	10·79	—2·58	—8·57
Sikar	106	87	8·64	8·06	7·64	2·96	+1·00	+5·10
Ajmer	117	98	10·13	13·48	6·99	5·59	+3·14	+ 7·89
Tonk	69	56	9·73	12·73	5·84	1·65	+3·89	+11·08
Jaisalmer	4	3	6·93	5·44	7·34	6·82	—0·41	—1·38
Jodhpur	39	30	5·01	1·57	2·27	19·81	+2·74	—18·24
Nagaur	53	43	6·60	5·42	6·47	1·55	+0·13	+3·87
Pali	66	54	6·82	4·67	4·04	2·21	+2·78	+2·46
Barmer	23	17	3·87	9·79	2·60	0·70	+1·27	+9·09
Jalor	52	40	4·92	2·66	4·55	2·95	+0·37	—0·29
Sirohi	68	56	7·47	4·77	5·32	1·51	+2·15	+3·26
Bhilwara	83	70	5·23	2·00	5·06	1·59	+0·17	+0·41
Udaipur	83	68	3·28	1·48	4·70	3·58	—1·42	—2·10
Chitorgarh	71	59	6·20	3·16	2·89	1·43	+3·31	+1·73
Dungarpur	108	82	3·33	1·78	2·03	1·34	+1·30	+0·44
Banswara	94	70	1·74	0·92	1·50	1·13	+0·24	—0·21
Bundi	60	50	9·22	6·62	7·81	4·05	+1·41	+2·57
Kota	68	54	8·02	3·00	4·85	3·93	+3·17	—0·93
Jhalawar	80	66	4·66	3·90	3·53	1·44	+1·13	+2·46

23. It will be observed from the above table that Ajmer district leads other districts in attracting migrants from the various districts of the State. In 1961, however, the percentage of immigration to the population of the district has fallen by 3 per cent as compared to 1951. The extent of out-migration from this district to other districts is also quite sizeable although lower than immigration, resulting in the growth of the density of population in the district. The factors which govern the flow of migrants into this district are the employment opportunities offered by the Government and Rail-

way establishments in the city of Ajmer, textile towns of Beawar and Kishangarh, commercial towns of Kekri and Vijaynagar and Hindu pilgrimage centre at Pushkar and the Muslim Dargah at Ajmer which naturally attract people for earning their living. District Tonk follows next with inter district immigration to the extent of 12·73 percent in 1951 and 9·73 percent in 1961 census. In this district, however, the density of population is quite low in 1961 (69 per Sq. Km.) as well as in 1951 (56 per Sq. Km.). The low density of population in the district has probably induced people of other districts to migrate to this district in order to exploit the agricultural and other resources of the district. The employment potential here has also become greater after the opening up of hitherto isolated areas with the construction of new roads and the availability of modern means of communications and transport. Out migration from this district has also gone up considerably in 1961 (5·84 per cent) as compared to 1951 when it was as low as 1·65 percent. District Bundi has registered greater movement of population into the district from other districts and *vice versa*. The immigration in this district has increased from 6·62 percent in 1951 to 9·22 percent in 1961. Emigration outside the district has gone up from 4·05 percent in 1951 to 7·81 percent in 1961 Census. The big cement factory at Lakheri has attracted a large number of persons from the neighbouring districts, while the low employment potential in the district itself for educated and skilled persons has induced them to go out to other districts in search of new enterprises. Churu, Sikar, Bikaner, Kota and Sirohi are some of the other districts which have shown considerable percentage of immigration to the population of the district. The increasing industrial and developmental activities have largely contributed to the growing employment opportunities in these districts. Generally speaking we find that higher density operates as a check to any further absorption of persons from outside the district as revealed by the low immigration figures of districts Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu where density is comparatively high. It will also be observed that districts like Banswara, Udaipur and Dungarpur offer little scope for attracting immigrants from other districts as there are no avenues for employment either in their rural or urban areas. There is, however, some co-relation between density of population and flow of immigrants even though it may be quite remote. Higher density, operates as a brake to immigration only to a certain extent and there are other factors too ; such as the expanding commercial and industrial activities which govern the influx of migrants into the recently developed areas. District Bikaner stands out among all the districts in sending out considerable proportion of its inhabitants to other districts in 1961 (11·20 percent) as well as in 1951 (11·22 percent). Bikaner being agriculturally backward without any means of irrigation, the rural population migrates to the comparatively more prosperous districts in the neighbourhood. In 1951 Jodhpur district had registered the highest emigration (19·81 percent) of population outside the district. This district was the main gateway for the influx of population from west Pakistan in the wake of partition in 1947. These refugees treated this district as a sort of temporary halting place and later on moved into other districts of the State as conditions settled down to normal near about the year 1951. Some of these migrants may have returned themselves as born in Jodhpur district, thereby inflating the figures of emigrants from the district of Jodhpur. Jaipur district has also registered quite a high figure of emigration as compared to other district in 1961 (8·28 percent) as well as in 1951 (10·79 percent). This out-migration of the population from district Jaipur may also partly be attributed to the inter district movement of the refugee population which originally entered into this district just after the partition in 1947 but later move out at their own convenience.

Migrants into cities by age and sex

24. The foregoing discussion has revealed that urban areas form the main attraction for the migrants in the various parts of the State. Cities particularly are the chief focal points which draw migrants from the various parts of the State, as well as from other States and foreign countries. The migration into urban areas in general and cities in particular has already been studied in some detail earlier in the chapter on urban population.

25. It will be observed that the largest number of migrants, about 146 thousand, have been drawn into the city of Jaipur followed by Ajmer with about 112 thousand migrants. The proportion of migrants to the population of the city is, however, higher in Ajmer (48·41%) as compared to Jaipur (36·08%). Kota city distinguishes itself by having about 50 percent of its population as migrants, although, speaking in terms of absolute numbers, the migrant population is only about 60 thousand. Jodhpur city also has between 60 to 61 thousand migrants but their proportion to the population is only 27%. The smallest number of migrants between 38 to 39 thousand has been recorded in Udaipur city, forming about 35 percent of its population. The sexwise percentage of migrants is almost even in Jaipur, Bikaner, and Udaipur where the percentage of migrants of each sex to the respective population in each of these cities hardly differs by one percent. The percentage of female migrants is highest in Ajmer (52·05%) followed by Kota (51·12%). The corresponding proportions of male migrants are less in the cities of Ajmer (45·17%) and Kota (48·31%). In Jodhpur city, however, the proportion of female migrants (26·22%) is almost half that of Ajmer, but the proportion of male migrants in Jodhpur (27·54%) exceeds that of female by a little above one percent. In Ajmer there is an excess of females over males, which may be attributed to the marriage and birth migration. The table shows

Age-group	Jaipur			Ajmer			Jodhpur		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total (all age groups)									
Population	403,444	217,422	186,022	231,240	122,561	108,679	224,760	121,712	103,048
Migrants	145,561	77,656	67,905	111,936	55,366	56,570	60,544	33,520	27,024
Percentage	36·08	35·72	36·50	48·41	45·17	52·05	26·94	27·54	26·22
0—14									
Population	163,090	86,145	76,945	98,998	52,103	46,895	94,974	50,571	44,403
Migrants	28,232	14,213	14,019	26,989	11,672	15,317	17,299	7,706	9,593
Percentage	17·31	16·50	18·22	27·26	22·40	32·66	18·21	15·24	21·60
15—34									
Population	141,118	76,799	64,319	75,564	40,013	35,551	77,780	43,315	34,465
Migrants	69,101	38,208	30,893	47,529	24,433	23,096	26,496	16,030	10,466
Percentage	48·96	49·75	48·03	62·89	61·06	64·96	34·06	37·00	30·36
35—59									
Population	79,361	44,294	35,067	45,363	24,890	20,473	41,552	22,938	18,614
Migrants	39,209	21,133	18,076	29,772	15,644	14,128	13,565	8,359	5,206
Percentage	49·40	47·71	51·54	65·63	62·85	69·00	32·64	36·44	27·96
60+									
Population	19,815	10,144	9,671	11,260	5,523	5,737	10,352	4,834	5,518
Migrants	9,019	4,102	4,917	7,639	3,612	4,027	3,184	1,425	1,759
Percentage	45·51	40·43	50·84	67·84	65·39	70·19	30·75	29·47	31·87

the rate of influx of migrants by different age-groups and sex in the various cities of the State.

26. Analysing the migrants into the cities by broad age-groups we find that in the age-group 0-14 the highest proportion of migrants to the population in this age-group has been registered in Kota city (33·97%) where half the population of female children in this age-group is composed of migrants. The corresponding proportion for males in this age-group (0-14) is, however, quite low (19·40%) in Kota city. Ajmer comes next with 27·26 percent of its population composed of migrants in this age-group. In Ajmer city also the proportion of female migrants to the female population of this age-group is higher (32·66%) by about 10 percent than the corresponding proportion of male migrants (22·40%). In other cities viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur the proportion of migrants in the population of age-group (0-14) varies from 14% and 18% except in case of females of Jodhpur city where migrants among female children of this age-group are 21·06%. The next age-group 15-34, which is largely composed of new entrants to the working force of the population, is relatively more important in terms of the numerical strength of migrants when compared to other age-groups. In Ajmer city the proportion of migrants to the population in this age-group (15-34) is the highest (62·89 %) and lies between 61 to 65 percent for males and females. Kota follows next with 52·69 percent of its population as migrants (62·42 percent among the males and 40·24 percent among the females). The corresponding proportions for migrants, males and females, in Jaipur and Udaipur cities vary between 48 and 50 percent. In Jodhpur and Bikaner cities the proportions of migrants in the age-group 15-34, are comparatively less and vary between 30 and 37 percent. In the next broad age-group 35-59, which also consists largely of the workers, the proportions of migrants to the population of this age-group are still higher in Ajmer city (65·63%), 62·85 percent for males and 69·00 percent for females. In Kota city the proportions are the highest for this age-group (69·20 percent), 76·88 percent for males and 65·38 percent for females. In Jaipur city the corresponding proportions of migrants are 49·40

by age and sex

Bikaner			Kota			Udaipur		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
150,634	79,945	70,689	120,345	65,894	54,451	111,139	60,284	50,855
36,255	*19,192*	*17,063*	*59,673*	*31,836*	*27,837*	*38,599*	*20,755*	*17,844*
24·07	24·01	24·14	49·58	48·31	51·12	34·73	34·43	45·09
65,232	34,693	30,539	46,602	24,639	21,963	42,921	22,656	20,265
9,264	4,611	4,653	15,833	4,779	11,054	6,566	3,561	3,005
14·20	13·29	15·24	33·97	19·40	50·33	15·29	15·71	14·82
49,210	26,512	22,698	44,157	24,786	19,371	40,341	22,419	17,922
15,862	8,512	7,350	23,269	15,473	7,796	19,578	10,973	8,605
32·23	32·10	32·38	52·69	62·42	40·24	48·53	48·94	48·01
28,651	15,344	13,307	24,603	13,908	10,695	22,481	12,563	9,918
9,022	5,075	3,947	17,027	10,034	6,993	10,373	5,404	4,969
31·48	33·07	29·66	69·20	76·88	65·38	46·14	43·01	50·10
7,531	3,390	4,141	4,975	2,561	2,414	5,367	2,634	2,733
2,106	994	1,112	3,591	1,550	2,041	2,069	814	1,255
27·96	29·32	26·85	72·18	60·52	84·54	38·55	30·90	45·92

percent (47·71 percent for males and 51·54 per cent for females), which are somewhat higher than those in the previous age-group. In Udaipur city the corresponding proportion of migrants is a little less (46·14%) in this age-group. Sexwise we find that the proportion of migrants is less among the males (43·01%) while it is more among the females (50·10%) when compared with previous age-group (15-34). In Jodhpur and Bikaner the proportions of migrants are 32·64 and 31·48 percent respectively. In both these cities the proportions among the males (36·44 and 33·07 per cent) are higher than those among the females (27·96 and 29·66 per cent). For ages 60 and above the proportions of migrants are substantially high and exceed those for all other age-groups. In Ajmer city the proportions exceed in this age-group both for males and females and for females only in case of Kota city. In Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur the proportions of migrants in this age-group are less than those in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. In terms of absolute numbers the strength of migrants in this age-group is found to be much less than that in the younger and the working age groups. The reduction in the numerical strength of migrants may be attributed to the fact that retired persons and pensioners prefer to return to their native place in their old age as they desire to pass the rest of their life in the company of their kiths and kin. Some of the migrants in this age-group (60+) continue to live in their place of migration where they may have either settled permanently or because they live there with the earning members of the family on whom they are economically dependent. The preponderance of females in this age-group is illustrative of the phenomena that females outlive males in the older ages as males are subjected to greater stresses and strains in their life as compared to the females.

27. From the above analysis it may be noted that principally the cities of Ajmer and Kota attract larger proportions of migrants into their population when compared to other cities. The primary factors which determines the flow of migrants to these cities are mostly economic ultimately resulting in the pull exerted by the employment opportunities offered by the big railway workshops and other establishments

at Ajmer and the recently established developmental projects and various industrial enterprizes at Kota. Jaipur and Udaipur cities, which come next in attracting considerable proportions of migrants into their population are also in the process of rapid industrialisation which is increasing their employment potential. These cities also provide facilities for higher and technical education and as such attract persons in the various fields of education as students and teachers. But such migrants as well as those who seek fresh avenues of employment are generally in the age-group 15-34 which is the age-group for working population as well and consequently we find a swelling of absolute number in this age-group in these cities. The younger age-group (0-14) contains migrants who are either school-going children or infants who reside with their parents. The proportions of migrants in this age-group is also comparatively higher in case of Ajmer and Kota cities, particularly among the females, which is indicative of the fact that adult migrants to these cities are generally accompanied by their families. The higher age-group 35-59 which is also the working age-group indicates higher proportions of migrants specially in Ajmer and Kota cities. These

Proportions of migrants to cities

City	Age-group	Total Migrants			Illiterate	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Jaipur	Total	1,000	533	467	159	280
	0-14	194	98	96	48	56
	15-34	475	262	213	54	107
	35-59	269	145	124	45	88
	60+	62	28	34	12	29
2 Ajmer	Total	1,000	494	506	167	307
	0-14	241	104	137	55	89
	15-34	425	218	207	55	101
	35-59	266	140	126	44	86
	60+	68	32	36	13	31
3 Jodhpur	Total	1,000	554	446	205	266
	0-14	285	127	158	66	91
	15-34	438	265	173	75	92
	35-59	224	138	86	53	58
	60+	53	24	29	11	25
4 Bikaner	Total	1,000	529	471	193	313
	0-14	255	127	128	71	83
	15-34	438	235	203	58	123
	35-59	249	140	109	52	82
	60+	58	27	31	12	25
5 Kota	Total	1,000	533	467	204	335
	0-14	265	80	185	40	126
	15-34	390	259	131	83	95
	35-59	285	168	117	67	86
	60+	60	26	34	14	28
6 Udaipur	Total	1,000	538	462	153	296
	0-14	170	92	78	40	41
	15-34	507	285	222	62	129
	35-59	269	140	129	42	97
	60+	54	21	33	9	29

high proportions of migrants in the population of these cities may therefore be attributed to the influx of working males as well as females in the various Government and Railway establishment as well as the new industrial and developmental projects coming up therein. Since most of the migrant population in these cities settles down permanently, the workers who retire on attaining the age of superannuation continue to reside in their place of migrantion and hence their proportions in the age-group 60 and above is also comparatively larger in these cities. Thus we find that the cities draw migrants not only on account of their employment potential but also due to the facilities of higher and technical education as well as on account of marriages and other social and economic factors.

Migrants to cities by sex and educational levels

28. It would be interesting if we compare the strength of migrants in the six cities distributed by sex and educational levels cross tabulated by broad age-groups as shown in the statement given below:

by sex and educational levels

Literate (without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
238	150	14	8	88	22	N	N	1	1
45	38	4	2	1	N	—	—	—	N
114	76	7	5	64	19	N	N	N	1
66	31	3	1	21	3	N	N	1	N
13	5	N	N	2	N	N	—	N	N
235	168	17	6	60	20	N	N	N	N
46	45	2	2	1	1	N	—	—	—
101	81	11	3	41	18	N	N	N	—
73	37	3	1	16	1	N	N	—	N
15	5	1	N	2	N	N	N	N	—
235	138	35	26	61	14	1	—	N	N
45	52	16	15	N	N	—	—	N	—
115	57	16	9	46	13	1	—	—	N
64	25	3	2	13	1	N	—	N	—
11	4	N	N	2	N	N	—	N	—
184	109	57	30	68	15	N	N	1	N
41	33	14	11	N	1	—	—	1	—
78	52	32	12	49	12	N	N	N	N
54	20	10	6	17	1	N	—	N	—
11	4	1	1	2	1	N	—	N	—
208	107	37	20	62	4	2	N	2	N
30	52	9	7	1	N	—	—	N	—
104	26	16	6	43	3	1	N	1	N
65	25	11	5	17	1	1	—	1	N
9	4	1	2	1	N	N	—	N	—
252	143	4	1	91	16	1	—	2	1
51	36	1	N	N	1	—	—	—	N
118	73	2	1	74	14	1	—	1	1
72	30	1	N	16	1	N	—	1	N
11	4	N	—	1	N	N	—	N	—

City	Age-group	University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma			
				Engineering		Medicine	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 Jaipur	Total	31	6	1	—	1	N
	0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-34	21	5	1	—	1	N
	35-59	9	1	N	—	N	N
	60+	1	N	N	—	N	N
2 Ajmer	Total	15	5	N	—	N	N
	0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-34	10	4	N	—	N	N
	35-59	4	1	N	—	N	N
	60+	1	N	N	—	N	—
3 Jodhpur	Total	16	2	1	—	N	N
	0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-34	11	2	1	—	N	N
	35-59	5	N	N	—	N	—
	60+	N	—	—	—	—	—
4 Bikaner	Total	26	4	N	—	N	N
	0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-34	18	4	N	—	N	N
	35-59	7	N	N	—	N	N
	60+	1	N	—	—	—	—
5 Kota	Total	14	1	1	—	N	N
	0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-34	9	1	1	—	N	—
	35-59	4	N	N	—	N	N
	60+	1	—	N	—	N	—
6 Udaipur	Total	33	5	1	—	1	N
	0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-34	25	4	1	—	1	N
	35-59	8	1	N	—	N	N
	60+	N	—	N	—	N	—

29. It will be observed that the proportional distribution of migrants between two sexes is almost even in Ajmer city where the proportion of males (494) is the lowest and that of females (506) is the highest among the six cities. The highest proportion of male migrants (554) is in Jodhpur city where the proportion of females (446) is the lowest. The proportion of illiterates is the highest among migrant males (205) in Jodhpur city and among migrant females (335) in Kota city. Among the migrants there is a preponderance of illiterate females, particularly in the age-group 15-34 indicating a large influx of female migrants on account of marriages. The proportion of illiterates among female migrants is generally higher than the proportion of male migrants in all the age-group in all the six cities. On the other hand among the migrants who are literates without educational level the proportion of males is generally higher than females in all the cities for almost all the broad age-groups except 0-14 in case of Kota and Jodhpur cities. The highest proportions of migrants who are mere literates have been recorded in Udaipur city (252) among males and in Ajmer city (168) among the females. The higher proportions of literates in these two cities may be attributed to the adequate educational facilities available therein. Since non-industrial occupations require some standard of literacy, which is not necessary in case of mechanised industries, it is observed that the proportions of male workers who are literates are considerable in the working age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 in all the cities. The proportions of migrants with the educational level primary or junior basic and matriculation or higher secondary are comparatively low. In primary or junior basic the proportion of males varies from 4 in Udaipur city to 57 in Bikaner and among the

by sex and educational levels—concld.

equal to degree or post graduate degree

Agriculture		Veterinary & Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N	—	N	—	—	—	1	N	2	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N	—	N	—	—	—	N	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	N	1	N
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	—	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	—	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=Negligible

females from 1 in Udaipur city to 30 in Bikaner. In case of matriculation or higher secondary the proportion of males varies from 60 in Ajmer city to 91 in Udaipur, while for the females it varies from 4 in Kota to 22 in Jaipur city. Migrants with technical or non-technical diplomas are almost negligible except in case of Kota where two in a thousand possess technical diploma or non-technical diploma not equal to degree. Proportions of migrants with university degree or post graduate degree other than technical degrees are the highest in Udaipur (M-33, F-5) and Jaipur (M-31, F-6). These higher proportions may largely be attributed to the higher educational facilities available in these cities. Migrants with technical degree are almost negligible except in the case of engineering and medicine. Males with engineering degrees are in the proportion of one in a thousand in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur, where developmental projects and new industrial enterprizes are progressing. Males with medical degrees are in the proportion of one in a thousand in Jaipur and Udaipur cities. Female migrants with technical degrees are either non-existant or negligible in the various cities. It will thus be observed that migrants with technical qualifications are only a few in number and are mostly drawn by the government, industrial or educational institutions in the cities. The absence of literacy or education however, is no bar to migration in the cities as occupations involving physical labour attract large number of illiterate migrants while skilled labour or literate and educated personnel is drawn only for specialised jobs in the various government, railway and industrial undertakings.

30. The extent to which technically and educationally qualified personnel is locally available in the cities concerned or is drawn from outside can be studied by comparing the features of migrants with the population in the various educational levels. Such study will be possible from the

Migrants to cities by sex

City	(a) Total Population (b) Migrants (c) Percentage	Total		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaipur	(a)	217,422	186,022	99,441	132,693
	(b)	77,656	67,905	23,089	40,676
	(c)	35·72	36·50	23·22	30·65
Ajmer	(a)	122,561	108,679	49,360	71,505
	(b)	55,366	56,570	18,708	34,315
	(c)	45·17	52·05	37·90	47·99
Jodhpur	(a)	121,712	103,048	51,833	71,889
	(b)	35,520	27,024	12,372	16,093
	(c)	29·18	26·22	23·86	22·39
Bikaner	(a)	79,945	70,689	37,862	52,961
	(b)	19,192	17,063	6,984	11,335
	(c)	24·01	24·14	18·45	21·40
Kota	(a)	65,894	54,451	29,065	39,440
	(b)	31,836	27,837	12,184	19,998
	(c)	48·31	51·12	41·92	50·70
Udaipur	(a)	60,284	50,855	21,909	32,669
	(b)	20,755	17,844	5,895	11,433
	(c)	34.43	35·09	26·91	35·00

City	(a) Total Population (b) Migrants (c) Percentage	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Degree or diploma in engineering	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20
Jaipur	(a)	7,803	1,180	188	—
	(b)	4,595	860	113	—
	(c)	58·89	72·88	60·11	—
Ajmer	(a)	2,821	632	59	3
	(b)	1,693	506	33	—
	(c)	60·01	80·06	55·93	—
Jodhpur	(a)	3,020	365	186	27
	(b)	958	155	34	—
	(c)	31·72	42·47	18·28	—
Bikaner	(a)	1,745	212	7	—
	(b)	951	159	3	—
	(c)	54·50	75·00	42·86	—
Kota	(a)	1,288	275	88	1
	(b)	819	75	73	—
	(c)	63·59	27·27	82·95	—
Udaipur	(a)	2,130	251	40	—
	(b)	1,286	175	22	—
	(c)	60·38	69·72	55·00	—

following table which shows the total and the strength of migrants in each of the different educational levels expressed as the percentage of the migrants for males and females separately to the total population for each of the cities :

and educational levels

Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
82,813	44,730	4,974	2,436	21,384	4,626	72	8	272	287
34,617	21,756	2,032	1,183	12,771	3,255	34	3	143	127
41·80	48·64	40·85	48·56	59·72	70·36	47·22	37·50	52·57	44·25
56,492	32,699	2,144	861	11,405	2,887	50	18	10	13
26,289	18,811	1,890	662	6,653	2,204	19	14	2	7
46·54	57·53	88·15	76·89	58·33	76·34	38·00	77·78	20·00	53·85
48,811	24,901	7,045	4,135	10,497	1,685	148	13	56	24
14,227	8,341	2,097	1,573	3,716	856	81	—	11	4
29·15	33·50	29·77	38·04	35·40	50·80	54·73	—	19·64	16·67
28,009	13,892	6,710	2,774	5,483	809	18	2	56	25
6,655	3,949	2,073	1,087	2,468	519	7	1	31	3
23·76	28·43	30·89	39·19	45·01	64·15	38·89	50·00	55·36	12·00
24,109	12,019	4,545	1,501	6,214	1,124	144	2	145	77
12,404	6,340	2,202	1,170	3,717	244	127	1	116	5
51·45	52·75	48·45	77·95	59·82	21·71	88·19	50·00	80·00	6·49
29,522	16,655	317	143	6,103	1,062	45	—	110	58
9,725	5,509	154	47	3,500	635	36	—	63	30
32·94	33·08	48·58	32·87	57·35	59·79	80·00	—	57·27	51·72

Degree or diploma in medical		Degree or diploma in agriculture		Degree or diploma in veterinary or dairying		Degree or diploma in technology		Degree or diploma in teaching		Other technical degrees or diplomas	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
351	50	11	—	4	—	6	1	38	11	65	—
210	45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
59·83	90·00	18·18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76·92	—
84	18	1	—	—	—	3	—	85	43	47	—
35	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	37	18	—
41·67	77·78	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	29·41	86·05	38·30	—
69	6	7	—	2	—	3	—	27	2	8	1
12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
17·39	33·33	14·29	—	—	—	—	—	40·74	—	—	—
53	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37·74	83·33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	5	6	—	2	—	—	—	31	6	219	1
26	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	19	2	143	1
68·42	20·00	83·33	—	50·00	—	—	—	61·29	33·33	65·30	100·00
69	10	6	—	2	—	1	—	30	7	—	—
46	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	26	6	—	—
66·67	90·00	33·33	—	—	—	—	—	86·67	85·71	—	—

31. The highest proportion of illiterate migrants is observed in Kota city where 41·92 per cent of the males and 50·70 per cent of the females among the illiterates are migrants from outside the city. Ajmer comes next with 37·90 per cent of male illiterates and 47·99 per cent female, illiterates as migrants. The developmental projects and industrial undertakings at Kota and the railway workshop at Ajmer have drawn considerably from outside the cities in respect of the manual labour. The proportion of migrants among the females is comparatively higher than that of males and the same may be on account of the migration of females after their marriages. Among the literates without any educational levels the proportion of migrants are also high in Kota and Ajmer cities. In Ajmer the proportion of such female migrants is the highest 57·53% while for males it is highest (51·45 per cent) in Kota city. For the primary or junior basic level the highest proportions of migrants are again noticeable in Ajmer and Kota cities. In this level of education 88·15 percent of the males and 76·89 per cent of the females are migrants in Ajmer city and in Kota city as many as 77·95 per cent of the females are migrants. In matriculation and higher secondary level as well Ajmer leads in females with 76·34 percent and Kota leads in males with the highest proportion 59·82 per cent of migrants. Jaipur city also claims an equally high proportion of migrants, 59·72 per cent of the males and 70·36 per cent of the females under this educational level. The percentage of migrants among the persons with technical or non-technical diplomas not equal to degree is considerable in Ajmer, Kota and Udaipur cities. Migrants who are technical diploma holders account for 88·19 per cent and 80·00 per cent of the males in Kota and Udaipur cities respectively and 77·78 per cent of the females in Ajmer city. Migrants having non-technical diplomas are 80 per cent of the males in Kota city and 53·85 per cent of the females in Ajmer city. There is a preponderance of migrants among the persons holding university or post graduate degrees other than technical degrees in Ajmer, Jaipur, Bikaner and Udaipur cities in both sexes. In Kota city 63·59 per cent of the males are migrants with university education. Jodhpur city, however, has the predominance of local persons with such university degrees. The highest proportion of migrants (82·95 per cent) among the males holding engineering degree is in Kota city followed by Jaipur with 60·11 per cent males. Among the persons holding medical degrees, migrants have a larger contribution specially in respect of females whose proportion is as high as 90 per cent in Jaipur and Udaipur cities, 83·33 per cent in Bikaner city and 77·78 per cent in Ajmer. Males with medical qualifications have registered the highest proportion of 68·42 per cent in Kota city followed by Udaipur

Number and proportion of migrants by birth in

City	Total Migrants	Duration of stay of persons			
		Total		Less than 3 years	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaipur	109,264	33,413	27,379	10,760	6,124
	(1,000)	306	251	99	56
Ajmer	75,846	20,051	18,271	4,287	2,837
	(1,000)	264	241	56	37
Jodhpur	45,490	14,839	11,010	4,386	2,996
	(1,000)	326	242	96	66
Bikaner	31,153	8,352	7,331	2,888	2,035
	(1,000)	268	235	93	65
Kota	50,825	17,145	14,398	7,441	3,869
	(1,000)	338	283	147	76
Udaipur	31,412	12,151	9,605	5,086	2,228
	(1,000)	387	306	162	71

(66·67 per cent). Jaipur has 59·83 per cent males as migrants among the medical degree holders. As in case of University education so also in case of engineering and medical degree holders Jodhpur city has drawn largely upon the local population and the migrants make the least contribution. Among the holders of technical qualifications in agriculture there is single individual in Ajmer city and he too happens to be a migrant while in Kota five out of six such degree holders are migrants. The number of technical degree holders in veterinary or dairying and technology is quite small and the migrants among them are almost negligible. Persons with degrees or diplomas in teaching are quite considerable but they are largely drawn from the local population except in Udaipur city where 86·67% of the males and 85·71 per cent of females are migrants. In Ajmer city also 86·05 per cent of the females in teaching are migrants.

32. It will thus be observed from the above analysis that the contribution of migrants among different levels of education specially among the persons with technical qualifications is quite high in various cities. This happens partly on account of lack of facilities for technical education in the State and particularly because the railway establishments and the newly established industrial undertakings as well as the irrigation and electric projects coming up in or around these cities, require highly specialised technical personnel which have to be imported from outside. It has also been observed that absence of literacy or education is no bar to migration of persons into cities, as occupations involving physical labour cannot depend entirely on the local labour force and, therefore, draw considerably upon the sorrounding rural areas as well as the nearby urban areas. Such migrants are, however, mostly temporary settlers in the cities and return to their homes as soon as projects in which they are employed are complete. The volume of migration from the urban or rural areas as well as their temporary or permanent character of migration can be judged if they are distributed in terms of their stay in the city for less than 3 years or more as the case may be.

33. The following table which shows the number and proportion of migrants according as they are born in the rural or the urban areas, classified by sex and the duration of their residence in the city, viz., less than 3 years or 3 years and more, will enable us to study the acceleration or deceleration of the volume of migration and the pull the cities are still exerting upon the neighbouring areas :

rural/urban areas and by duration of residence in cities

Born in Rural areas		Duration of stay of persons born in Urban areas					
More than 3 years		Total		Less than 3 years		More than 3 years	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22,653	21,255	25,424	23,048	8,017	6,088	17,407	16,960
207	195	232	211	73	56	159	155
15,764	15,434	17,173	20,351	3,928	3,826	13,245	16,525
208	204	227	268	52	50	175	218
10,453	8,014	10,637	9,004	3,209	2,441	7,428	6,563
230	176	234	198	70	54	164	144
5,464	5,296	7,998	7,472	2,157	2,088	5,841	5,384
175	170	257	240	69	67	188	173
9,704	10,529	9,978	9,304	4,506	3,371	5,472	5,933
191	207	196	183	89	66	107	117
7,065	7,377	4,942	4,714	2,347	1,557	2,595	3,157
225	235	157	150	75	50	82	100

34. It will be observed from the above table that the proportion of migrants who are born in the rural areas is generally greater than that of the migrants born in the other urban areas. The highest proportions of migrants (387 males and 306 females) with rural origin have been recorded in Udaipur city followed by Kota with 338 males and 283 females born in the rural areas for every 1,000 of the migrants in the city. On the other hand, the high proportions of migrants of urban origin have been registered in Ajmer (227 males, 268 females) and Bikaner (257 males, 240 females) cities. It has further been observed that generally the migrants, who are resident in the cities for 3 years and more, out number those who are resident for less than 3 years. It is immaterial in this case whether the migrants are from rural or urban areas. In case of Udaipur and Kota cities we find that they are still exerting a powerful pull upon the rural as well as the other urban areas. This fact can be assessed from the proportions of migrants who are resident in these cities for less than 3 years. In Udaipur city proportions of migrants from rural areas are 162 males and 71 females and in Kota city 147 males and 76 females who are resident for less than 3 years. This indicates that although the proportion of migrants who have come to the cities within the last 3 years does not reach the level of migrants who have been living there for 3 years or more, yet the pull in case of Udaipur and Kota cities is considerable on account of the recent economic and industrial developments in these cities. This does not, however, mean that such a pull is absent or non-existent in case of other cities. In fact the pull does exist at present also but the capacity of the cities to absorb fresh migrants has now been reduced inspite of the recent developmental activities as the pull by the cities had started long ago and so the figures of residence of immigrants for more than 3 years exhibit the cumulative effect of the migrations in the past decades without any abatement in the present. Another notable feature of the migration to the cities is the disparity or parity of proportions between the two

Persons born in Pakistan, classified by their

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total migrants		Less than 1 year	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	Total	164,317	140,290	9,703	5,366
	Rural	85,675	71,282	5,939	2,390
	Urban	78,642	69,008	3,764	2,976
Ganganagar	Rural	53,145	41,888	5,010	1,747
	Urban	10,276	8,479	623	681
Bikaner	Rural	399	149	45	8
	Urban	2,221	1,667	77	131
Churu,	Rural	44	25	12	2
	Urban	600	571	34	37
Jhunjhunu	Rural	89	37	41	9
	Urban	214	202	16	24
Alwar	Rural	19,458	16,521	214	212
	Urban	2,333	2,186	153	152
Bharatpur	Rural	6,952	6,438	76	95
	Urban	2,770	2,440	197	127
Sawai Madhopur	Rural	170	122	6	8
	Urban	599	493	56	35
Jaipur	Rural	635	497	28	9
	Urban	16,775	15,437	485	464
Sikar	Rural	68	51	10	3
	Urban	332	304	40	34
Ajmer	Rural	755	339	116	80
	Urban	20,980	18,681	822	444

sexes. The migrants from the rural areas generally show a predominance of males over females as all manual labour in the city is provided mostly by males from the rural areas. Females, however, contribute to their proportion of migrants through marriages as many are drawn to the cities from the rural areas. Udaipur and Kota cities show higher proportions of males among the migrants of rural origin who are resident for less than 3 years. The disparity of sexes is, however, not marked in case of the migrants from urban areas. In Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner there is a small excess of males over females for both the durations of residence. In Kota and Udaipur cities there is small excess of males over females as a whole in case of immigrants from urban areas, but among the migrants who are resident for 3 years or more an excess of females has been returned. Ajmer is an exception to the general rule in as much as it has returned an excess of females over males among the migrants born in other urban areas but resident in the city for 3 years or more. In this city as well there is almost a parity of the two sexes in case of those migrants who are resident for less than 3 years. The preponderance of females among the permanent migrants of the city and the parity of the two sexes in case of the recent migrants indicates the adequate housing and accommodation facilities provided by the Government and Railways.

Immigrants from other countries and displaced persons from Pakistan

35. Bulk of the migrants to the State, who are born outside India, are from Pakistan and constitute about 1·5% of the total population in the State. In round numbers persons born in Pakistan are little over 3 lakhs. A majority of these persons are resident in the State for a duration of 11-15 years. The following table shows the distribution of the persons born in Pakistan by sex and different duration of residence in the State and various districts :

duration of residence in Rajasthan

1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19,435	17,137	22,519	19,923	96,208	82,496	13,403	12,813	3,049	2,525
10,240	9,704	13,602	12,937	47,706	38,240	6,051	6,555	2,137	1,456
9,195	7,433	8,917	6,986	48,502	44,256	7,352	6,258	912	1,099
8,030	7,441	9,401	8,464	25,246	19,647	4,668	3,810	790	779
1,961	1,502	1,550	1,361	5,389	4,486	649	328	104	121
126	27	85	12	77	43	52	57	14	2
368	254	228	141	879	671	641	440	28	30
8	5	7	5	10	5	5	8	2	—
95	113	54	44	367	285	38	83	12	9
14	5	3	2	24	3	7	16	—	2
79	61	37	50	50	54	18	10	14	3
657	1,041	2,295	2,809	14,769	11,841	614	270	909	348
202	189	164	168	1,710	1,530	87	126	17	21
202	395	713	752	5,530	4,953	226	128	205	115
231	184	236	120	1,919	1,568	152	389	35	52
69	46	43	32	30	25	3	1	19	10
141	107	152	122	190	204	35	7	25	18
74	49	54	52	444	342	15	34	20	11
2,032	1,681	2,513	2,150	10,696	9,860	828	1,072	221	210
23	15	8	10	16	15	8	8	3	—
58	68	90	69	124	107	15	26	5	—
169	66	155	46	278	122	13	18	24	7
1,528	1,093	1,496	963	14,341	14,724	2,645	1,296	148	161

Persons born in Pakistan, classified by their

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tonk	Rural	117	88	14	14
	Urban	877	495	34	28
Jaisalmer	Rural	189	342	15	12
	Urban	168	140	17	8
Jodhpur	Rural	146	130	13	3
	Urban	6,459	6,292	473	250
Nagaur	Rural	82	27	10	6
	Urban	277	259	59	64
Pali	Rural	355	298	50	20
	Urban	872	537	56	12
Barmer	Rural	1,495	3,435	67	72
	Urban	1,215	1,187	43	37
Jalor	Rural	50	48	7	—
	Urban	50	11	18	3
Sirohi	Rural	39	21	8	6
	Urban	1,023	464	73	47
Bhilwara	Rural	337	200	30	11
	Urban	734	341	38	37
Udaipur	Rural	211	122	32	16
	Urban	2,804	2,583	124	90
Chitorgarh	Rural	180	102	39	9
	Urban	480	490	16	11
Dungarpur	Rural	6	4	2	—
	Urban	124	92	19	13
Banswara	Rural	12	7	—	1
	Urban	93	68	12	2
Bundi	Rural	136	54	18	9
	Urban	740	631	33	12
Kota	Rural	509	289	55	30
	Urban	5,205	4,611	227	211
Jhalawar	Rural	96	48	21	8
	Urban	421	347	19	22

36. Among the migrants from Pakistan there are over164 thousand males and over140 thousand females in the State. The largest number of these migrants are located in Ganganagar district where around 53 thousand males and about 42 thousand females are in the rural areas and around 10 thousand males and over 8 thousand females are in the urban areas of the district. The highest number of such migrants in the urban areas has, however, been recorded in Ajmer district (about 21 thousand males and around 19 thousand females). Other districts where large number of such migrants have been registered are Alwar where around 19 thousand males and about 17 thousand females are in the rural areas and Jaipur where around 17 thousand males and about 15 thousand females are in the urban areas. The fertile lands of Ganganagar and Alwar districts have absorbed a large number of rural immigrants who could find a living through agricultural occupations in these areas. The two large cities of the State *viz.* Jaipur and Ajmer together have accommodated nearly 50 per cent of the immigrants from Pakistan who have settled in the urban areas of the State. Examining the figures of migrants from Pakistan by their duration of residence in the place of enumeration, it is noticed that the number in the various durations go on increasing progressively from one duration to another. In the duration of less than one year there are 9,703 males and 5,364 females. In the next duration of 1-5 years the number increases to 19,435 males and 17,137 females. In the next higher duration of 6-10 years the numbers increase still further and the figures are 22,519 males and 19,923 females. The climax is, however, reached with 96,208 males and 82,496 females in the group of 11-15 years, as this was the period just following the partition of India when the flow of migrants was the heaviest. The number suddenly dwindles down to 13,403 males and 12,813 females in the next group of 16 years and over, as this period indicates the volume of migration when the migration was conditioned by the normal economic factors which determined the movement of population from one part of the then

duration of residence in Rajasthan

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
35	25	38	27	26	12	—	7	4	3
115	98	208	79	398	239	122	51	—	—
27	41	42	32	64	62	30	186	11	9
15	19	23	11	102	69	11	30	—	3
19	28	14	14	42	25	52	52	6	8
683	755	590	516	3,769	3,016	699	1,438	245	317
16	3	7	3	14	3	25	11	10	1
98	80	29	19	49	29	31	56	11	11
103	60	81	43	88	134	21	35	12	6
115	61	104	64	513	320	84	80	—	—
134	152	309	447	710	785	225	1,848	50	131
72	75	132	111	801	590	167	366	—	8
7	6	8	8	13	12	9	22	6	—
3	2	3	—	15	2	11	4	—	—
9	3	11	2	5	—	6	8	—	2
223	75	185	26	395	76	147	240	—	—
87	54	127	78	84	51	2	3	7	3
56	52	110	21	152	158	376	43	2	30
63	38	46	34	44	14	5	8	21	12
296	268	257	214	2,029	1,924	68	31	30	56
55	42	37	22	29	24	16	5	4	—
35	23	63	67	355	332	11	43	—	14
3	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—
48	35	32	32	14	12	9	—	2	—
2	—	—	—	3	4	5	1	2	1
31	39	18	9	32	17	—	1	—	—
48	3	26	4	29	33	13	1	2	4
82	71	71	87	518	379	23	47	13	35
221	141	79	27	113	76	28	13	13	2
581	481	487	454	3,484	3,419	426	46	—	—
39	18	13	11	17	8	3	3	3	—
47	47	85	88	211	185	59	5	—	—

undivided country to another. These figures further illustrate the fact that the flow of migrants has been continuous since the partition and continues even now as is evident from quite a sizeable number of such persons with the duration of residence in the State for less than one year. It also indicates that even after the wholesale movement of displaced persons from Pakistan in the wake of partition, the stream which started then still continues from across the border. Some of these migrants, however, also include those who had, after their leaving Pakistan, temporarily settled in some other places in India and continued to move into other places where they could find better avenues of employment or adequate means of livelihood and have now ultimately settled in the place of enumeration.

37. The displaced persons from Pakistan, whose duration of residence in the State has been for a period of 11-15 years, may be taken to have settled permanently in Rajasthan. The following table shows the number of such persons in the rural or urban areas of the State and its various districts together with their number in the rural areas of various tehsils and in the six cities of the State :

Displaced persons from Pakistan in urban and rural areas

State/District/ Tehsil/City	Total Rural Urban	Duration of residence 11-15 Years		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	T	178,704	96,208	82,496
	R	85,946	47,706	38,240
	U	92,758	48,502	44,256
GANGANAGAR	T	54,768	30,635	24,133
	R	44,893	25,246	19,647
	U	9,875	5,389	4,486
Karanpur	R	6,865	3,398	3,467
Ganganagar	R	17,521	10,161	7,360

Displaced persons from Pakistan in urban and rural areas—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Padampur	R	5,598	3,316	2,282
Hanumangarh	R	5,870	3,280	2,590
Raisinghnagar	R	2,989	1,709	1,280
Suratgarh	R	1,242	728	514
Nohar	R	86	62	24
Bhadra	R	11	8	3
Anupgarh	R	4,711	2,584	2,127
BIKANER	T	1,670	956	714
	R	120	77	43
	U	1,550	879	671
Bikaner	R	27	24	3
Lunkaransar	R	38	21	17
Kolayat	R	47	26	21
Nokha	R	8	6	2
Bikaner City	U	1,488	845	643
CHURU	T	667	377	290
	R	15	10	5
	U	652	367	285
Taranagar	R	4	..	4
Rajgarh	R	5	4	1
Sardarshahar	R	..	..	..
Churu	R	2	2	..
Dungargarh	R	4	4	..
Ratangarh	R	--	..	..
Sujangarh	R	..	..	..
JHUNJHUNU	T	131	74	57
	R	27	24	3
	U	104	50	54
Jhunjhunu	R	1	..	1
Chirawa	R	1	1	--
Khetri	R	24	22	2
Udaipurwati	R	1	1	..
ALWAR	T	29,850	16,479	13,371
	R	26,610	14,769	11,841
	U	3,240	1,710	1,530
Behror	R	2	2	..
Mandawar	R	1,258	658	600
Kishangarh	R	6,309	3,598	2,711
Tijara	R	4,142	2,368	1,774
Bansur	R	1	1	..
Alwar	R	9,055	4,921	4,134
Thanagazi	R	3	2	1
Rajgarh	R	6	6	..
Lachhmangarh	R	5,834	3,213	2,621
BHARATPUR	T	13,970	7,449	6,521
	R	10,483	5,530	4,953
	U	3,487	1,919	1,568
Kaman	R	4,759	2,502	2,257
Nagar	R	3,639	1,916	1,723
Deeg	R	669	395	274
Nadbai	R	176	98	78
Bharatpur	R	209	114	95
Weir	R	288	137	151
Bayana	R	301	164	137
Rupbas	R	441	203	238
Bascri	R	..	--	..

Displaced persons from Pakistan in urban and rural areas—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Bari	R	..	..	..
Dholpur	R	1	1	..
Rajakhera	R	..	--	..
SAWAI MADHOPUR	T	449	220	229
	R	55	30	25
	U	394	190	204
Mahwa	R	4	2	2
Todabhim	R	..	..	..
Hindaun	R	5	2	3
Nadauti	R	1	1	--
Bamanwas	R	1	1	..
Gangapur	R	5	4	1
Karauli	R	..	--	..
Sapotra	R	..	..	..
Malarnachor	R	5	2	3
Sawai Madhopur	R	33	18	15
Khandar	R	1	..	1
JAIPUR	T	21,342	11,140	10,202
	R	786	444	342
	U	20,556	10,696	9,860
Kotputli	R	6	3	3
Bairath	R	7	6	1
Amber	R	2	1	1
Phulera	R	59	32	27
Jaipur	R	2	2	..
Jamwaramgarh	R	10	5	5
Baswa	R	7	7	..
Dudu	R	6	6	..
Sanganer	R	652	359	293
Bassi	R	32	21	11
Dausa	R	..	..	..
Sikrai	R	2	2	..
Phagi	R	1	..	1
Chaksu	R	..	..	..
Lalsot	R	..	..	..
Jaipur City	U	19,675	10,392	9,283
SIKAR	T	262	140	122
	R	31	16	15
	U	231	124	107
Fatehpur	R	..	..	..
Lachhmangarh	R	..	--	..
Sikar	R	..	..	..
Neem-ka-thana	R	5	4	1
Sri Madhopur	R	25	11	14
Dantaramgarh	R	1	1	..
AJMER	T	29,465	14,619	14,846
	R	400	278	122
	U	29,065	14,341	14,724
Rupnagar	R	4	3	1
Ajmer	R	203	153	50
Kishangarh	R	4	1	3
Arain	R	..	..	..
Beawar	R	96	58	38
Sarwar	R	19	10	9
Kekri	R	74	53	21
Ajmer City	U	23,984	11,242	12,742

Displaced persons from Pakistan in urban and rural areas—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
TONK	T	675	424	251
	R	38	26	12
	U	637	398	239
Tonk	R	7	6	1
Nawai	R	4	..	4
Uniara	R	1	—	1
Malpura	R	1	1	—
Todaraisingh	R	19	15	4
Deoli	R	6	4	2
JAISALMER	T	297	166	131
	R	126	64	62
	U	171	102	69
Ramgarh	R	14	8	6
Nachna	R	2	1	1
Jaisalmer	R	34	22	12
Pokaran	R	19	9	10
Sam	R	16	12	4
Fatehgarh	R	41	12	29
JODHPUR	T	6,852	3,811	3,041
	R	67	42	25
	U	6,785	3,769	3,016
Phalodi	R	17	10	7
Osian	R	10	8	2
Shergarh	R	4	2	2
Jodhpur	R	25	14	11
Bilara	R	11	8	3
Jodhpur City	U	6,743	3,729	3,014
NAGAUR	T	95	63	32
	R	17	14	3
	U	78	49	29
Ladnu	R	1	1	..
Didwana	R	..	..	—
Jayal	R	1	1	—
Nagaur	R	5	4	1
Nawa	R	2	1	1
Degana	R	3	3	—
Parbatsar	R	4	4	—
Merta	R	1	—	1
PALI	T	1,055	601	454
	R	222	88	134
	U	833	513	320
Jaitaran	R	6	4	2
Sojat	R	8	7	1
Raipur	R	60	36	24
Pali	R	14	9	5
Kharchi	R	78	9	69
Desuri	R	2	2	—
Bali	R	54	21	33
BARMER	T	2,886	1,511	1,375
	R	1,495	710	785
	U	1,391	801	590
Sheo	R	374	142	232
Barmer	R	412	203	209
Pachpadra	R	32	23	9
Chohtan	R	638	321	317
Siwana	R	39	21	18

Displaced persons from Pakistan in urban and rural areas—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
JALOR	T	42	28	14
	R	25	13	12
	U	17	15	2
Jalor	R	14	5	9
Ahore	R	1	..	1
Sanchore	R	..	..	—
Jaswantpura	R	10	8	2
SIROHI	T	476	400	76
	R	5	5	..
	U	471	395	76
Sheoganj	R	..	..	—
Sirohi	R	..	..	—
Pindwara	R	1	1	..
Abu Road	R	4	4	..
Reodhar	R	..	..	..
BHILWARA	T	445	236	209
	R	135	84	51
	U	310	152	158
Asind	R	12	5	7
Hurda	R	85	50	35
Shahpura	R	..	..	..
Jahazpur	R	6	6	..
Raipur	R	..	..	—
Mandal	R	1	1	—
Banera	R	2	2	..
Bhilwara	R	2	2	..
Sahara	R	..	..	..
Kotri	R	9	8	1
Mandalgarh	R	18	10	8
UDAIPUR	T	4,011	2,073	1,938
	R	58	44	14
	U	3,953	2,029	1,924
Bhim	R	20	16	4
Deogarh	R	..	..	—
Amet	R	6	2	4
Kumbhalgarh	R	..	..	—
Rajsamand	R	..	..	—
Railmagra	R	..	..	..
Nathdwara	R	2	2	—
Bhupalsagar	R	1	1	—
Mavli	R	3	3	—
Gogunda	R	..	..	—
Vallabhnagar	R	..	..	—
Girwa	R	18	15	3
Kotra	R	..	..	..
Phalasia	R	1	..	1
Lasadia	R	..	..	—
Sarada	R	..	..	—
Salumbar	R	..	..	—
Kherwara	R	7	5	2
Udaipur City	U	3,754	1,934	1,820
CHITORGARH	T	740	384	356
	R	53	29	24
	U	687	355	332
Rashmi	R	..	..	..
Gangrar	R	3	2	1
Begun	R	11	6	5
Bhainsrorgarh	R	9	6	3

Displaced persons from Pakistan in urban and rural areas—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Chitorgarh	R	5	2	3
Kapasan	R	6	4	2
Bhadesar	R	6	1	5
Nimbahera	R	7	3	4
Chhoti Sadri	R	2	2	..
Bari Sadri	R	1	1	..
Dungla	R	..	..	..
Pratapgarh	R	..	..	..
Achnera	R	3	2	1
DUNGARPUR	T	28	15	13
	R	2	1	1
	U	26	14	12
Dungarpur	R	2	1	1
Aspur	R	..	..	..
Sagwara	R	..	..	..
BANSWARA	T	56	35	21
	R	7	3	4
	U	49	32	17
Ghatol	R	7	3	4
Garhi	R	..	..	..
Banswara	R	..	..	..
Bagidora	R	..	..	..
Kushalgarh	R	..	..	..
BUNDI	T	959	547	412
	R	62	29	33
	U	897	518	379
Hindoli	R	8	4	4
Nainwa	R	..	..	..
Bundi	R	24	13	11
Talera	R	29	11	18
Keshoraipatan	R	1	1	..
KOTA	T	7,092	3,597	3,495
	R	189	113	76
	U	6,903	3,484	3,419
Itawa	R	9	5	4
Pipalda	R	21	11	10
Barod	R	4	3	1
Mangrol	R	3	2	1
Digod	R	10	5	5
Anta	R	31	14	17
Baran	R	..	..	..
Kishanganj	R	3	2	1
Shahbad	R	1	1	..
Ladpura	R	14	14	..
Chechat	R	9	7	2
Ramganjmandi	R	..	..	..
Kanwas	R	16	10	6
Sangod	R	1	..	1
Atru	R	..	..	..
Chhipabarod	R	67	39	28
Chhabra	R	..	..	..
Kota City	U	6,112	3,054	3,058
JHALAWAR	T	421	228	193
	R	25	17	8
	U	396	211	185
Khanpur	R	9	7	2
Jhalrapatan	R	..	..	..
Bakani	R	3	3	..
Aklera	R	1	..	1

Displaced persons from Pakistan in urban and rural areas—concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Manoharthana	R	..	..	..
Pachpahar	R	2	..	2
Pirawa	R	..	..	..
Dag	R	3	3	..
Gangdhar	R	7	4	3

38. The migrants born in Pakistan and residing in the State for 11-15 years number around 179 thousand persons of which about 86 thousand are in the rural areas and 93 thousand in the urban areas. The largest number of these migrants (about 55 thousand) are in district Ganganagar where they are largely concentrated in the rural areas of tehsils Ganganagar, Karanpur, Hanumangarh, Padampur, Anupgarh and Raisinghnagar. Most of these migrants are agriculturists who have settled in the canal areas of Ganganagar district. Among these settlers there is a preponderance of males over females. The urban areas of this district also have about 10 thousand such persons. Most of whom are located at the developing town of Ganganagar which provides several opportunities of employment to them. Other districts where the number of displaced persons exceeds 10,000 are Alwar (29,850), Ajmer (29,465), Jaipur (21,342) and Bharatpur (13,970). These displaced persons have largely settled in the rural areas in Alwar (26,610) and Bharatpur (10,483) districts. Here also there is an excess of males over females. The tehsils which claim considerable number of such rural immigrants are Alwar (9,055), Kishangarh (6,309), Lachhmangarh (5,834), Tijara (4,142) and Mandawar (1,258) in Alwar district, and tehsils Kaman (4,759) and Nagar (3,639) in Bharatpur district. These tehsils are in the fertile plains and provide adequate facilities for agricultural occupations. In Ajmer and Jaipur districts these displaced persons are mostly concentrated in the urban areas specially in the cities of Ajmer (23,984) and Jaipur (19,675) where the Railways and some industrial establishments had provided immediate employment to them. Other districts where considerable number of such displaced persons have been recorded in the urban areas are Jodhpur (6,785), Kota (6,903), Udaipur (3,953) and Bikaner (1,570). In these districts also the displaced persons are largely concentrated in the cities of Jodhpur (6,743), Kota (6,112), Udaipur (3,754) and Bikaner (1,488). Thus, we find that over two-third of the urban immigrants to the State from Pakistan are accounted for by the six cities. Barmer district which is on the border with West Pakistan deserves a special mention. The number of displaced persons here is only 2,886 and it is almost equally distributed in the rural (1,495) and urban (1,391) areas. This indicates that even though the influx of displaced persons from West Pakistan largely took place through it, not many of them settled here as the agricultural, commercial and industrial opportunities are almost negligible in this district.

Foreign Nationals

39. As already pointed out most of the foreign born persons are of Pakistan origin, while persons born in other foreign countries as well as other foreign nationals who are migrants to the State are in an insignificant proportion to the total population. But some of the foreign countries have contributed an appreciable number of their nationals and persons born in those countries as migrants to the State. The intake of foreign nationals as well as persons born in other countries has varied quite significantly during the recent years as compared to the past. It would, therefore, be informative and useful to compare the number of foreign born persons and the foreign nationals from important countries as reported in the censuses of 1951 and 1961. The following table shows the number of persons born in some of the countries outside India together with the nationals belonging to those countries residing in Rajasthan at the time of the censuses held in 1951 and 1961 :

Foreign born persons and their Nationality

Foreign Country	Number of foreign born persons						Number of foreign nationals					
	1961			1951			1961			1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pakistan	304,607	164,317	140,290	372,841	194,905	177,936	642	387	255	116	93	23
Nepal	2,053	1,509	544	1,577	1,226	351	573	538	35	203	156	47
Burma	425	260	165	62	24	38	8	7	1	44	16	28
China	128	29	99	2	2	..	6	5	1	2	2	..
United Kingdom (Including N. Ireland)	85	23	62	160	77	83	24	12	12	77	45	32
Tibet	76	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	55	49	6	2	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
France.	39	9	30	54	28	26	..	..	..	52	17	35
U.S.A..	35	22	13	29	16	13	7	4	3	14	3	11
Singapore. Malaya and British Borneo	32	18	14	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
Afghanistan	31	30	1	14	14	..	1	1	..	2	1	1
Japan	20	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran	18	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	17	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	11	5	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	2
Saudi-Arabia	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	8	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Island	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Germany	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Netherlands	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	1	1	..	39	32	7	..	..	..	31	29	2
Newzealand	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Scottland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..

40. It will be observed that Pakistan born migrants to the State are 304,607 out of the total number of 307,918 persons born outside India as recorded in 1961 Census. In the 1951 Census the corresponding number of persons born in Pakistan was 372,841 out of the total of foreign 374,791 migrants. The decrease in Pakistan-born migrants to the State may be attributed partly to the remigration of some of them to other states of India and partly to the natural decline on account of mortality. Countries in Asia other than Pakistan, whose contribution of migrants to the State is significant, are the neighbouring countries of Nepal (2,053), Burma (425) and China (128). Other foreign countries whose contribution of migrants is worth a notice are United Kingdom (85), Tibet (76), Ceylon (55), France (39), U.S.A. (35), Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo (32), Afghanistan (31) and Japan (20). In 1951 Census, the neighbouring Asiatic countries, whose contribution of migrants to the State was significant, were Nepal (1,577) and Burma (62); other foreign countries worth mentioning then were United Kingdom (160), France (54) and U.S.A. (29). As regards the sex distribution it is noticed that generally the number of males exceeds the number of females. But there are a few exceptions to this general trend. Notable among these are China, U.K., France and Japan, from where the number of female migrants is in excess of males. The number of foreign nationals is, however, very small and the total number of non-Indian nationals in the State is only 1,382 in 1961 Census as compared to 552 in 1951. The highest figure of foreign nationals in 1961 is from Pakistan (642) followed by Nepal (573). In 1951, the highest number was 203 from Nepal and Pakistan followed next with 116. Among other countries nationals of United Kingdom are 24 in 1961 while the corresponding number was 77 in 1951 Census. The number of French nationals in 1951 was 52 whereas there is no French national in 1961. Nationals of Burma numbered 44 in 1951 but in 1961 this number has been reduced to bare 8. The number of nationals of U.S.A. was 14 in 1951 and has been reduced to 7 in 1961. Nationals of other foreign countries are almost negligible. The sex ratio in case of the nationals of Pakistan and Nepal is in favour of males in 1961 as well as the 1951 Census. In case of U.K. there is a parity of sex in 1961 while the sex ratio was in favour of males in 1951. Among the nationals of Burma, France and U.S.A. the sex ratio was in favour of females in 1951 Census.

Migrants from and to other States in India

41. The number of migrants to Rajasthan from other states of India is around 646 thousand. But the number of persons migrating from Rajasthan to other states of India is far greater (1,132 thousand). As in case of immigrants so also in case of emigrants the main states which share the migration are the neighbouring states of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. The union territory of Delhi and the State of West Bengal also share considerable number as will be seen from the following table showing the comparative figures of immigrants and emigrants from and to other states and union territories of India:

Emigrants and immigrants to and from other States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Number migrated from Rajasthan			Number migrated to Rajasthan			Net Migration Immigration (+) Emigration (—)
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	1,132,301	535,780	596,521	646,382	245,960	400,422	—485,919
Andhra Pradesh	12,121	7,020	5,101	2,220	1,179	1,041	— 9,901
Assam	22,263	16,375	5,888	1,321	627	694	— 20,942
Bihar	30,411	17,975	12,436	3,371	2,130	1,241	— 27,040
Gujarat	151,643	83,076	68,567	29,932	10,371	19,561	—121,711
Jammu & Kashmir	585	385	200	2,023	1,238	785	+ 1,438
Kerala	225	150	75	1,997	1,348	649	+ 1,772
Madhya Pradesh	280,683	124,710	155,973	128,390	34,496	93,894	—152,293
Madras	9,898	6,264	3,634	3,869	2,439	1,430	— 6,029
Maharashtra	117,067	77,534	39,533	12,637	5,575	7,062	—104,430
Mysore	12,926	8,492	4,434	1,136	716	420	— 11,790
Orissa	5,235	3,589	1,646	422	173	249	— 4,813
Punjab	204,177	61,247	142,930	296,251	124,215	172,036	+ 92,074
Uttar Pradesh	124,448	35,565	88,883	145,192	53,309	91,883	+ 20,744
West Bengal	63,910	37,196	26,714	6,502	3,486	3,016	— 57,408
Union Territory:-							
Andaman & Nicobar Island	12	5	7	1	..	1	— 11
Delhi	94,902	54,825	40,077	10,770	4,461	6,309	— 84,132
Himachal Pradesh	184	109	75	124	92	32	— 60

Emigrants and immigrants to and from other States and Union Territories—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur	329	228	101	2	2	..	— 327
Tripura	250	171	79	..	..	..	— 250
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	26	9	..	..	..	— 35
Goa, Daman and Diu	97	82	15	221	103	118	+ 124
Pondicherry	53	34	19	..	..	..	— 53
N.E.F.A.	283	273	10	..	..	..	— 283
Nagaland	342	277	65	..	..	..	— 342
Sikkim	222	172	50	1	..	1	— 221

42. It will be observed from the above table that the excess of emigrants over immigrants in the State is of the order of 486 thousand. Madhya Pradesh leads among all the states in India in sending and receiving large number of immigrants and emigrants from and to Rajasthan, leaving an excess of 152 thousand emigrants. Gujarat follows next with an excess of about 122 thousand emigrants as immigrants from Gujarat are only about 30 thousand. Maharashtra also shows an exeess of 104 thousand emigrants over its 13 thousand immigrants in Rajasthan. There is an excess of 92 thousand immigrants in the State from Punjab whieh has sent 296 thousand immigrants as against 204 thousand emigrants from Rajasthan. Among the migrants from and to Punjab, females are in majority as compared to the males. Migration of females between Punjab and Rajasthan appears to have been caused largely on aecount of the marriages. Among the males, the immigrants are almost double that-of the emigrants as a large number of agriculturists has migrated from Punjab to Rajasthan in the canal areas of the State. The Union territory of Delhi, however, shows an exeess of emigrants from Rajasthan to the tune of 84 thousand persons. Large number of people go to Delhi for employment and business purposes, whereas, only a small number of persons come to the State. Uttar Pradesh is another important State which shows an excess of immigrants into Rajasthan over its emigrants, but the migration from and to the State being a two way trafic, the excess is only of about 21 thoustand. The immigrants are 145 thousand as against 124 thousand emigrants to Uttar Pradesh. In case of this State also the females are in majority as compared to the male migrants, but immigrants and emigrants among the females are almost of the same order and largely migrate as a result of the marriages. Males, however, are in a little excess among the immigrants as compared to the emigrants who mostly migrate on account of jobs and other economic factors. West Bengal attracts a large number of emigrants from Rajasthan, who migrate largely for business purposes and for jobs in commercial and industrial undertakings located in that State. Most of these migrants have settled in West Bengal along with their families but some persons migrate singly in the first instance in search of jobs and business and henee there is an excess of males over females among emigrants. On the other hand Rajasthan has also drawn a small number of (6·5 thousand) immigrants from West Bengal who have mostly migrated to this State for jobs in Government and other establishments and have settled down with their families as indicated by the parity in two sexes. The excess of emigrants over immigrants from West Bengal is of the order of 57 thousand. Bihar, Assam, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Orissa have also attraeted considerable number of emigrants from Rajasthan while they have sent out only small number of persons to this State thereby leaving a fairly significant excess of emigrants. Mostly persons have migrated from Rajasthan to these states for business purposes. Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir have also eontributed small numbers of immigrants to Rajasthan while emigrants to these states are quite insignifieant. Thus, we find that Rajasthan being an industrially under developed State generally sends out more people than the number it reeeives from other states of India.

Proportion of immigrants from outside Rajasthan by sex

43. The various factors which influenee immigration into the State from other states of India are varied and arise from the operation of politieal, economic and soeial causes. During the past decade, the partition of the eountry, reorganisation of states, planning and developmental programmes and the growth of educational opportunities have indueed persons to leave their original homes. In addition to this is the usual inter-state movement of females on account of marriages. This variety of causes of migration has operated in different magnitutes at the two censuses of 1951 and 1961. This variation in the proportion of immigrants may be studied from the following table whieh shows the percentages of all immigrants from-outside the State to its total population during the two censuses of 1951 and 1961, for the State as a whole and the various distriets:

Percentage of all immigrants from outside Rajasthan to total population, 1951 and 1961

State/District	1961		1951	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	4·06	5·83	4·57	4·47
Ganganagar	28·58	30·43	28·04	30·41
Bikaner	3·44	2·95	2·40	2·27
Churu	1·37	3·45	1·74	1·54
Jhunjhunu	1·62	4·31	1·35	1·10
Alwar	6·03	11·75	9·68	9·31
Bharatpur	4·59	16·64	10·15	10·91
Sawai Madhopur	1·43	2·44	1·23	1·20
Jaipur	3·77	4·12	2·99	2·98
Sikar	0·74	1·41	0·62	0·60
Ajmer	7·78	7·44	15·46	15·52
Tonk	0·94	1·03	1·36	1·37
Jaisalmer	1·51	1·42	1·82	2·12
Jodhpur	3·08	3·39	2·84	2·82
Nagaur	0·60	0·48	0·31	0·23
Pali	0·92	0·93	1·12	1·01
Barmer	1·11	1·91	1·83	1·96
Jalor	0·47	0·87	0·51	0·42
Sirohi	2·80	3·50	1·22	1·15
Bhilwara	0·84	0·85	1·01	0·92
Udaipur	1·35	1·76	1·35	1·20
Chitorgarh	2·08	6·28	3·53	3·52
Dungarpur	0·78	2·51	1·14	1·04
Banswara	1·41	2·73	1·90	1·86
Bundi	1·63	1·66	1·89	1·88
Kota	5·10	6·71	4·96	5·07
Jhalawar	4·05	13·01	6·09	5·79

44. It will be observed that immigrants to Rajasthan from outside the State and the country constitute 4·06 per cent of the males and 5·83 per cent of the females in 1961 whereas the corresponding proportions for 1951 Census were 4·57 per cent of the males and 4·47 per cent of the females. This indicates that the proportion of male immigrants has come down by half a per cent while that of female has gone up by nearly one and half per cent during the decade 1951-1961. Among the districts the extent of immigration is highest in Ganganagar district where 28·58 per cent of the males and 30·43 per cent of the females in 1961 and 28·04 per cent of the males and 30·41 per cent of the females in 1951 are migrants from outside the State. Ganganagar, being a highly urbanised and rapidly growing border district, attracts the largest number of immigrants because of its capacity to absorb them in its expanding industries, agricultural activities, trade and commerce. Ajmer district follows next with 7·78 per cent of the males and 7·44 per cent of the females as immigrants in 1961. In 1951 Census also the proportion of immigrants in this district entitled it to the second place amongst the various districts. There has been a reduction in the proportion of immigrants in Ajmer district during the decade 1951-61 which may have been caused probably due to the out migration of the displaced persons who migrated to this district in the first instance but later spread out to other areas of the State. A significant feature of immigration from outside the State is the relatively greater proportion of females in Bharatpur (16·64%), Jhalawar (13·01%) and Alwar (11·75%) districts as compared to males in Bharatpur (4·59%), Jhalawar (4·05%) and Alwa

(6·03%) in 1961. The higher proportion of females is caused by the social factors, the principal among which is the marriage migration from the other side of the border. Another distinguishing feature of immigration, in these districts, is the fact that in 1951 Census there was almost a parity in the proportions of immigrants of two sexes. This is indicative of the fact that inter-state movement of persons specially in the border districts has increased appreciably in the post independence era.

Sex ratio of migrants

45. The extent of inward and outward flow of migration can be studied from the following statement which gives absolute figures alongwith the sex ratios shown within brackets. It may be noted that persons having their birth place outside Rajasthan wherein they are enumerated have been regarded as in-migrants as against out-migrants whose birth place is within the State but are enumerated in other states of India:

Females per 1,000 males in rural and urban areas of Rajasthan

Description	Females per 1,000 males							
	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Actual population of Rajasthan	10,564,082	9,591,520 (908)	8,820,880	8,053,244 (913)	1,743,202	1,538,276 (882)	..	..
Immigrant population from adjacent States	222,391	377,374 (1,697)	132,720	291,213 (2,194)	89,671	86,161 (961)	..	..
Immigrant population from States other than adjacent States	23,569	23,048 (978)	6,525	9,110 (1,396)	17,044	13,938 (818)	..	..
Immigrant population from countries outside India	166,458	141,460 (850)	86,441	71,458 (827)	80,017	70,002 (875)	..	..
Immigrants unclassifiable	16,181	17,069 (1,055)	15,562	16,620 (1,068)	619	449 (725)	..	..
Emigrant population from State to adjacent States	304,598	456,353 (1,498)	231,719	376,674 (1,626)	72,531	78,852 (1,087)	348	827 (2,376)
Emigrant population from States other than adjacent States	231,182	140,168 (606)	155,345	89,236 (574)	75,046	50,441 (672)	791	491 (621)
Natural population of the State*	10,671,263	9,629,090 (902)	8,966,696	8,130,753 (907)	1,703,428	1,497,019 (879)	1,139	1,318 (1,157)

NOTE.*—Excludes emigrants to countries outside India.
Figures in brackets show the sex ratio.

46. The intake of migrants from other states of India accounts for around 646 thousand persons while the outward flow of migrants from this State stands at 1,132 thousand persons. It will thus be observed that there is an excess of about 486 thousand emigrants over immigrants into the State from other states of India. The number of immigrants from countries outside India is also very significant and accounts for about 308 thousand persons. The figures of emigrants from the State to the countries outside India are not available, excluding which the natural population of the State works out to be 20,300 thousand as against 20,156 thousand population recorded at the Census. Immigrants to the rural areas number 630 thousand persons as against 853 thousand who are emigrants from these areas. The corresponding figures for urban areas are 358 thousand immigrants and 277 thousand emigrants. Thus we find that those who go out from the rural areas of the State exceed those who come to the rural areas by about 223 thousand persons. In case of urban areas the position is, however, reverse, as immigrants exceed the out

migrants by 81 thousand persons. The difference between immigrants and emigrants in case of urban areas is not much but the difference in case of rural areas is considerable. In fact, the bulk of the difference in immigrants and emigrants is provided by the rural areas from which persons born in the State migrate in greater number than those received by the State. Further, it will be observed that immigrants from adjacent states are also less than the emigrants from Rajasthan to these states *viz.*, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Immigrants from adjacent states are far greater in number than those from non-adjacent states. The emigration from the State to the adjacent states is also greater than that to the non-adjacent states. In case of immigration as well as emigration relating to the adjacent states there is an excess of females over males and consequently the sex-ratio of immigrants is 1,697 and that of emigrants is 1,498. In case of the non-adjacent states the position is otherwise and the sex ratio for immigrants is 978 while that of emigrants is only 606. This disparity in the sex-ratios may be explained by the fact that the in-migration as well as out-migration, in respect of the adjacent states is predominantly a marriage migration. On the other hand in case of non-adjacent states it is predominantly a migration on account of educational and employment purposes as well as trade and commerce. The real import of the variation in sex-ratios can be better understood by examining the sex-ratios for the different categories of migrants separately for the rural and urban areas. In rural areas the sex-ratio of the immigrant population from adjacent states is as high as 2,194 while that for non-adjacent states is 1,396. The sex ratio of emigrants from rural areas of the State to the adjacent states is also very high (1,626), while that for non-adjacent states is unfavourable to the females and is as low as 574. In case of urban areas, however, the divergence in the sex-ratios is not of such a high order and in case of immigrants to the urban areas from the adjacent states, the sex-ratio is 961 while that for the non-adjacent states is 818. For emigrants from the urban areas to the adjacent states the sex-ratio is a little favourable to the females as the marriage migration plays an important role in case of migration from towns to towns while in respect of the non-adjacent states the migration is largely on account of economic factors and hence the sex-ratio in this case is quite low (672). It will thus be seen from the above analysis that these ratios bare testimony to the fact that the higher female ratio among the immigrants from adjacent states to the rural areas of the State are largely a resultant of the birth and marriage migration. The causes which tend to lower the urban ratios, both for the adjacent and non-adjacent states, are the outcome of migration on account of economic factors.

Immigrants from other states and the language returns of Rajasthan

47. A comparison of the immigrants to Rajasthan from other states of India with the number of persons residing in Rajasthan who speak the numerically predominant language of the states of their origin, is likely to reveal some interesting features. The following table which shows the State of origin, the name of its predominant language and the number of speakers of the corresponding language as mother tongue along with the number of immigrants in Rajasthan from the State concerned, will enable us to make such a comparison :

Immigrants into the State from other states compared to the language returns for the State languages of the respective states

State	Predominant language of the State of origin	Population speaking the predominant language of the State of origin as mothertongue			Immigrants into the State		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	1,181	659	522	2,220	1,179	1,041
Assam	Assamees	71	53	18	1,321	627	694
Gujarat	Gujarati	41,833	18,871	22,962	29,932	10,371	19,561
Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmiri	317	232	85	2,023	1,238	785
Kerala	Malyalum	2,213	1,240	973	1,997	1,348	649
Madras	Tamil	3,443	2,046	1,397	3,869	2,439	1,430
Maharashtra	Marathi	9,183	5,238	3,945	12,637	5,575	7,062
Mysore	Kannada	371	271	100	1,136	716	420
Orissa	Oriya	1,408	740	668	422	173	249
Punjab	Punjabi	401,115	216,781	184,334	296,251	124,215	172,036
West Bengal	Bengali	8,807	5,706	3,101	6,502	3,486	3,016
Bihar	Hindi	650,554	346,895	303,659	3,371	2,130	1,241
Madhya Pradesh					128,390	34,496	93,894
Uttar Pradesh					145,192	53,309	91,883
Delhi					10,770	4,461	6,309
Himachal Pradesh					124	92	32

48. It will be observed that in case of the states like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Maharashtra, and Mysore the number of speakers of the predominant language of the state is less than the immigrants from that state. The reason for this variation may be sought in the fact that all the immigrants who come from a particular state are not always the speakers of the language predominant in that state. The case of the three states *viz.*, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal is different as speakers of the corresponding predominant languages namely Malyalum, Oriya, and Bengali are more than the immigrants from these states. The reason for this is not far to seek as the children born to them within this State would not come under the category of immigrants although speaking a mother tongue which is the predominant language of the state to which their parents belong. In case of the adjacent states like Gujarat and Punjab, the number of speakers of their predominant languages Gujarati and Punjabi, are in large excess of the immigrants from these states. The constant inter-state movement of population in the border areas on account of various socio-economic factors might have induced the people to adopt the predominant language on the other side of the border as their mother tongue in the natural course. Added to this are the children born to immigrants who speak the language of their parent's state while they are not considered as migrants. The predominant language of Rajasthan being Hindi, it is not possible to compare the speakers of Hindi with the number of immigrants from states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh where the predominant language is also Hindi.

Rural to rural immigration from other states by sex

49. The table given below presents the percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of other states of India to the rural population of the State and districts separately for each sex. Separate figures have been given for immigrants from the rural areas of the adjacent states and from the states other than the adjacent states :

Immigration in rural areas of the State from rural areas of other states of India classified by sex

State/District	Rural population of the State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States of India (Total of Cols. 4+6 and 5+7)		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States of India to rural population of the State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	8,820,880	8,053,244	121,115	271,632	3,593	5,189	124,708	276,821	1·41	3·44
Ganganagar	479,181	408,290	72,765	74,806	597	452	73,362	75,258	15·31	18·43
Bikaner	134,539	121,950	640	415	61	33	701	448	0·52	0·37
Churu	235,228	215,740	1,360	7,034	28	39	1,388	7,073	0·59	3·28
Jhunjhunu	303,821	288,509	1,846	11,361	112	106	1,958	11,467	0·64	3·97
Alwar	528,911	473,223	6,022	33,568	425	488	6,447	34,056	1·22	7·20
Bharatpur	538,149	454,766	9,839	60,622	27	59	9,866	60,681	1·83	13·34
Sawai Madhopur	452,584	394,861	1,444	4,941	95	240	1,539	5,181	0·34	1·31
Jaipur	737,684	664,757	1,011	3,315	41	237	1,152	3,552	0·16	0·53
Sikar	345,759	330,830	576	2,540	70	112	646	2,652	0·19	0·80
Ajmer	315,858	295,082	378	405	89	123	467	528	0·15	0·18
Tonk	222,152	202,191	247	255	31	49	278	304	0·13	0·15
Jaisalmer	70,590	56,102	173	42	25	7	198	49	0·28	0·09

Immigrants in rural areas of the State from rural areas of other states of India classified by sex—concld.

State/District	Rural population of the State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States of India (Total of cols. 4+6 and 5+7)		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States of India to rural population of the State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jodhpur . .	326,932	293,521	268	260	58	51	326	311	0·10	0·11
Nagaur . .	417,763	396,528	271	362	93	49	364	411	0·09	0·10
Pali . . .	374,167	354,789	534	670	123	162	657	832	0·18	0·23
Barmer . .	326,553	283,531	224	356	24	159	248	515	0·08	0·18
Jalor . . .	271,865	250,493	414	1,006	178	438	592	1,444	0·22	0·58
Sirohi . .	150,276	144,280	687	2,937	170	316	857	3,253	0·57	2·25
Bhilwara . .	420,296	382,068	516	1,256	65	56	581	1,312	0·14	0·34
Udaipur . .	669,552	634,725	1,309	3,877	451	807	1,760	4,684	0·26	0·74
Chitorgarh .	331,376	311,067	4,361	16,123	251	77	4,612	16,200	1·39	5·21
Dungarpur .	193,246	192,288	634	3,599	99	558	733	4,157	0·38	2·16
Banswara . .	228,290	222,125	1,598	2,623	174	514	1,772	3,137	0·78	1·41
Bundi . .	150,907	135,364	765	621	81	12	847	633	0·56	0·47
Kota . . .	360,350	327,959	5,963	12,500	91	57	6,054	12,557	1·68	3·83
Jhalawar . .	234,851	218,214	7,213	26,047	90	79	7,303	26,126	3·11	11·97

50. It will be observed that most of the immigrants into the rural areas of the State are from the similar areas of the adjacent states. Out of the total number of 124,708 male and 276,821 female immigrants as many as 121,115 males and 271,632 females are from the rural areas of the adjacent states *viz.*, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, whereas only 3,593 males and 5,189 females are immigrants from the other remaining states of India. Considerable number of immigrants have been reported in the bordering districts of the State. Ganganagar district at the border of Punjab tops the list with its highest number of immigrants (148,620) in its rural areas from the villages of other states particularly from Punjab. The districts following Ganganagar in attracting the greater number of immigrants are. Bharatpur (70,547). Alwar (40,503). and Jhalawar (33,429) situated at the border of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh respectively. *An interesting feature to be observed is that the number* of females immigrants is in great excess than the number of male immigrants in most of the districts specially in the border districts which is on account of marriages. Considering the contribution of rural immigrants to the rural population of the State and districts it is found that 1·41 per cent of the males and 3·44 per cent of the females are immigrants in the State. A very high percentage of such immigrant has been reported in Ganganagar district *viz.* 15·31 per cent for males and 18·43 per cent for females. Such a high percentage both for males and females in this district is mainly on account of economic reasons. The opening of Ganga Canal and other irrigational and developmental facilities have attracted a large number of villagers from Punjab on the other side of the border. The migration to the rural areas of this district is of a permanent nature resulting in the migration of persons together with their families. Other bordering districts where a considerable percentage of rural immigrants has been observed are Bharatpur, Alwar, Jhalawar and Chitorgarh.

Urban to urban immigration from other States by sex

51. The following table shows the immigration into the urban areas of Rajasthan from the urban areas of other states of India :

Immigrants in urban areas of the State from urban areas of other states of India classified by sex

State/District	Urban population of the State		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States other than adjacent State		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States of India (Total of Col. 4+6 and 5+7)		Percentage of urban immigrants from urban areas of States of India to urban population of State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN . .	1,743,202	1,538,276	47,219	49,305	12,184	11,254	59,403	60,559	3·41	3·94
Ganganagar .	84,050	65,902	6,720	6,034	382	338	7,102	6,372	8·45	9·67
Bikaner . .	98,160	89,866	1,904	1,847	674	690	2,578	2,537	2·63	2·82
Churu . .	104,820	103,223	791	1,067	565	674	1,356	1,741	1·29	1·69
Jhunjhunu . .	66,636	60,684	1,132	980	815	470	1,947	1,450	2·92	2·39
Alwar . . .	47,323	40,569	1,078	1,393	262	432	1,340	1,825	2·83	4·50
Bharatpur . .	85,941	71,027	2,991	5,366	174	292	3,165	5,658	3·68	7·97
Sawai Madhopur .	51,947	44,182	1,629	1,433	192	260	1,821	1,693	3·51	3·83
Jaipur . . .	268,450	230,865	8,725	8,074	2,571	2,408	11,296	10,482	4·21	4·54
Sikar . .	72,004	71,693	477	544	295	389	772	933	1·07	1·30
Ajmer . . .	194,588	171,019	6,829	6,931	2,329	2,154	9,158	9,085	4·71	5·31
Tonk . . .	38,437	34,949	303	311	55	51	358	362	0·93	1·04
Jaisalmer . .	7,281	6,365	95	112	28	16	123	128	1·69	2·01
Jodhpur . .	142,215	122,995	2,851	2,952	1,720	1,536	4,571	4,488	3·21	3·65
Nagaur . .	62,823	57,834	471	388	175	119	646	507	1·03	0·88
Pali . . .	40,448	36,287	324	311	38	22	362	333	0·89	0·92
Barmer . .	21,258	18,452	231	208	70	18	301	226	1·42	1·22
Jalor . . .	13,216	11,498	97	34	15	13	112	47	0·85	0·41
Sirohi . .	30,577	27,170	1,362	809	360	109	1,722	918	5·63	3·38
Bhilwara . .	33,957	29,476	1 038	299	49	92	1,087	391	3·20	1·33
Udaipur . .	85,799	74,200	1,754	1,927	336	241	2,090	2,168	2·44	2·92
Chitorgarh .	35,636	32,053	838	2,044	42	35	880	2,079	2·47	6·49
Dungarpur . .	11,096	10,314	124	188	35	39	159	227	1·43	2·20
Banswara . .	12,812	12,018	403	585	17	9	420	594	3·28	4·94
Bundi . .	27,286	24,453	454	527	60	55	514	582	1·88	2·38
Kota . . .	86,831	73,249	3,865	3,972	821	720	4,686	4,692	5·40	6·41
Jhalawar . .	19,611	17,933	733	969	104	72	837	1,041	4·27	5·80

52. The table shows that 119,962 persons have migrated to the towns of this State from the urban areas of other states. These immigrants form 3·9 per cent of the urban population of Rajasthan. Most of these immigrants are from the adjacent states *viz.*, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Only about 23 thousand persons have come from the urban areas of the remaining states. Jaipur district leads in number for it has around 22 thousand immigrants (11,296 males and 10,482 females) in its urban areas. It is mainly on account of the metropolitan city of Jaipur, capital of Rajasthan, which attracts persons from the towns of other states for employment in Government offices as well as in its growing industry and commerce. Ajmer district follows next due to its Ajmer city where the Railway and other establishments provide greater opportunities for these immigrants. District Ganganagar, third in absolute number, has the highest percentage even more than twice of that of Jaipur district. The percentages are 8·45 for males and 9·67 for females. This is on account of agricultural and commercial facilities available there. District Kota, fourth in absolute numbers, comes next to Ganganagar in percentages. In this district the high proportion of immigrants is due to the rapidly growing Kota city. Most of these immigrants are from adjacent states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The study of the percentages for male and female immigrants reveals that the ratio is slightly in favour of females as a whole. In some of the districts *viz.* Alwar, Bharatpur and Chitorgarh the excess of females over males is considerable. As these are the bordering districts, the ties of marriages from the adjacent states have resulted this excess over males. In case of the non-adjacent states, though the difference is not considerable the tendency is in favour of males as some of those who are coming from long distances do so in search of jobs and have a natural tendency of leaving their womenfolk at home who do not usually accompany them in the initial stages of their shift for obvious economic reasons. To sum up, the study of immigration from rural to rural or urban to urban for adjacent states and non-adjacent states separately, the following statement will be found to be useful, which states the figures of all immigrants from adjacent states and non-adjacent states separately for the total, rural and urban of Rajasthan State:

Immigration from other states of India into Rajasthan, classified by sex, expressed as percentage of total, rural and urban population of the State

Total Rural Urban	Population of Rajasthan			Percentage of total immigration from other States of India to actual population of the State			Percentage of immigration from States adjacent to the State to actual population of the State			Percentage of immigration from States other than those adjacent to State to actual population of the State		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ..	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	646,382 (3·21)	245,960 (2·33)	400,422 (4·17)	599,765 (2·98)	222,391 (2·11)	377,374 (3·93)	46,617 (0·23)	23,569 (0·22)	23,048 (0·24)
Rural ..	16,874,124	8,820,880	8,053,244	439,568 (2·60)	139,245 (1·58)	300,323 (3·73)	423,933 (2·51)	132,720 (1·50)	291,213 (3·62)	15,635 (0·09)	6,525 (0·07)	9,110 (0·11)
Urban ..	3,281,478	1,743,202	1,538,276	206,814 (6·30)	106,715 (6·12)	100,099 (6·51)	175,832 (5·36)	89,671 (5·14)	86,161 (5·60)	30,982 (0·94)	17,044 (0·98)	13,938 (0·91)

NOTE—Percentage given in brackets

53. The total immigrants from other parts of the country are over 646 thousand persons accounting for 3·21 per cent of the total population. distributed between the adjacent and non-adjacent states in proportion of 2·98 and 0·23 per cent. The proportionate contribution of these immigrants is quite high in the urban areas as compared to rural, though the number of immigrants is more than double in rural areas. The proportinoate distribution of males and females is uniform in case of urban areas showing a slight favour for males both in case fof adjacent states and non-adjacent states. But immigrants to the rural areas from the areas of adjacent and non-adjacent states have quite a different trend. The female in-migrants in rural areas are more than double in case of absolute numbers and percentages too. This high preponderance of female immigrants is mainly due to the contribution made by the adjacent states to the bordering districts of Rajasthan, as these districts have social intercourse with the other side of the border resulting in inter-state marriages.

Economic activity of immigrants

54. Economic activity is the basic factor influencing migration. A study of the economic activities of immigrants from other states of India distributed into 9 industrial categories of workers and non-workers may be useful at this stage. To facilitate our study relevant data has been arranged in the following statement showing the percentages of immigrants to total population under each industrial category of workers and non-workers. The statement has been prepared for the State and certain selected districts having considerable proportions of immigrants:

Distribution in selected districts of immigrants from other states of India in the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers expressed as percentages of total population under each category

Discrpition	Industrial classification of workers									Non-workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	.3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					RAJASTHAN					
(*a*) Total population	7,055,079	393,631	171,081	598,182	172,025	109,162	288,157	117,909	678,614	10,571,762
(*b*) Immigrant population ..	149,048	24,257	3,897	10,451	14,979	7,824	14,760	15,436	49,483	356,247
(*c*) (*b*) Expressed as percentage of (*a*)	2·11	6·16	2·28	1·75	8·71	7·17	5.12	13·09	7·29	3·37
					GANGANAGAR					
(*a*) Total population	272,445	46,476	1,366	9,882	12,498	12,144	17,025	4,807	29,800	630,980
(*b*) Immigrant population	45,959	15,171	560	2,607	6,053	3,501	5,323	1,596	9,482	99,391
(*c*) (*b*) Expressed as percentage of (*a*)	16·87	32·64	41·00	26·38	48·43	28·83	31·27	33·20	31·82	15·75
					BIKANER					
(*a*) Total Population	98,306	962	2,376	24,087	5,686	4,366	10,134	7,642	21,847	269,109
(*b*) Immigrant population	298	10	90	109	199	48	359	817	1,651	5,453
(*c*) (*b*) Expressed as percentage of (*a*)	0·30	1·04	3·79	0·45	3·50	1·10	3·54	10·69	7·56	2·03
					JHUNJHUNU					
(*a*) Total population	257,429	6,515	2,076	15,005	4,977	3,411	8,110	1,581	20,567	399,979
(*b*) Immigrant population	6,111	223	104	244	84	33	117	55	954	11,682
(*c*) (*b*) Expressed as percentage of (*a*)	2·37	3·42	5·01	1·63	1·69	0·97	2·18	3·49	4·64	2·92
					ALWAR					
(*a*) Total population	379,332	16,723	7,936	24,562	5,686	3,021	12,626	2,386	35,913	601,841
(*b*) Immigrant population ..	17,633	923	148	874	281	79	449	133	2,400	26,823
(*c*) (*b*) Expressed as percentage of (*a*)	4·65	5·52	1·86	3·56	4·94	2·62	3·56	5·57	6·68	4·46
					BHARATPUR					
(*a*) Total population	387,994	19,156	4,299	12,952	7,079	3,682	12,258	3,901	32,271	666,291
(*b*) Immigrant population	23,252	1,387	210	1,141	979	264	930	607	4,207	61,939
(*c*) (*b*) Expressed as percentage of (*a*)	5·99	7·24	4·88	8·81	13·83	7·17	7·59	15·56	13·04	9·30

grants is considerable in Ganganagar (9,482), Jaipur (6,378), Ajmer (4,933) Kota (4,757), Bharatpur (4,207) and Jodhpur (3,260) districts. Immigrants cannot afford to remain long without job. The non-working immigrants account for 3.37 per cent of the total non-workers in the State. Though these in-migrants are more than 50 per cent of the total immigrants from other states but most of them are their children and womenfolk. The percentages of non-working immigrants to the respective total non-work-

Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers among the general

Particulars	Category	Total			Immigrants: All States in India		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PRIMARY SECTOR		7,620	4,558	3,062	177	72	105
Industrial Category	I	7,055	4,205	2,850	149	53	95
	II	394	230	164	24	16	8
	III	171	123	48	4	3	1
SECONDARY SECTOR		879	645	234	33	25	7
Industrial Category	IV	598	397	201	10	6	4
	V	172	151	21	15	13	2
	VI	109	97	12	8	7	1
TERTIARY SECTOR		1,685	938	147	80	70	10
Industrial Category	VII	288	274	14	15	14	1
	VIII	118	117	1	15	15	N
	IX	679	547	132	50	41	9
Total of all Sectors		9,584	6,141	3,443	290	168	122
Non-workers	X	10,572	4,423	6,149	356	77	279

Figures in thousand

56. It will be observed from the distribution of immigrants into various sectors from adjacent states and from those which are not adjacent that out of the total immigrants (646 thousand) from other states of India, 290 thousand are workers and about 356 thousand are non-workers. Among the workers, the primary sector, made up of the industrial category I-cultivators, II-agricultural labourers and III-mining, quarrying, livestock etc., alone accounts for 177 thousand persons or 61·08 per cent. The secondary sector, comprising industrial categories IV-household industry, V-manufacturing other than household industry and VI-construction, accounts for 33 thousand persons or 11·46 per cent, while the tertiary sector having the remaining categories VII, VIII and IX, accounts for around 80 thousand persons or 27·46 per cent of the total working immigrants. The relative contribution of immigrants from adjacent states to all the three sectors is significantly higher than that made by immigrants from states which are not adjacent to Rajasthan. The four adjacent states *viz.*, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have contributed more than 272 thousand working immigrants out of the total of 290 thousand. It will be noted that the females are usually in excess over males but the exceptionally high number of females over males is noticed in category I of the primary sector where females actively participate in the cultivation. The excess of female immigrants, however, seems to be mainly on account of matrimo-

ing population fluctuate from district to district. It is very high in the districts situated on the border as may be seen in Ganganagar (15·75), Bharatpur (9·30) and Jhalawar (7·88). The above analysis can be usefully pursued further by supplementing it with the data given in the following statement which shows the distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers among the general population and among immigrants cross-tabulated into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industrial activities and non-workers:

population and among immigrants from other States of India

from						Percentage of immigrants from States of India to population of States			Percentage of population aged 15-59 to total of its category		
Adjacent States			Other than adjacent States								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
172	70	102	5	2	3	2·33	1·59	3·42	82·73	80·95	1·78
145	52	93	4	1	3	2·11	1·27	3·36	83·44	81·89	1·55
24	16	8	N	N	N	6·16	7·04	4·92	83·37	80·47	2·90
3	2	1	1	1	N	2·28	2·49	1·73	51·66	42·95	8·71
30	24	6	3	2	1	3·78	4·08	2·96	77·82	50·42	27·40
10	6	4	N	N	N	1·75	1·48	2·28	71·19	59·12	12·07
13	12	1	2	1	1	8·71	8·90	7·29	91·69	25·58	66·11
7	6	1	1	1	N	7·17	7·21	6·81	92·34	41·85	50·49
70	61	9	10	9	1	7·35	7·48	6·47	91·18	42·70	48·48
14	13	1	1	1	N	5·12	5·10	5·55	89·82	40·54	49·28
13	13	N	2	2	N	13·09	13·08	14·13	97·78	22·42	75·36
43	35	8	7	6	1	7·29	7·48	6·52	90·62	47·14	43·48
272	155	117	18	13	5	3·03	2·75	3·52	83·24	73·82	9·42
327	66	261	29	10	19	3·37	1·74	4·54	23·97	16·17	7·80

Figures in thousand

nial reasons. Their excess over males under category X-non-workers, may be attributed to the economic fact that the females are confined to the household duties. Out of the total number of 400 thousand female immigrants more than 377 thousand are from adjacent states, the remaining 23 thousand are reported from the states of India not adjacent to Rajasthan. The economically active women from non-adjacent states are insignificant as the highest number of such females is noticed in cultivation which is only 2,410. The immigrants from the various states of India contribute 7·35 per cent to the total working population of Rajasthan under the tertiary sector. The corresponding contributions of the primary and secondary sectors are 2·33 and 3·78 percent respectively. The highest percentage share (13·09) for immigrants is noticed in category VIII-transport, storage and communication, where out of about 118 thousand workers over 15 thousand are immigrants. The proportionate strength of the working age-group of 15-59 to the total population of respective working category reveals that such percentages are much higher than those of non-workers who mostly comprise women, children of school going ages and others who cannot work or get themselves employed in some gainful employment. The study of these percentages reflects one important aspect that activities requiring hard manual labour are restricted to this working age-group as may be seen in transport, construction and industrial activities where in every 100 persons more than

90 are of this age-group. To sum up the discussion pertaining to immigrants to Rajasthan from different states of India, the following statement showing the distribution by industrial category of workers and non-workers of immigrants from other states of India per 10,000 of all immigrant population for total, rural and urban areas separately, seems to be quite useful:

Distribution by industrial categories of workers and non-workers of immigrants from other States of India per 10,000 of all immigrant population in the State

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total Immi-grants	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to categories									
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	T	10,000	2,306	375	60	162	232	121	228	239	766	5,511
	R	10,000	3,333	542	75	174	99	113	106	37	380	5,141
	U	10,000	122	20	29	136	515	138	488	667	1,586	6,299
Ganganagar	T	10,000	2,423	800	30	137	319	185	281	84	500	5,241
	R	10,000	2,919	970	32	144	144	181	131	23	311	5,145
	U	10,000	231	48	17	109	1,094	200	945	355	1,337	5,664
Bikaner	T	10,000	330	11	100	121	220	53	397	904	1,828	6,036
	R	10,000	1,907	58	504	453	343	19	187	233	2,767	3,529
	U	10,000	4	1	16	52	195	60	441	1,043	1,634	6,554
Churu	T	10,000	4,377	26	9	159	54	21	178	280	508	4,388
	R	10,000	6,356	39	8	165	10	7	11	49	188	3,167
	U	10,000	563	2	11	148	139	49	499	725	1,125	6,739
Jhunjhunu	T	10,000	3,107	113	53	124	43	17	90	28	485	5,940
	R	10,000	4,065	147	66	141	24	7	30	9	218	5,293
	U	10,000	136	8	13	73	100	48	275	86	1,315	7,946
Alwar	T	10,000	3,545	186	30	176	56	16	90	27	482	5,392
	R	10,000	3,966	205	32	188	22	9	41	6	281	5,250
	U	10,000	41	22	15	73	345	77	502	195	2,156	6,574
Bharatpur	T	10,000	2,450	146	22	120	103	28	98	64	443	6,526
	R	10,000	2,996	181	21	97	21	5	44	16	233	6,386
	U	10,000	294	8	29	210	426	117	312	254	1,273	7,077
Sawai Madhopur	T	10,000	1,501	143	29	162	702	34	196	727	518	5,988
	R	10,000	2,438	230	26	176	374	28	103	278	498	5,849
	U	10,000	56	9	33	140	1,206	44	341	1,420	548	6,203
Jaipur	T	10,000	201	16	23	125	477	88	359	442	1,713	6,556
	R	10,000	1,070	86	69	274	161	27	64	58	1,027	7,164
	U	10,000	25	2	14	95	541	100	419	520	1,851	6,433
Sikar	T	10,000	1,128	59	33	337	87	25	332	204	693	7,102
	R	10,000	1,603	89	31	357	45	7	178	98	411	7,181
	U	10,000	186	—	37	298	172	61	637	414	1,251	6,944
Ajmer	T	10,000	64	8	12	104	330	57	441	1,122	1,547	6,315
	R	10,000	912	86	71	317	131	60	176	186	1,955	6,106
	U	10,000	7	3	9	90	343	57	458	1,184	1,520	6,329
Tonk	T	10,000	914	194	331	303	73	356	247	48	1,394	6,140
	R	10,000	1,433	318	558	141	28	21	261	7	917	6,316
	U	10,000	218	28	28	520	133	804	227	104	2,034	5,904
Jaisalmer	T	10,000	66	—	105	157	79	13	210	144	4,895	4,331
	R	10,000	96	—	224	287	—	—	96	192	6,390	2,715
	U	10,000	45	—	22	67	134	22	290	111	3,853	5,456
Jodhpur	T	10,000	132	12	34	59	165	42	155	648	2,302	6,451
	R	10,000	1,715	147	55	65	277	37	147	313	1,834	5,410
	U	10,000	1	1	32	58	156	43	155	675	2,341	6,538
Nagaur	T	10,000	1,045	68	74	292	235	206	398	678	1,376	5,628
	R	10,000	2,145	146	109	219	66	14	124	394	1,167	5,616
	U	10,000	178	6	46	351	368	356	615	902	1,540	5,638

Distribution by industrial categories of workers and non-workers of immigrants from other States of India per 10,000 of all immigrant population in the State—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pali	T	10,000	797	134	32	300	543	39	404	492	806	6,453
	R	10,000	1,010	162	44	249	196	40	401	354	761	6,783
	U	10,000	180	54	—	449	1,545	36	413	890	934	5,499
Barmer	T	10,000	1,284	76	156	488	70	30	217	352	1,103	6,224
	R	10,000	1,895	125	250	331	27	—	98	411	992	5,871
	U	10,000	496	11	35	692	127	69	369	277	1,246	6,678
Jalor	T	10,000	2,310	258	80	500	51	41	325	64	787	5,584
	R	10,000	2,476	280	87	481	35	41	311	45	667	5,577
	U	10,000	364	—	—	729	243	41	486	283	2,186	5,668
Sirohi	T	10,000	1,063	162	136	223	129	74	334	603	1,355	5,921
	R	10,000	1,911	267	156	307	36	44	193	63	576	6,447
	U	10,000	53	38	113	123	240	110	501	1,245	2,283	5,294
Bhilwara . .	T	10,000	1,295	67	492	272	490	110	171	841	1,807	4,455
	R	10,000	2,213	59	724	317	550	93	241	81	834	4,888
	U	10,000	254	77	230	221	422	129	91	1,702	2,910	3,964
Udaipur . . .	T	10,000	2,098	74	350	191	340	190	318	535	1,008	4,896
	R	10,000	3,878	134	624	196	319	20	256	78	639	3,856
	U	10,000	20	3	30	184	366	389	392	1,068	1,438	6,110
Chitorgarh . . .	T	10,000	4,205	436	136	287	121	227	138	35	427	3,988
	R	10,000	5,004	494	160	227	73	260	100	14	302	3,366
	U	10,000	564	172	24	565	331	77	315	131	996	6,825
Dungarpur . . .	T	10,000	6,137	46	93	141	60	27	171	79	329	2,917
	R	10,000	6,843	52	103	119	38	15	163	19	168	2,480
	U	10,000	33	—	—	331	248	132	248	595	1,719	6,694
Banswara . . .	T	10,000	4,541	200	31	139	86	62	256	45	433	4,207
	R	10,000	5,641	249	31	84	65	36	213	9	200	3,472
	U	10,000	60	—	31	365	170	170	428	188	1,383	7,195
Bundi	T	10,000	1,216	127	205	218	1,040	343	273	159	1,027	5,392
	R	10,000	2,488	256	403	321	664	365	218	114	958	4,213
	U	10,000	55	10	25	124	1,382	323	323	199	1,089	6,470
Kota	T	10,000	2,004	338	161	205	220	385	291	517	1,245	4,634
	R	10,000	3,749	628	227	303	113	469	164	65	724	3,553
	U	10,000	20	8	86	88	341	289	435	1,031	1,838	5,864
Jhalawar . . .	T	10,000	3,187	747	95	237	91	94	149	37	535	4,828
	R	10,000	3,492	803	101	241	54	83	98	29	441	4,651
	U	10,000	209	148	41	168	455	201	643	110	1,454	6,570

57. It will be observed that the proportion of non-workers leads that of working immigrants by a little more than 5 per cent. Although in the rural areas the proportions are nearly equal. It is high (63 per cent) in the urban areas. The considerable high proportions of non-workers are noticed in Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Pali and Barmer districts and among them Sikar shows as high as 71% non-workers. The low proportions of non-workers are noticed in the tribal districts of Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara where Dungarpur shows more than 70% of its immigrants as actively engaged in the different industrial categories of workers. While considering the proportionate distribution of working immigrants it is observed that in rural areas of the State as a whole, workers engaged in cultivation and allied activities (categories I, II & III) together account for around 40% of the total immigrants. The remaining 10 per cent of working immigrants are distributed among other industrial activities. In urban areas it will be noted that the category IX-other services, occupies the most important position. Other important categories are category V-manufacturing other than household industry (515), category VII-trade and commerce (488) and category VIII-transport, storage and communications (657). This table fully corroborates the observations made before while reviewing the preceeding tables that industrial categories like cultivation, agricultural labour and allied activities etc., have proportionately larger number of immigrants in rural areas. But in towns the categories of secondary and tertiary sectors of industry account for greater proportions of workers among immigrants, because of the urban nature of these industrial activities.

Emigrants from Rajasthan and their economic activities

58. We have been studying the immigrants from other states of the country to Rajasthan, in respect of their origin, whether from rural or urban areas, the language spoken by them and their economic activities in this State. The study of migration will not be complete without considering the emigration

Emigrants from Rajasthan to other states of India classified by

Emigrants		Primary Sector			
		Total	I	II	III
1		2	3	4	5
TOTAL	P	174,811	128,277	27,883	18,651
		(15·44)	(11·33)	(2·46)	(1·65)
	M	57,227	29,721	13,878	13,628
		(10·68)	(5·55)	(2·59)	(2·54)
	F	117,584	98,556	14,005	5,023
		(19·71)	(16·52)	(2·35)	(0·84)
Andhra Pradesh	P	162	58	4	100
	M	115	49	4	62
	F	47	9	—	38
Assam	P	2,205	1,019	57	1,129
	M	1,708	862	52	794
	F	497	157	5	335
Bihar	P	831	278	170	383
	M	662	211	96	355
	F	169	67	74	28
Gujarat	P	17,257	13,376	990	2,891
	M	4,746	1,897	645	2,204
	F	12,511	11,479	345	687
Jammu & Kashmir	P	9	8	—	1
	M	8	7	—	1
	F	1	1	—	—
Kerala	P	2	1	—	1
	M	2	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	P	81,790	52,708	19,669	9,413
	M	30,410	15,184	8,703	6,523
	F	51,380	37,524	10,966	2,890
Madras	P	71	10	—	61
	M	42	9	—	33
	F	29	1	—	28
Maharashtra	P	3,846	2,645	518	683
	M	3,165	2,208	385	572
	F	681	437	133	111

from this State to other states. We may, therefore, now proceed to study this aspect with the help of the following table which gives the data of emigrants from Rajasthan to other states of India classified by industrial categories of workers and non-workers by sex :

industrial categories of workers and non-workers and sex

Secondary Sector				Tertiary Sector				Non-workers
Total	IV	V	VI	Total	VII	VIII	IX	X
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
149,893	32,899	80,257	36,737	239,625	99,656	23,825	116,144	567,974
(13·24)	(2·91)	(7·09)	(3·24)	(21·16)	(8·80)	(2·10)	(10·26)	(50·16)
125,259	22,010	73,814	29,435	217,570	97,473	22,816	97,281	135,726
(23·38)	(4·11)	(13·78)	(5·49)	(40·61)	(18·19)	(4·26)	(18·16)	(25·33)
24,634	10,889	6,443	7,302	22,055	2,183	1,009	18,863	432,248
(4·13)	(1·83)	(1·08)	(1·22)	(3·70)	(0·37)	(0·17)	(3·16)	(72·46)
805	172	623	10	4 714	3,287	109	1,318	6,440
750	134	606	10	4,565	3,246	107	1,212	1,590
55	38	17	—	149	41	2	106	4,850
1,123	94	896	133	11,215	7,644	199	3,372	7,720
1,058	42	884	132	11,037	7,556	194	3,287	2,572
65	52	12	1	178	88	5	85	5,148
2,493	478	1,821	194	10,000	6,763	411	2,826	17,037
2,259	390	1,678	191	9,630	6,714	410	2,506	5,424
234	88	143	3	370	49	1	320	11,663
31,313	5,608	21,749	3,956	34,255	9,417	8,603	16,235	68,818
27,828	4,050	20,620	3,158	31,549	9,123	8,011	14,415	18,953
3,485	1,558	1,129	798	2,706	294	592	1,820	49,865
39	1	3	35	262	10	—	252	275
38	—	3	35	238	10	—	228	101
1	1	—	—	24	—	—	24	174
9	—	7	2	85	11	3	71	129
9	—	7	2	83	11	2	70	56
—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	73
36,172	12,837	13,274	10,061	41,697	14,050	3,759	23,878	121,024
27,598	8,165	12,003	7,430	34,467	13,357	3,675	17,435	32,235
8,574	4,672	1,271	2,631	7,230	703	84	6,443	88,789
427	18	327	82	4,018	3,442	28	548	5,382
421	16	323	82	3,963	3,432	27	504	1,838
6	2	4	—	55	10	1	44	3,544
16,393	3,105	9,235	4,053	43,033	23,282	1,731	18,020	53,795
15,897	2,879	9,035	3,983	41,548	23,060	1,689	16,799	16,924
496	226	200	70	1,485	222	42	1,221	36,871

Emigrants from Rajasthan to other states of India classified by

1		2	3	4	5
Mysore	P	209	46	8	155
	M	200	40	5	155
	F	9	6	3	—
Orissa	P	73	65	4	4
	M	70	63	4	3
	F	3	2	—	1
Punjab	P	56,162	50,871	4,584	707
	M	9,419	6,023	2,874	522
	F	46,743	44,848	1,710	185
Uttar Pradessh	P	8,841	6,723	1,744	374
	M	4,291	2,935	1,017	339
	F	4,550	3,788	727	35
West Bengal	P	873	176	28	669
	M	745	97	16	632
	F	128	79	12	37
Union Territories :					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	P	2	1	1	—
	M	1	—	1	—
	F	1	1	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	P	2	2	—	—
	M	2	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
Delhi	P	2,460	284	106	2,070
	M	1,627	129	76	1,422
	F	833	155	30	648
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	P	2	—	—	2
	M	2	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	P	9	5	—	4
	M	7	3	—	4
	F	2	2	—	—
Manipur	P	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	P	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
N.E. F. A.	P	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
Pondichery	P	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
Tripura	P	3	1	—	2
	M	3	1	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	P	2	—	—	2
	M	2	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—

industrial categories of workers and non-workers and sex—concld.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
533	80	403	50	5,880	4,874	40	966	6,306
523	74	400	49	5,842	4,864	39	939	1,929
10	6	3	1	38	10	1	27	4,377
1,155	245	588	322	1,854	1,017	241	596	2,153
1,149	239	588	322	1,818	1,000	241	577	552
6	6	—	—	36	17	—	19	1,601
22,841	6,657	9,754	6,430	18,536	2,941	3,353	12,242	106,638
16,471	3,526	8,068	4,877	15,449	2,717	3,269	9,463	19,908
6,370	3,131	1,686	1,553	3,087	224	84	2,779	86,730
7,693	2,833	3,559	1,301	16,048	5,437	1,696	8,915	91,866
6,314	1,897	3,286	1,131	14,064	5,203	1,652	7,209	10,896
1,379	936	273	170	1,984	234	44	1,706	80,970
7,810	165	7,389	256	19,452	11,917	1,108	6,427	35,775
7,696	143	7,301	252	18,871	11,845	1,099	5,927	9,884
114	22	88	4	581	72	9	500	25,891
2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	6
2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
8	2	3	3	17	12	—	5	8
7	1	3	3	17	12	—	5	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
20,989	592	10,579	9,818	27,508	5,096	2,453	19,959	43,945
17,162	445	8,970	7,747	23,390	4,877	2,310	16,203	12,646
3,827	147	1,609	2,071	4,118	219	143	3,756	31,299
2	—	2	—	76	—	72	4	17
1	—	1	—	75	—	72	3	4
1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	13
18	7	1	10	41	2	4	35	116
17	6	1	10	34	2	4	28	51
1	1	—	—	7	—	—	7	65
8	5	1	2	172	118	3	51	149
6	3	1	2	172	118	3	51	50
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	99
1	—	1	—	239	96	4	139	102
1	—	1	—	239	96	4	139	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
1	—	—	1	271	28	1	242	11
1	—	—	1	270	28	1	241	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	9
5	—	5	—	15	5	—	10	33
5	—	5	—	14	5	—	9	15
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	18
34	—	33	1	110	97	7	6	103
27	—	26	1	108	97	7	4	33
7	—	7	—	2	—	—	2	70
19	—	2	17	125	100	—	25	76
19	—	2	17	125	100	—	25	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50

59. It will be seen that there were 1,132 thousand emigrants from Rajasthan to other states of India. The areas in which these emigrants are concentrated are the neighbouring states of Madhya Pradesh (281 thousand), Punjab (204 thousand), Gujarat (152 thousand), Uttar Pradesh (124 thousand), Maharashtra (117 thousand) and Delhi (95 thousand). The emigration to such an extent to these states is partly on account of the economic activities but mostly on account of metrimonial relations for, it may be noted, that there is a preponderance of females over males emigrants to these neighbouring states. In other states the males are in excess over females. The emigration to these states is mainly on account of economic reasons. The preponderance of males over females is explained by the fact that the majority of the emigrants do not take their families with them. The emigrants from Rajasthan to other states of India are almost equally divided into workers and non-workers, there being 49·84 percent workers and 50·16 percent non-workers. The workers can broadly be classified into three industrial sectors *viz.*, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The proportionate distribution of these working emigrants is 15·44, 13·24 and 21·16 per cent in these sectors respectively. The primary sector, consisting of categories I, II and III relating to agricultural and allied activities, accounts far 174,811 persons (15·44%) of the total emigrants. Such of the emigrants who are engaged in the primary sector, appear to be mainly concentrated in the contiguous states of Madhya Pradesh (81,790), Punjab (56,162), Gujarat (17,257) and Uttar Pradesh (8,841). The number of emigrants engaged in cultivation is far greater than that of those working as agricultural labourers. The preponderance of females over males working in these two industrial categories is explained by the fact that more females have gone out of the State as a result of inter-state marriages across the border. The position of sex ratio is, however, reversed when we examine industrial category III which has 13,628 male and 5,023 female emigrants workers. Apart from the bordering states some other states viz. Delhi, Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal do claim a fair share of these emigrants. The preponderance of males over females in these states indicates the economic character of emigration in this category. The secondary sector which is made up of industrial categories IV, V and VI, relating to (i) household industry other than manufacturing (ii) manufacturing industries and (iii) construction, accounts for about 150 thousand emigrants, of whom 125 thousand are males and the rest females. The female emigrants are out numbered by male emigrants specially in category V of this sector representing the manufacturing other than household industry. The reason is very obvious as the manufacturing industry which is the most important occupation in the secondary sector attracts the emigrants purely on account of economic reasons. The women-folk is usually left at the native places on account of difficulties of housing. Gujarat State has attracted the highest number of emigrants (21,749) from this State under this category on account of availability of jobs in its manufacturing industry. Maharashtra, Delhi and West Bengal have also absorbed a fair portion of such emigrants. The tertiary sector which includes the last three industrial categories of workers, accounts for the highest number of our emigrants (240 thousand) which works out to 21·16 per cent of the total emigrants. The percentage of male emigrants in this sector, is as high as 40·61 percent of the total male emigrants from Rajasthan while for females it stands for 3·7 percent only. The overriding preponderance of males over females in this sector is due to the very naturc of activities carried on in this sector. Category VII Trade and Commerce alone accounts for almost a lakh of emigrants, of which the majority is made up of males. The Marwaries are well known for the important position they are occupying in the country as a trading community specially in Maharashtra and West Bengal. Both of these states, although far from Rajasthan, occupy the first and the third position in this category for a large number of persons belonging to Rajasthan who have gone to earn their livelihood in Trade and Commerce to Bombay and Calcutta. The other important states which account for a fair number of our emigrants are Assam (7,644), Bihar (6,763), Madhya Pradesh (14,060), Madras (3,442), Mysore (4,874), Uttar Pradesh (5,437) and Delhi (5,096). There are about 24 thousand of our emigrants who are engaged in transport, storage and communications of whom as many as 23 thousand are males. Their concentration is highest in Gujarat (8,603), the rest being mainly distributed in Madhya Pradesh (3,759), Punjab (3,353), Delhi (2,453), Maharashtra (1,731), Uttar Pradesh (1,696) and West Bengal (1,108). The last working category, which represents the other services, claims 116,144 workers of whom 97,281 are males and 18,863 females. The emigrants engaged in Government or private services and other allied activities not classified under any other category are fairly distributed in the different states. But their concentration is of a high order in the neighbouring states of Madhya Pradesh (23,878), Delhi (19,959), Maharashtra (18,020), Gujarat (16,235), Punjab (12,242) and Uttar Pradesh (8,915). The non-workers numbering 567,974 constitute almost half of the total emigrants. Out of these 135,726 (23·90%) are males and 432,248 (76·10%) are females. The majority of non-workers are children who are not of the working age. The figures of female non-working emigrants in addition include the usual non-working women.

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-C(ii) Migration Tables :

Table D-I Non-Indian nationals

Table D.II Place of birth.

Table D-III Migrants classified by Place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

Table D-IV Migration to cities classified by sex, Broad age groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.

Table D-V Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities.

Table D-VI Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

Printed in Part I-C(ii) Subsidiary Tables :

Table D-I. 1 Distribution of 1,000 non-indian nationals by countries of nationality.

Table D-II. 1 Variation in natural population.

Table D.II. 2 Migration between the states and other parts of India.

Table D-II. 3 Distribution of 10,000 persons enumerated in each State/District by place of birth, Rural/ Urban characteristics and sex.

Table D-III. 1 Distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth, duration of residence, at the place of enumeration and sex.

Table D-IV. 1 Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by age groups.

Table D-IV. 2 Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by sex and educational level.

Table D-IV. 3 Distribution of 1,000 workers among migrants to cities by sex and occupation.

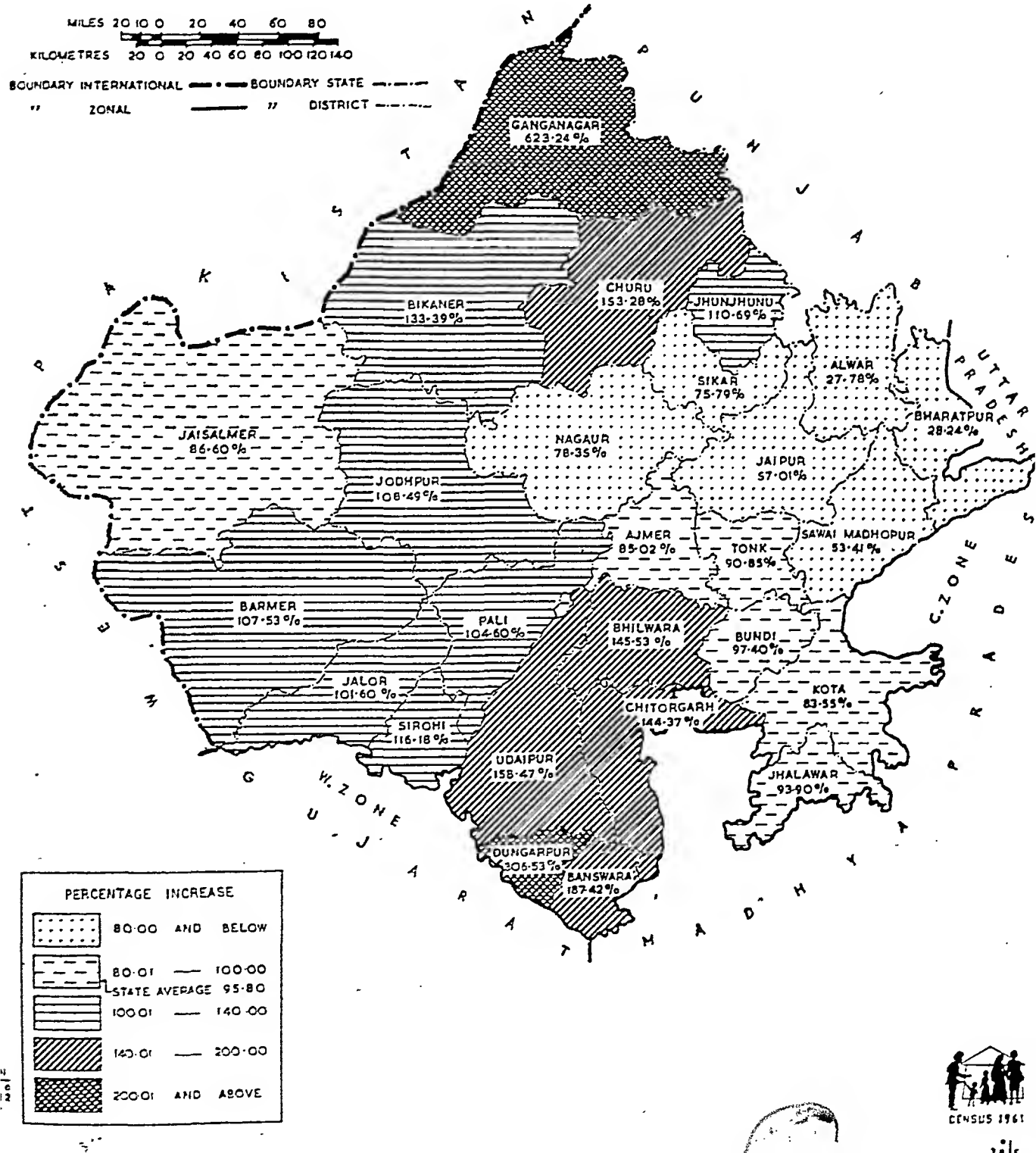
Table D-V. 1 Distribution of 1,000 migrants (born in India) to cities by place of birth.

MAPS

The bunch of sixteen maps, which now follow, has been taken from our Census Atlas Part II and reproduced here to assist the reader in appreciating the text.

RAJASTHAN

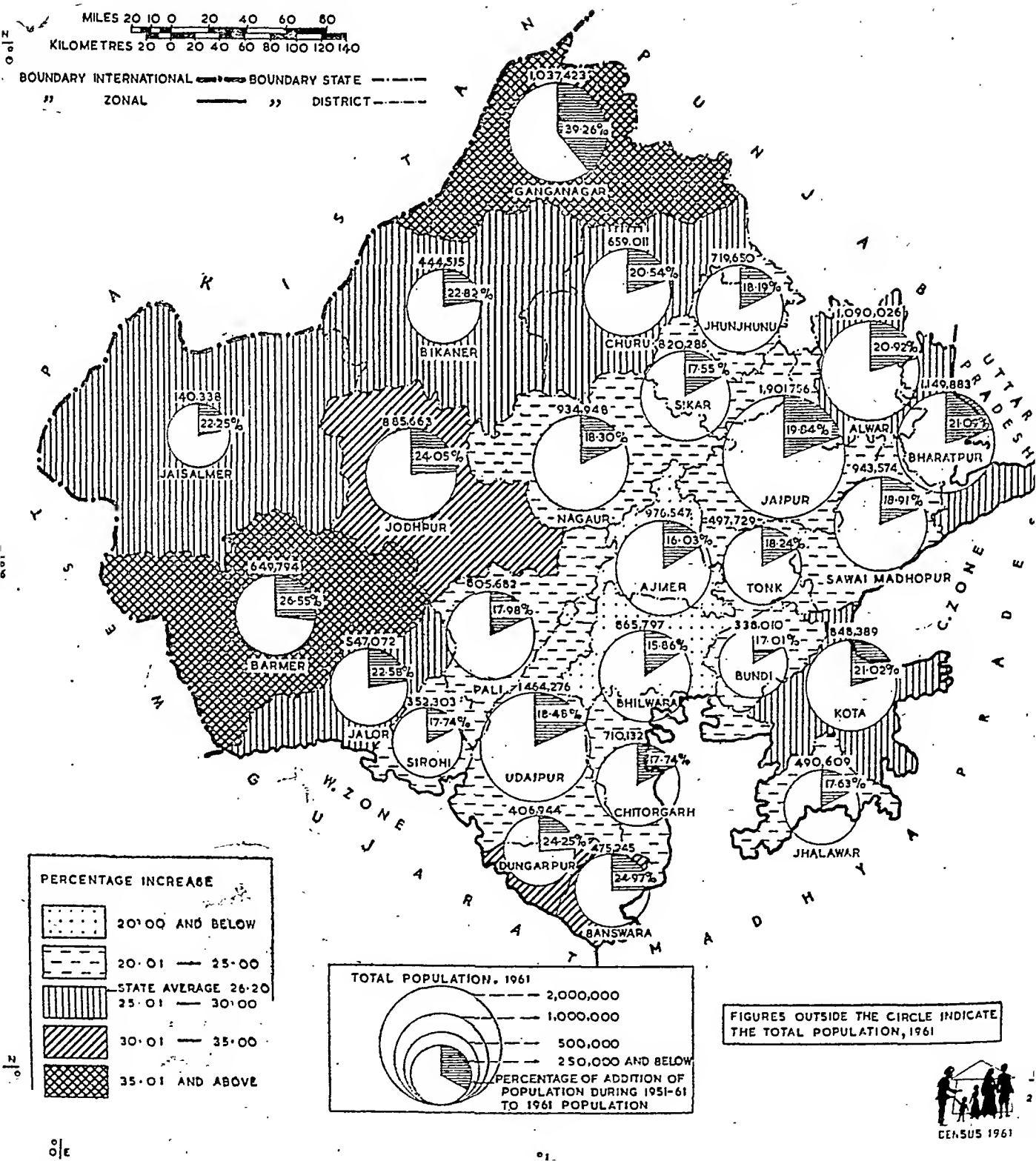
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-61



CENSUS 1961

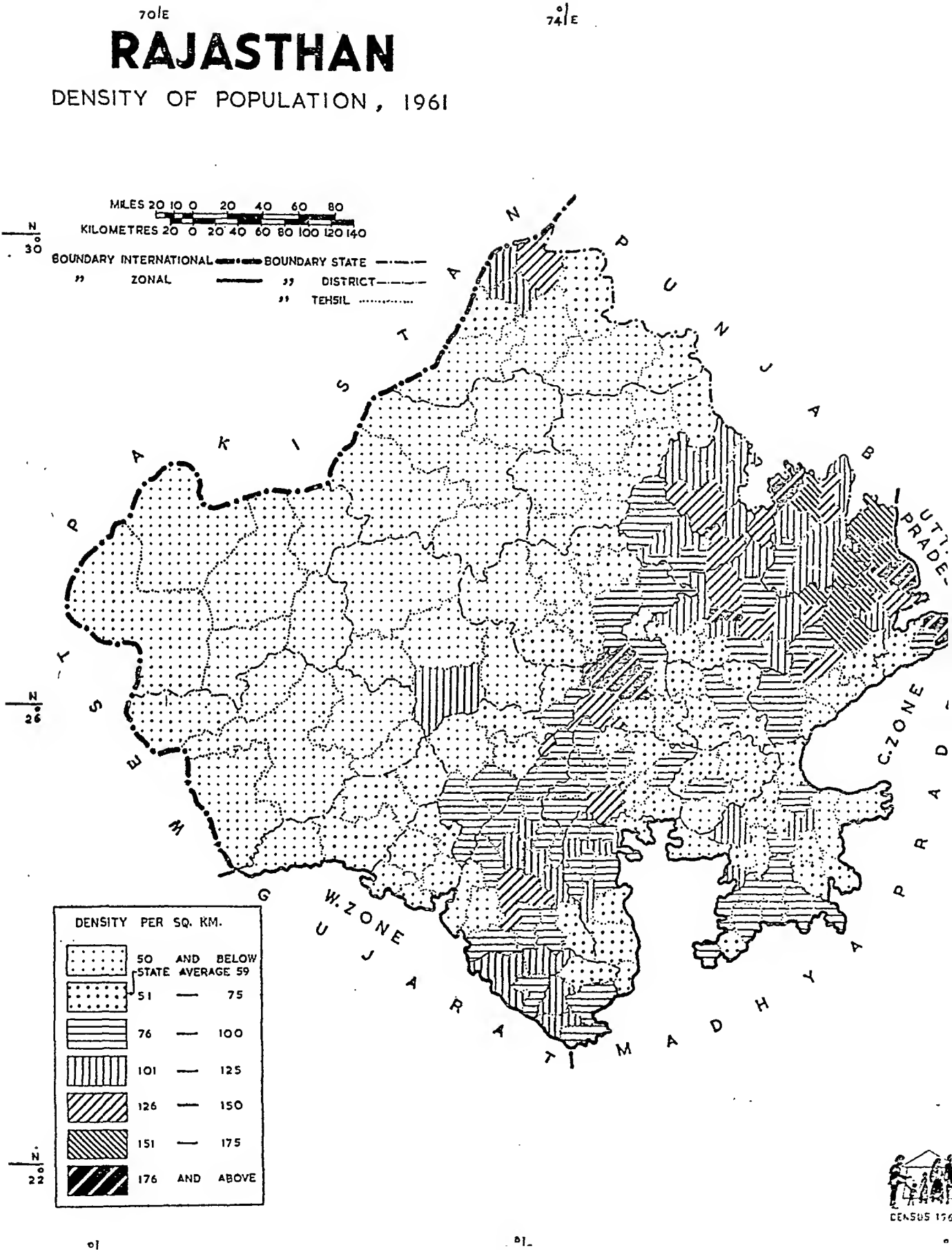
RAJASTHAN

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951-61

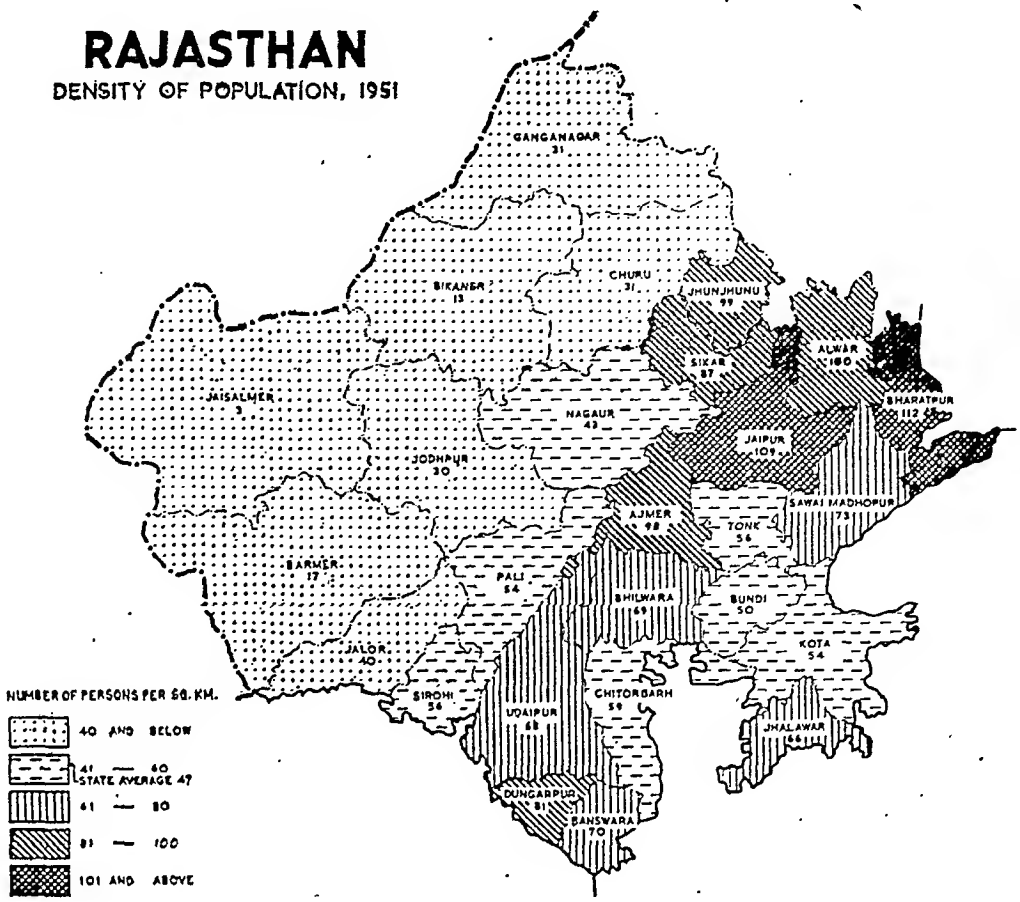


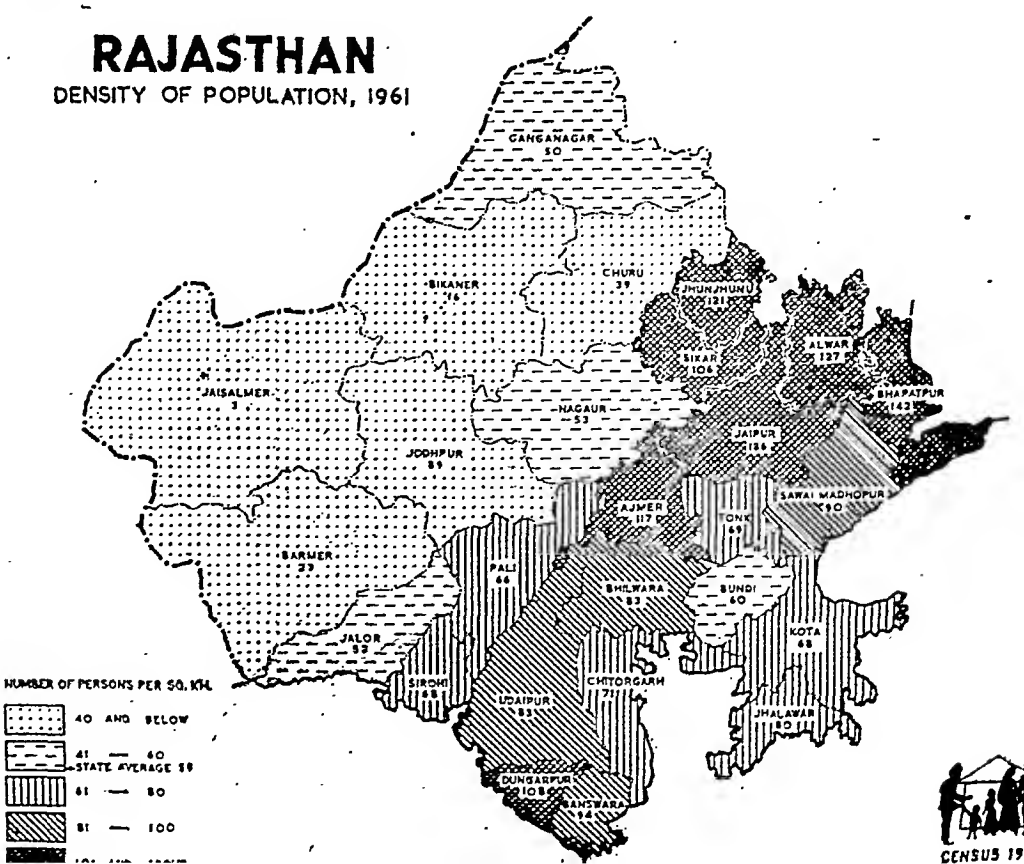
RAJASTHAN

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961



CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION 1951-61

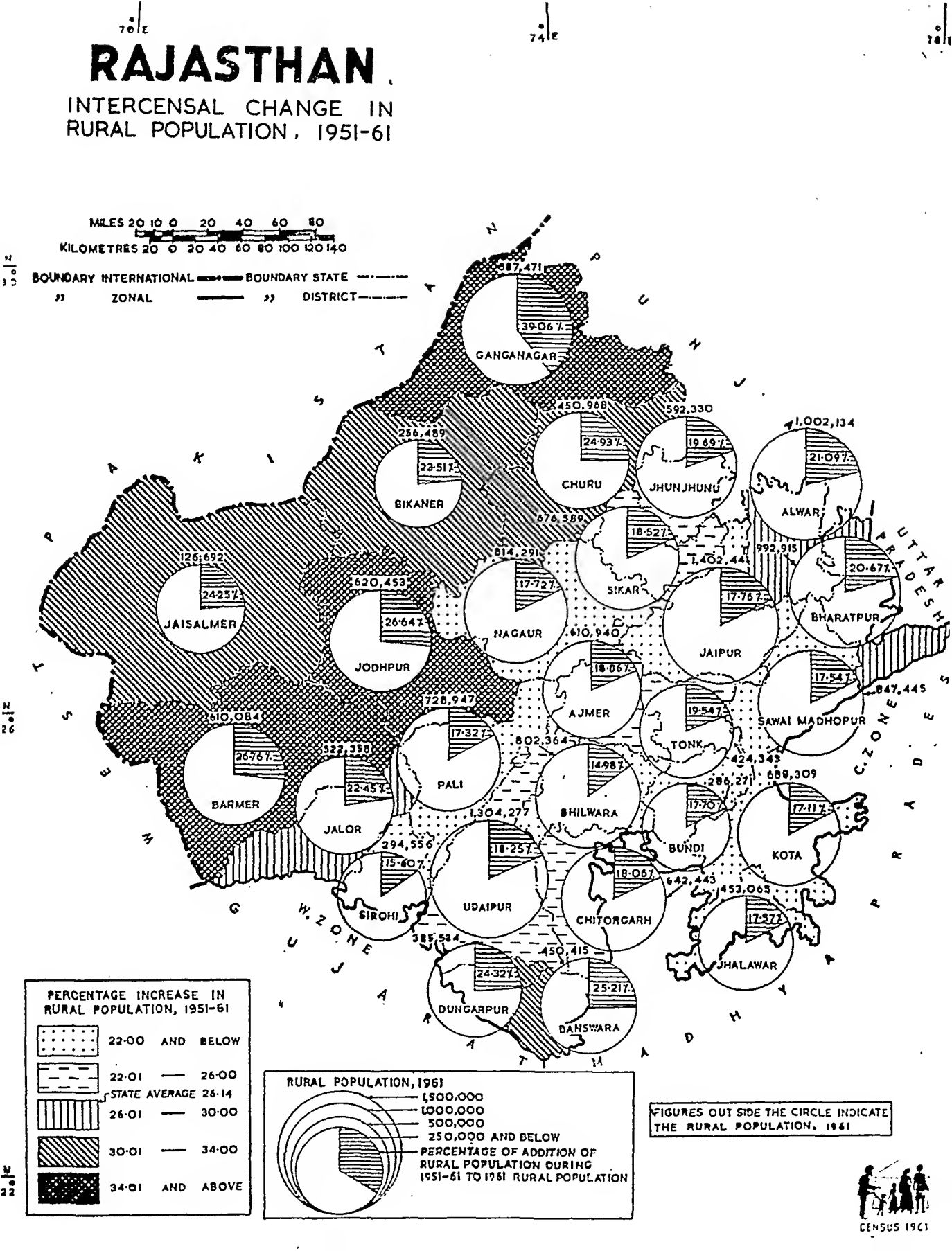




CENSUS 196

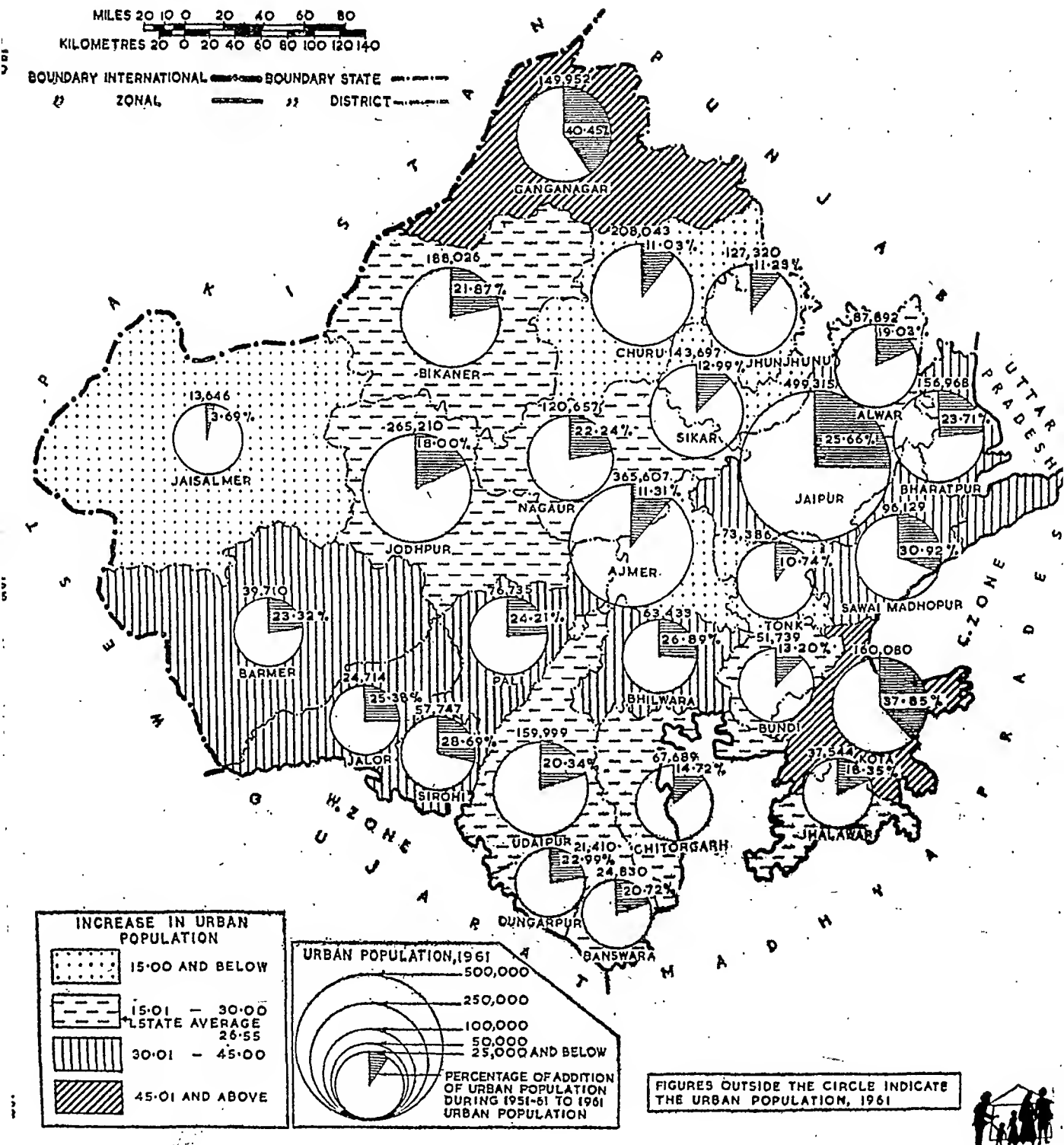
RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61



RAJASTHAN

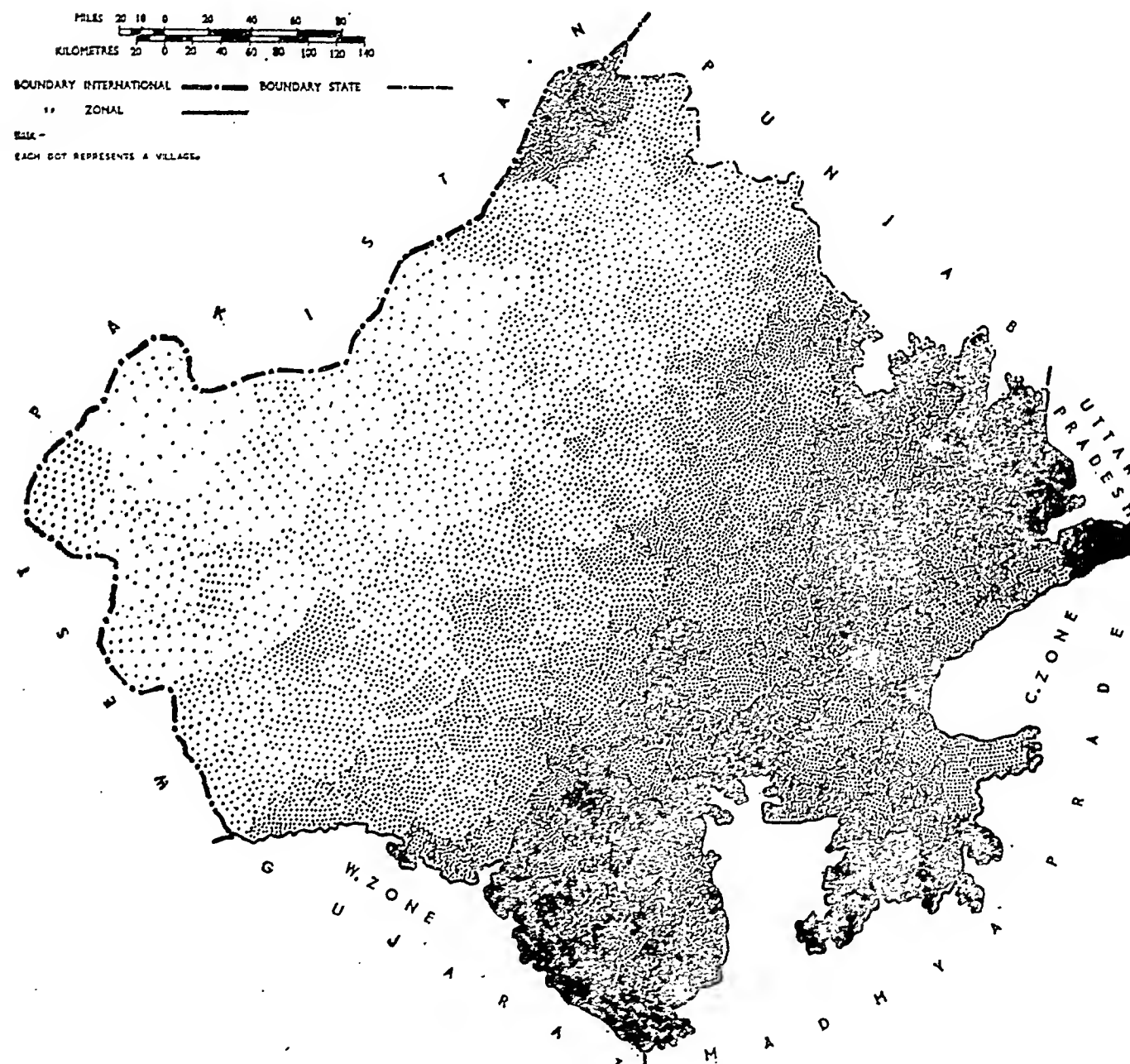
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61



CENSUS 1961

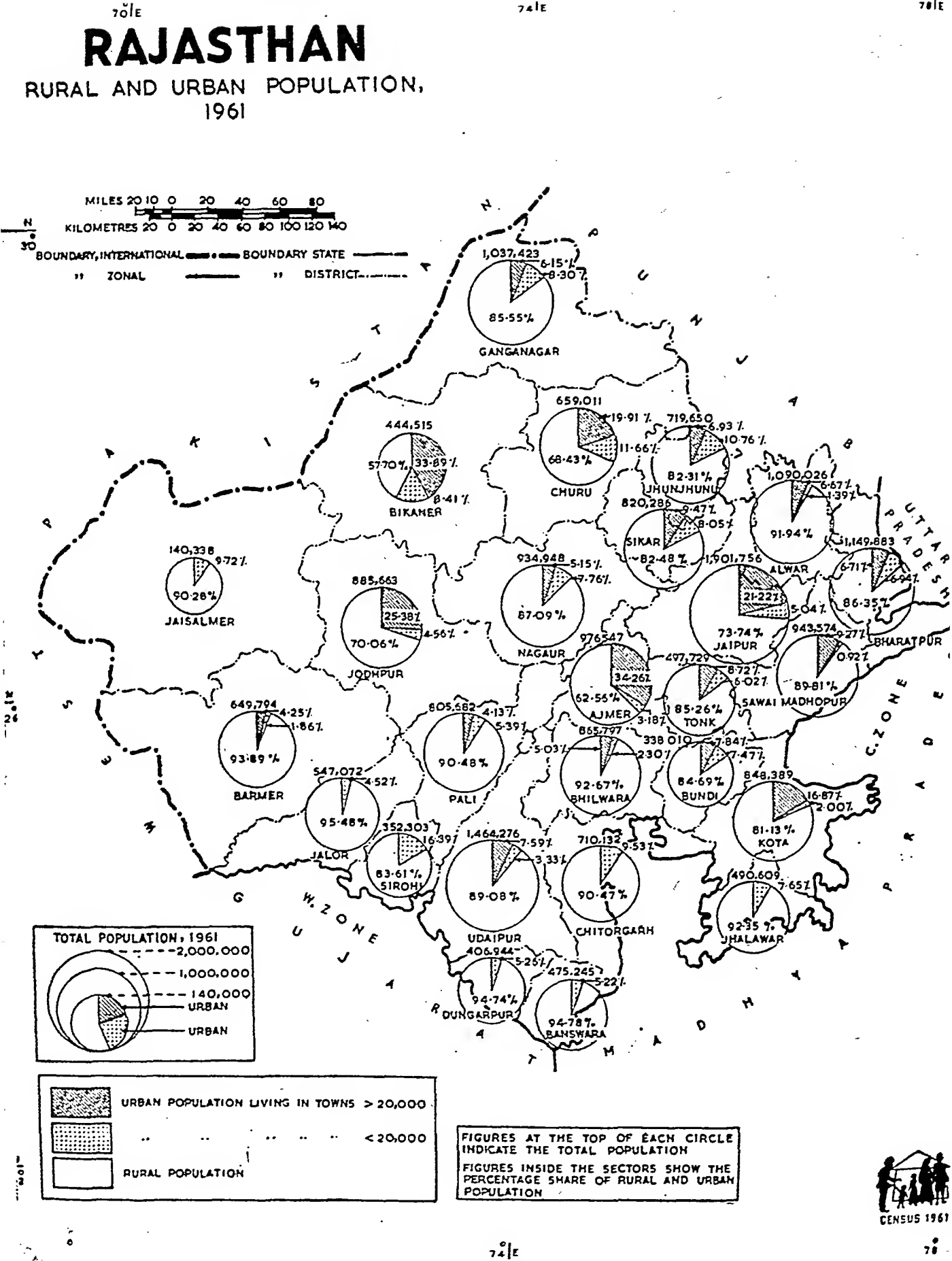
RAJASTHAN

DISPERSAL OF VILLAGES



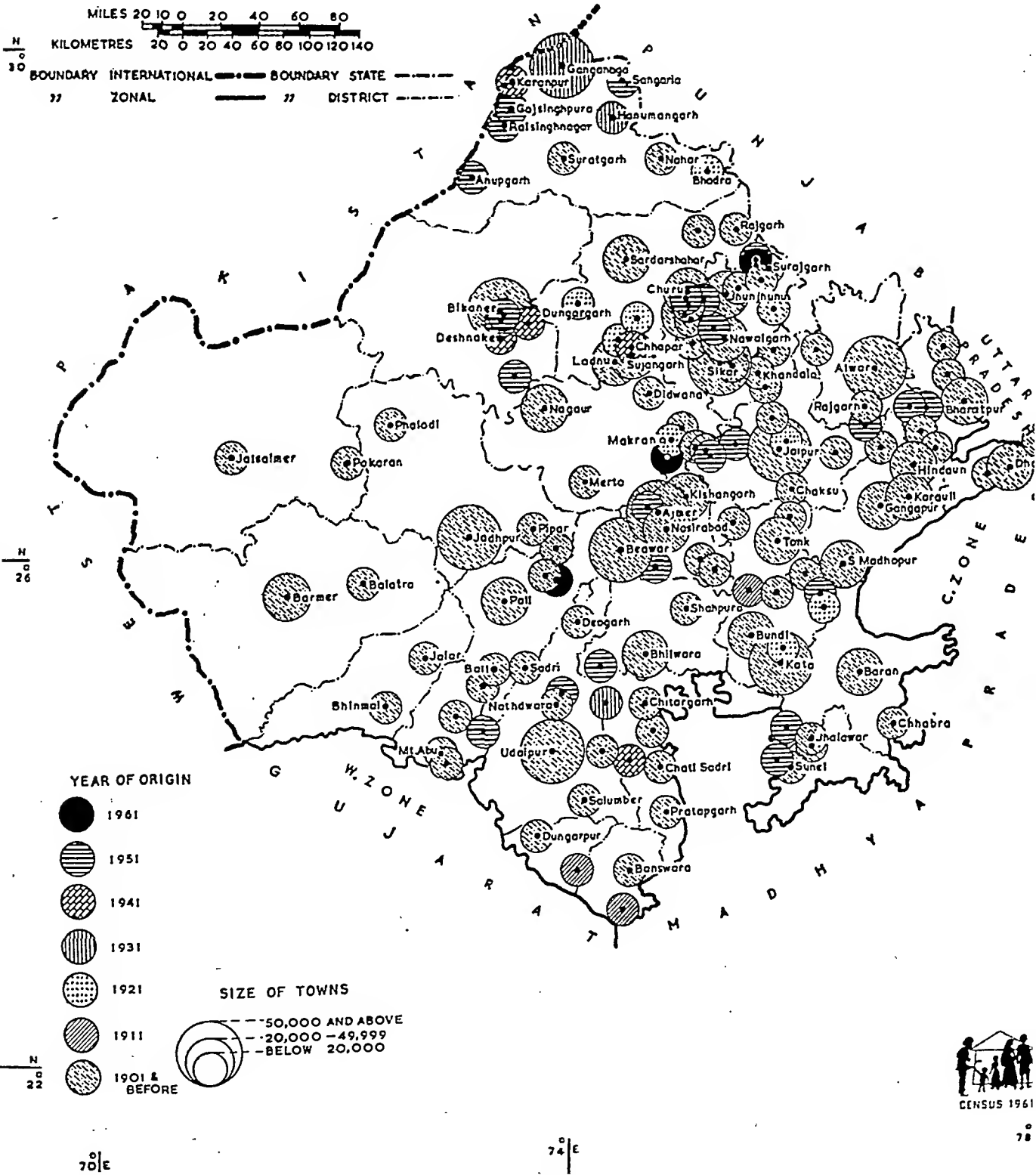
RAJASTHAN

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961



RAJASTHAN

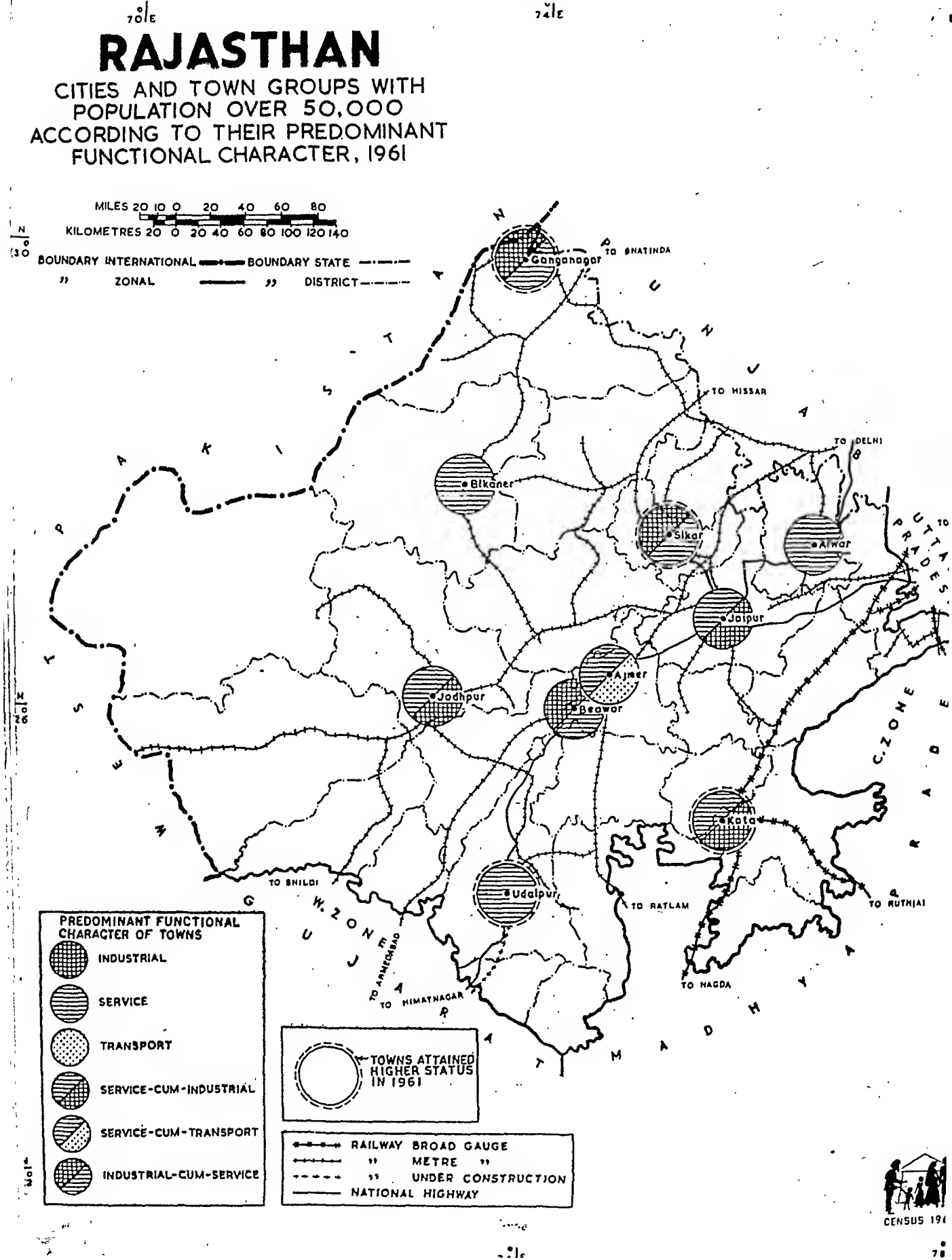
CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS
1901-61



CENSUS 1961

RAJASTHAN

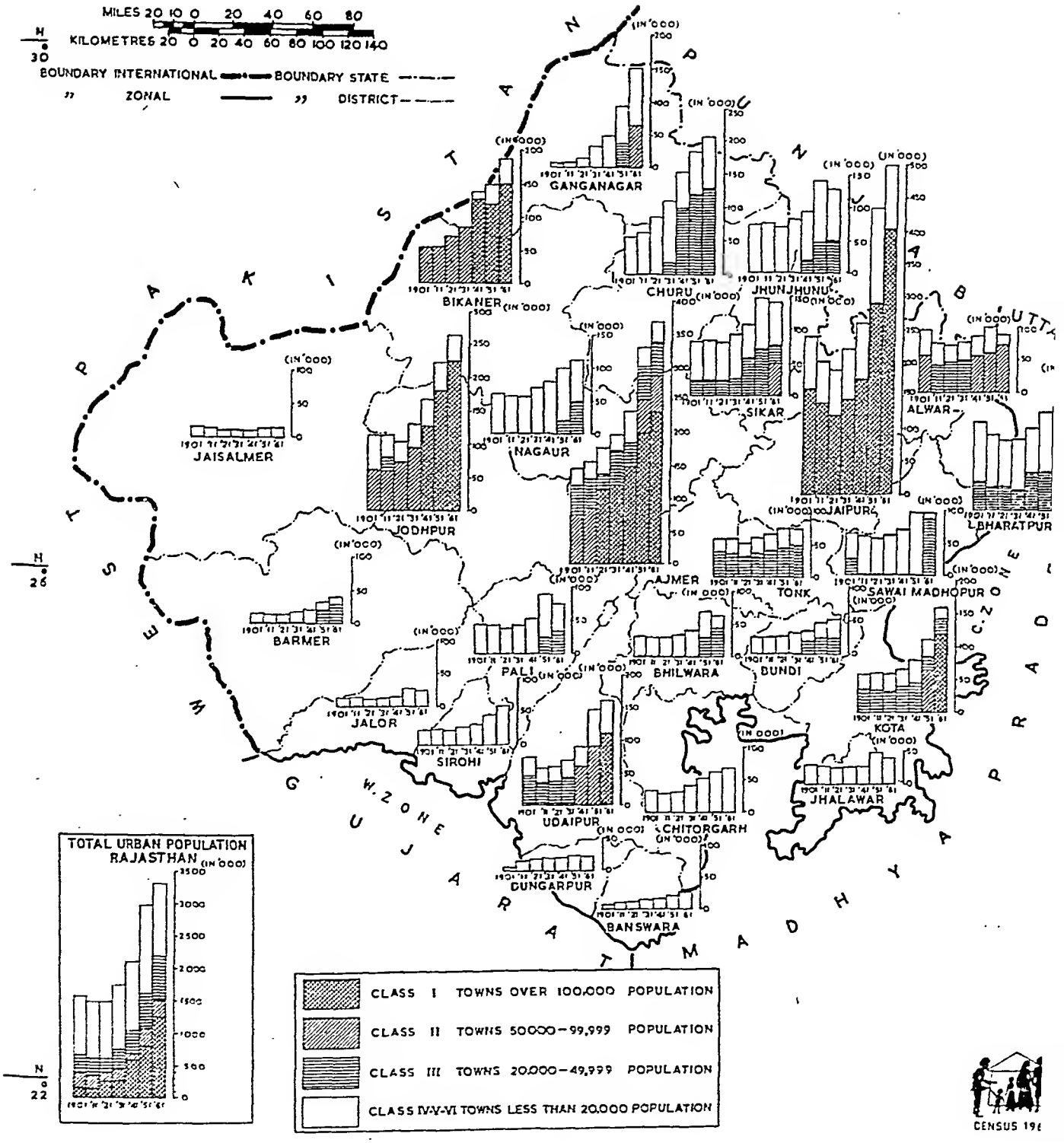
CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961



CENSUS 19

RAJASTHAN

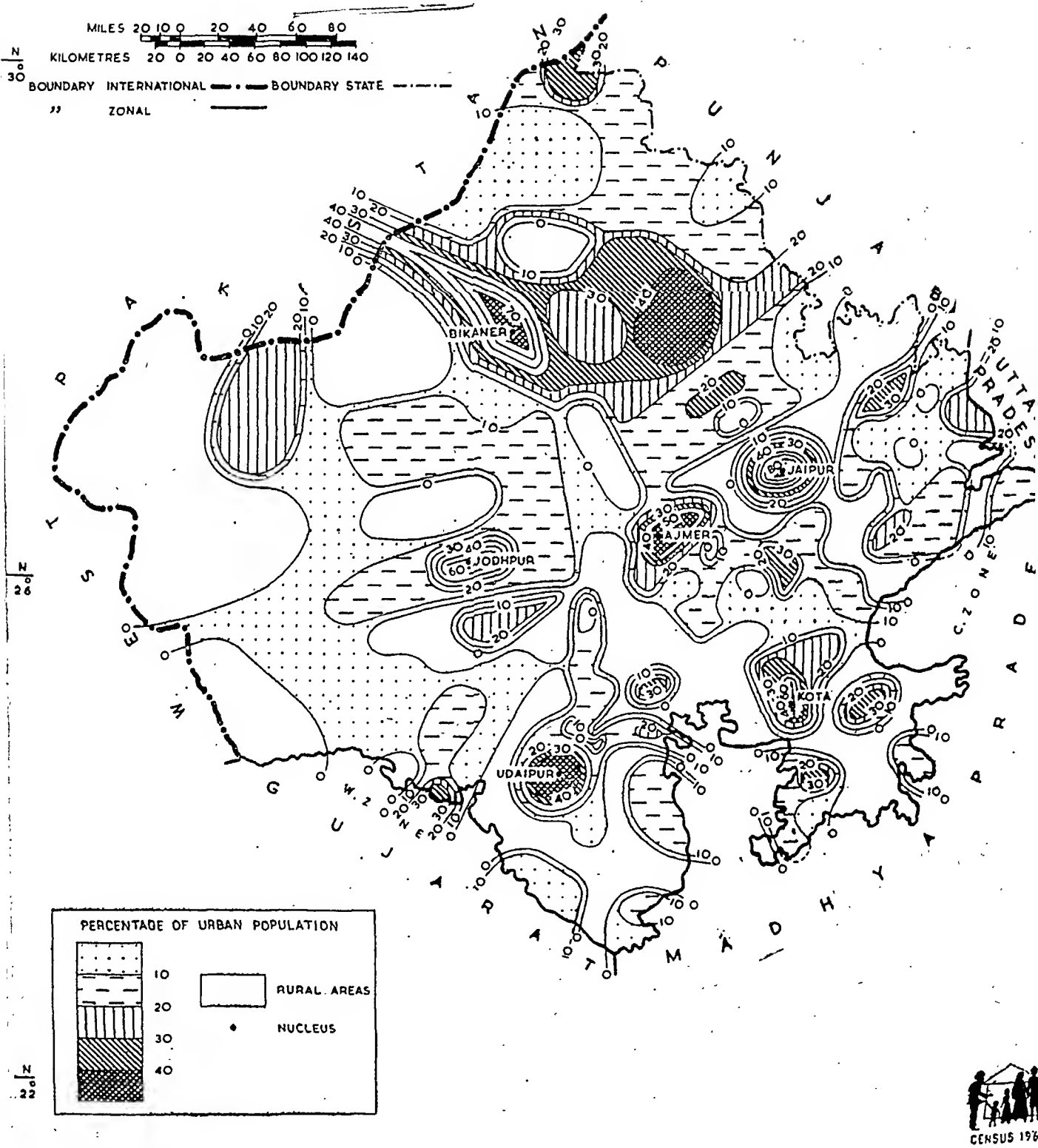
PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901-61



RAJASTHAN

URBAN CONCENTRATION, 1961

5-77 5772



CENSUS 196

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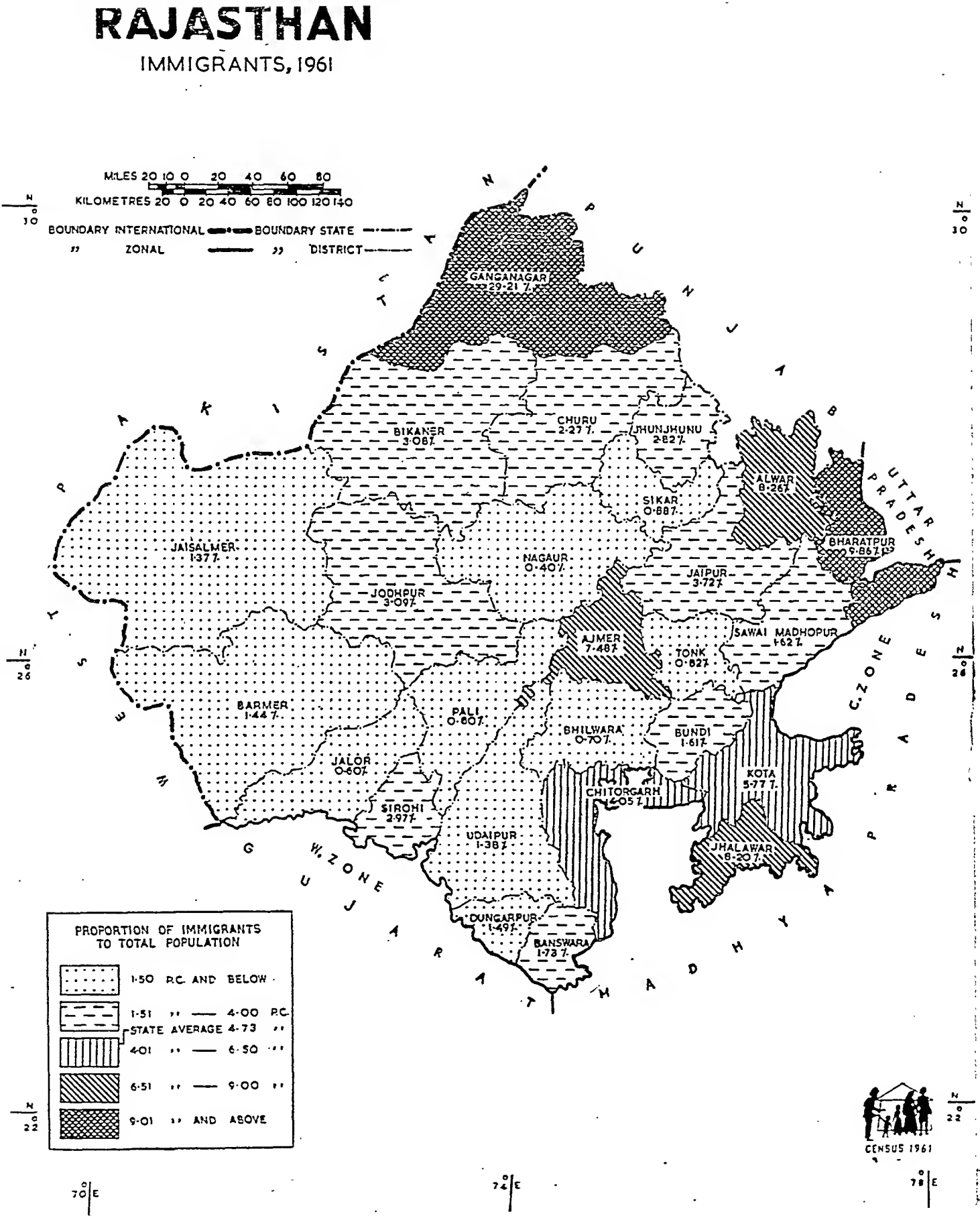
IMMIGRANTS, 1961